

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, September 23, 1997

The House met at 12:30 p.m.

MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 21, 1997, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GIBBONS] for 5 minutes.

VOTE "NO" ON H.R. 1270

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to address this Chamber as well as all America on an issue that is extremely important to all of us, and that is the issue of nuclear waste.

In a recent advertisement, in fact, an advertisement paid for by the nuclear energy lobbyists, it appeared in the Congressional Daily, dated September 22, 1997, and I quote, "Thanks to nuclear energy, the air in Maine and New Hampshire is cleaner." The ad goes on to say, "Since nuclear powerplants don't burn anything to generate electricity, they do not pollute the air."

Well, Mr. Speaker, if nuclear energy is as environmentally safe an energy source as they claim it to be, then why do they not store the wastes associated with those nuclear energy plants in their own States?

Why not keep that nuclear waste safely stored at nuclear powerplants throughout the country, as this claim advertises, and let me say, generating electricity with nuclear energy produces a small amount of used nuclear fuel. Today this used fuel is safely stored at 109 nuclear powerplants throughout the country.

The headline, Mr. Speaker, should read, "Thanks to nuclear energy, innocent people all across this country will be put at risk as 80,000 tons or more of nuclear waste is transported through their communities."

Mr. Speaker, the American people should say thanks, but no thanks. I urge my colleagues to understand the facts, that as nuclear waste is transported through their communities, Americans are put at risk, and I urge them to get the facts on nuclear waste. I urge them to vote "no" on H.R. 1270.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the ad from National Journal's CongressDaily.

THANKS TO NUCLEAR ENERGY, THE AIR IN MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE IS CLEANER

Nuclear energy provides electricity to millions of people in Maine, New Hampshire and throughout America, and because nuclear plants don't burn anything to generate electricity, they don't pollute the air.

BUT WHAT ABOUT THE WASTE?

Generating electricity with nuclear energy produces a small amount of used nuclear fuel. Today, this used fuel is safely stored at 109 nuclear power plants throughout the country. However, the government has the legal responsibility to dispose of this waste beginning January 31, 1998.

H.R. 1270 would move used nuclear fuel to a single, engineered storage facility at a remote desert location. It's a common-sense strategy that will ensure nuclear energy continues to provide electricity to Maine and New Hampshire and nationwide for years to come.

H.R. 1270: Act Now On Nuclear Waste Disposal.

PROVIDING FLEXIBILITY AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN ISSUES OF TRANSPORTATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. BLUMENAUER] is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I recently returned from a weekend visit to the metropolitan areas of Seattle and Miami, where I had an opportunity to visit with a wide array of individual citizen activists, academics, journalists, government officials, health professionals, people who are struggling with a variety of issues to make their communities livable.

I was struck, Mr. Speaker, by the fact that those conversations were identical in those two communities, separated by our continent, and in fact would be indistinguishable from conversations that I have in my own hometown of Portland, OR.

They are wrestling with notions of public safety, affordable housing, water resources, open space, how to make the most out of scarce land use resources, and, most of all, the defining issue they felt was one of transportation.

It was a timely series of conversations, Mr. Speaker, because we are now dealing with the reauthorization of the Surface Transportation Act. Six years ago the Federal Government entered into a new era of partnership with ISTEA, a new way of thinking about

transportation, of providing flexibility and community involvement.

Stories from all across America attest to the success of this visionary process. We are now about to begin the next stage with the reauthorization.

Congress has the opportunity to build upon this solid foundation. I am concerned, Mr. Speaker, that we in Congress not be bogged down on some of the details that are not unimportant, that seem to be swirling about the issue. We need to be aware of the questions regarding donor and donee States, and continue to make progress toward more equitable and fair distribution.

We need to be aware of the conflicts between individual motorists and the trucking industry, understanding their issues as well.

But it is critical that we not be engaged in some sort of zero sum game, where we look at roads, rail, air and water as being somehow set off against one another. That way of thinking should be a thing of the past.

Our goal is how do we make the pieces fit together. If, for instance, a community has determined that a rail line might be far more cost effective to provide transportation capacity, the Federal Government ought not to stand in the way of their making that decision. If a community determines that sound land use planning and arranging the land uses in a thoughtful way is the most cost effective alternative to building another freeway, the Federal Government should not stand in their way.

Tomorrow in the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure we begin the markup of H.R. 2400, the so-called BESTEA. It is a good bill, and it is in fact getting better. It is critical that we keep our eye on five essential elements:

No. 1, we deal with an adequate funding level. These resources are, after all, trust funds that the American people have paid through user fees. We have a responsibility to make sure they get the resources they need.

No. 2, we need to make sure that the enhancements that have meant so much to communities across the country are protected and encouraged.

No. 3, we need to expand the community input in the decisionmaking process, which has unlocked creativity across the country.

No. 4, we must continue to encourage the careful planning. We can ill afford to misspend these resources, when in fact we find out that improperly spent

they can actually make the problems worse.

Most important, we must work to promote a balanced transportation system to get the most out of the money, the land, and our existing infrastructure.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to pay careful attention to this next stage in the most important environmental and economic development legislation of this session.

MARRIAGE TAX PENALTY MUST BE CHANGED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WELLER] is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to represent Illinois' most diverse district. I represent part of the city of Chicago, the south suburbs in Cook and Will Counties, bedroom communities like Morris, where I live, at the center geographically of our district, and also rural communities and cornfields. Even though it is a very, very diverse district, as a local legislator I always look for the things that are in common throughout this district.

Clearly the election results in 1996, which reelected a Democrat President and a Republican majority in Congress for the first time in history, clearly gave us a message, a common message, that we should work together in a bipartisan way to solve the challenges that we face.

We have answered that challenge just in the last several months with the first balanced budget in 28 years, the first meaningful tax relief for middle-class families in 16 years, and extending the life of Medicare for 10 years. Those are bipartisan victories, and clearly the middle-class working families are the winners.

Now as I travel throughout the diverse district that I have the privilege of representing, when I listen at my town meetings, VFW and local union halls and the grain elevators, there is a common concern that is getting louder and louder all the time, and that is the issue regarding the marriage tax penalty.

Let me explain why the marriage tax penalty is a common concern to so many working middle-class families with a couple of questions. Do Americans feel that it is fair that our Tax Code imposes a higher tax on married couples than on nonmarried couples? Do Americans feel it is fair that the average married working couple pays almost \$1,400 more in taxes than a working couple with identical incomes living together outside of marriage?

I think not. I know that the taxpayers and middle-class families that I represent think not. The marriage tax

penalty is not only unfair, but it is wrong.

□ 1245

It is immoral. It is immoral that our Tax Code punishes our society's most basic institution, the institution of marriage. According to the Congressional Budget Office, 21 million American couples, married couples, suffer the marriage tax penalty.

Let me give an example of an Illinois couple from my district who has a combined income of \$61,000. Of course, the marriage tax penalty results, because a married couple usually files jointly so their incomes are combined, and of course that pushes them into a higher tax bracket.

Now, the couple that I have here as individuals, after we factor in their personal exemptions and standard deduction, would be in the 15-percent tax bracket if they filed as singles, but because they filed jointly as a married couple, they are pushed into the 28-percent tax bracket.

What this means for this Illinois working couple is a marriage tax penalty of \$1,378. That is wrong. That is unfair. It is unfair that a married couple pays higher taxes just because they are married. Our current Tax Code punishes working Illinois married couples, middle-class families, with an average marriage tax penalty of almost \$1,400.

Think about what that means for this Illinois family. This Illinois working couple who just happens to be married, like 21 million American couples. That extra \$1,400 is a significant portion of a downpayment on a home. It is several months' worth of car payments. It is tuition for their child to go to a local parochial school or for a child who they themselves as adults go to local community college. That is wrong, that is unfair.

What we propose to do with the enactment of the Marriage Tax Elimination Act, H.R. 2456, is to give working couples the power to choose which filing status makes sense for them. They would have the opportunity under the Marriage Tax Elimination Act to choose to file jointly or as singles, whichever is to their financial advantage. And as two singles, this couple here from Illinois could benefit from greater standard deductions, of course, but they would also get the full advantage, the full advantage of the lower tax rates. In this case each individual would pay in the 15-percent tax bracket rather than the 28 percent. It is a fair solution to the marriage tax penalty.

It is similar also to what the State of Virginia has already done, a case where the States are always ahead of the Federal Government, where there is one form or two columns for each individual and the couple to file singly, and, of course, they avoid the marriage tax penalty.

What is the bottom line? The Marriage Tax Elimination Act puts a married working couple on an equal tax footing with working singles. Thanks to this Congress, in 1996 we helped working middle-class families with the adoption of the tax credit, this year with the child tax credit. Our legislation deserves bipartisan support, and I ask for bipartisan support.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD data in support of the Marriage Tax Elimination Act.

CHRISTIAN COALITION CALLS FOR END TO MARRIAGE TAX PENALTY

SUPPORTS MARRIAGE TAX ELIMINATION ACT

CHESAPEAKE, VA.—Christian Coalition President Don Hodel announced that the pro-family grass-roots citizens action organization would fully support the Marriage Tax Elimination Act, introduced today by Reps. Dave McIntosh and Jerry Weller in a press conference on Capitol Hill.

Elimination of the marriage penalty was first called for by the Christian Coalition in its Contract with the American Family, unveiled in May 1995. This proposal was also included in the American Dream Restoration Act of the 104th Congress, which was approved by the House of Representatives on April 5, 1995. Under current law, many married couples pay more in taxes than they would if they remained single. Hodel called, again, for an end to the marriage tax penalty two weeks ago while announcing the Coalition's top legislative priorities for this Fall, which included additional family tax relief following the victory over the \$500 per child tax credit recently signed into law.

"Government, by taxing married couples at higher rates than singles, has, for too long, been a part of the problem," said Hodel. "At a time when family breakups are so common, the Congress should pass legislation to encourage marriage and ease the burden on families trying to form and stay together. This legislation places government on the side of families when it comes to taxation policy."

With the Marriage Tax Elimination Act, married, working couples will receive the same tax treatment as singles. Couples will be allowed to choose the tax filing status that makes the most sense for them. The Congressional Budget Office reported that more than 21 million couples suffered a marriage tax penalty averaging \$1,400, and some exceeded \$20,000.

"For most Americans \$1,400 is a lot of money," said Hodel. "That is money that a young family can use to buy clothes for their children, invest in a college savings account or make repairs on a home. The bottom line is it's their money, and a government that truly values families will let families keep it."

INDEPENDENT WOMEN'S FORUM,

Arlington, VA, September 12, 1997.

Hon. DAVID MCINTOSH,
Hon. JERRY WELLER,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR GENTLEMAN: The Independent Women's Forum urges Congress to put the tax code where its rhetoric is, and eliminate marriage penalties. Serious steps to reform tax laws would mean real liberation for women, those who work and those who may have to in the future.

Marriage taxes can impose a nearly 50% marginal tax rate on second earners, most of

whom are wives and mothers. This is state sponsored discrimination against women, the unintended consequences of which is to discourage women from entering the labor force. If Congress is sincere in improving the lives of American women and their families, it will eliminate tax loopholes that choke their paychecks. Real support for the family begins with tax reform.

Sincerely,

BARBARA J. LEDEEN,
Executive Director for Policy.

AMERICANS FOR TAX REFORM,
Washington, DC, September 5, 1997.

HON. JERRY WELLER,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Subject: End the Marriage Penalty Now!

DEAR MR. WELLER: Americans for Tax Reform supports the Marriage Tax Elimination Act offered by Representatives Jerry Weller (R-IL) and David McIntosh (R-IN). We believe that married working couples deserve the same tax treatment as singles. Now is the perfect time for action because the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) is anticipating an earlier than expected fiscal surplus.

For many Americans, the average marriage tax is approximately equal in value to half a year of car payments. With an extra \$1,400, a couple might be able to send a child to the school of their choice. The bottom line is that the marriage tax is very real to many working couples in this country.

In fact, many working Americans are so skeptical of real tax relief that they have expressed doubt the Taxpayer Relief Act, which became law on August 5, 1997, would provide them with any real relief of their tax burden. Giving them the opportunity to choose to end their marriage tax penalty will go a long way in restoring their confidence in the process and tax reform. The Marriage Penalty Elimination Act would allow couples to select the filing status that makes the most sense to their personal finances.

Americans for Tax Reform supports the efforts of the Sophomore Republican Class lead the march towards tax relief for working American couples. We support efforts to enact the Marriage Tax Elimination Act for America's working couples. We would like to thank you and David McIntosh in particular for your efforts.

Sincerely,

GROVER G. NORQUIST.

HEALTHY PRACTICES FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCGOVERN] is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, during the past several years, the American Health Foundation, which is based in New York City, has led the charge to reestablish National Child Health Day. Initially proclaimed by President Coolidge back in 1928, this day had unfortunately fallen from our national calendar before being taken up by this foundation. In an effort to bring Child Health Day back on to the calendar, Congressman JOHN PORTER and I recently invited Members of Congress to

attend a bipartisan luncheon here in the Capitol which was hosted by the American Health Foundation. While focusing on children's health and healthy behavior is something we should do every day, Child Health Day has the potential to focus our Nation's attention on this issue like never before.

Beginning on October 6, which is National Child Health Day, families across this country are encouraged to make the healthy practices pledge. This pledge consists of five healthy habits that our children can learn at a young age and which can create the foundation for healthy adult lives.

I have been working to take the message of Child Health Day back to my home State of Massachusetts, and on October 6, Massachusetts will proudly unveil the first and only State report card on children's health modeled after the American Health Foundation's national publication. This report is being put together by a team of local volunteers to quantify our strengths and weaknesses in the area of children's health so we can see what we have done right and address those areas where we can improve.

While we have several events planned in my district that will address both children's health and early childhood development, these efforts will be wasted if people do not take the message of keeping children healthy into their homes and to their own families.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take a couple of minutes today to share this pledge that has been put together with my colleagues, and I urge all of those parents who are watching here today to agree to sign this pledge. As my colleagues can see, the five items here are not impossible to achieve, and they could make a lasting difference to the lifelong health of our children.

First, have a healthy breakfast. While those of us caught up in the rat race seem to rush around more today than ever before, there is no reason to leave for work without making sure that our kids have the nutrition they need to start their day. Let us show our kids that we care about this issue and make certain that we at least take the time to sit down with them for a healthy breakfast at least at a minimum 1 day a week.

Second, stop smoking. Children learn by example. Ninety percent of today's smokers became addicted while they were still children. If one personally cannot kick the habit, try to make it a habit not to smoke in front of your children or grandchildren.

Third, engage in physical activities. Watching television is the No. 1 after-school activity for American 6- to 17-year-olds. Childhood obesity is on the rise to the point where some 25 percent of our children are believed to be overweight. Let us make a pledge to teach our children the value of exercise. Supporting our children in sports or just

getting out the door and taking a walk will teach our children the importance of healthy physical activity.

Fourth, live and play safely. In my own State of Massachusetts, some 40 percent of parents do not buckle their children in the car. Every day, buckle up. Put your children in the back seat with their seatbelts snugly fastened, secure rear-facing infant seats in the back seat, and have our children wear helmets when biking and in-line skating, and teach them the importance of sunscreen and proper sunglasses. We all know these few steps can really help save lives. We need to commit ourselves to making them a central part of enjoying the outdoors with our kids.

Finally, we need to teach kids to take care of their teeth. Prevention here is so simple. In 1987, some 27 percent of our kids had untreated tooth decay. The number of children who do not brush regularly is staggering. Again, we are the ones who need to set a good example for our kids. Let us make a point to show our kids how important good oral hygiene really is.

Mr. Speaker, although these tips require some effort and planning on our part, their long-term benefits will lead to the better health and full development of our children. Child Health Day gives us an important opportunity to lead the way toward healthier lives for our children. I urge my colleagues to join with me in reestablishing October 6 as a day for us to celebrate our national commitment to our kids.

PROBLEMS WITH FAST TRACK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. STUPAK] is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor this afternoon to talk about fast track. Recently the President has requested fast track authority from the United States Congress to extend the NAFTA-like trade agreements to South America, Chile, and the Caribbean Basin.

Mr. Speaker, what the fast track authority really does is extend trade agreements to countries without any chance of the U.S. Congress or the U.S. Senate to amend, alter, or change these agreements. We are very concerned about this fast track authority. We do not know what the rush is and why we have to enter into another fast track type of agreement when we find problems with past fast track legislation, namely, the NAFTA agreement.

In the past, Mr. Speaker, when we may have criticized fast track agreements, and it centered on labor or environmental concerns, and these are good reasons to oppose fast track if they do not address our environmental or labor concerns, but there is a third reason

and maybe a more pressing reason to reject this new fast track authority for the President if the fast track legislation does not contain food safety and pesticide use and control of fruits, vegetables, meats, poultry coming into this country.

Food safety should be of the utmost concern of all Americans. It is not a trade issue, it is a safety issue, based upon the food we present to our family each and every day.

If we take a look at the NAFTA experience, Mr. Speaker, we find that over the past 3 years that NAFTA has been implemented, we find that the standards for food safety, pesticide use on food and products coming into the United States has actually been lowered under NAFTA. Why should our standards, our high qualities that we enjoy here in the United States to ensure proper food, nutrition, and safety on our dinner tables, be waived or lowered in the name of some fast track agreement?

If we take a look at the May 1997 General Accounting Office review of the NAFTA and the food safety issue, we find that over 9,000 trucks per day come into this country from Mexico. That is 3.3 million trucks a year. When we take a look at it, there is very little or no enforcement or inspection of these vehicles entering the United States.

For instance, the GAO study reports that strawberries alone has an 18-percent violation of our health food and safety standards. Carrots have a 12-percent violation. Head lettuce that comes into the United States from Mexico, 15 percent of them are found to be in violation of our food and health standards. Now, these are not my statistics, or it is not my report, but that of the Government Accounting Office, May 1997 study.

When we eat contaminated food, we have problems, as we have seen recently in this country, with E. coli, or hepatitis A. Hepatitis A along the Mexican border with Texas has a 2 to 5 times greater hepatitis outbreak in certain counties in Texas than the national average, and it is directly related to food entering into the United States not properly cared for, inspected, and treated before it is being placed on our tables. Even in Michigan where I am from, Mr. Speaker, this past year we had 130 schoolchildren who were infected with hepatitis A when they consumed strawberries that were grown in Mexico.

When we talk about pesticides, which ones can and cannot be used to grow fruits and vegetables, many of those standards are waived under the current NAFTA agreement, and I am afraid that under the new fast track authority for the South American and Caribbean Basin that there will not be adequate pesticide standards placed in that agreement.

Again, this is not a trade issue, but really a safety issue. We should not lower our standards. We should not jeopardize the health and safety of our families in the name of trade, but let us not lower our standards.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] and myself have been preparing a letter to send to the President which asks him, before he agrees to any fast track authority, we would ask him and we would urge him to do the following: Renegotiate the provisions of NAFTA which relate to border inspections and food safety, and ensure that any future requests for fast track authority include strong food safety protections. Increase the funding for border inspections, or in the alternative, limit the increasing rate of food imports to ensure that safety of our food is paramount at the time of inspection. We would also ask the President to begin an aggressive program to label all food, including fresh and frozen fruits, vegetables, and meats, and also place what country they are from.

What we find now is food coming into the United States, and they are in a big truck or container ship.

FAST TRACK DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I got confirmation yesterday from the Embassy of Chile that former Presidential candidate Bob Dole is going to represent the Government of Chile against the United States in a trade dispute over salmon. The Embassy expressed the hope and expectation that former Senator Dole would advise the Chilean Government on its political strategy on the fast track debate currently underway in the United States Congress.

I would urge Senator Dole to reconsider his decision. Unfortunately, this is business as usual, and it underscores how bad trade agreements make their way through Congress. Foreign governments have tremendous resources to hire American lobbyists and Washington DC law firms with powerful connections. Often these lobbyists are prominent ex-Members of Congress, former Senators, and ex-trade officials. But Bob Dole is different. He is not just another politician. I am not saying that Senator Dole has done anything wrong. He left the Senate in June 1996, so he is not bound by the 1-year revolving door laws.

□ 1300

He is free to represent Chile if he wants. But I am saying that this is too much business as usual. Senator Dole is playing on the visitor's team, and we

want him back on the home team. We want him on America's team, not Chile's team. Chile has threatened to take the United States to the World Trade Organization if we act to protect our American salmon farmers and salmon fishermen.

What do the American people think when they see Bob Dole working as a lobbyist for a foreign government which is suing the U.S. Government? I believe there are many American working families, particularly in New England, especially in Maine and in the State of Washington and in the Pacific Northwest and in the State of Alaska, who will be astounded to learn that the same Bob Dole who asked for their support in a Presidential election just 10½ months ago is now trying to beat them and take their jobs in the international arena.

Clearly, this sends the wrong signal to the American people. Clearly, that is why I am asking Senator Dole to reconsider his decision.

We are going to have a tough and vigorous debate over fast track legislation in the House of Representatives. There are many of us, especially on the Democratic side, who are adamantly opposed to fast track without labor and environmental provisions and safeguards. We know we have a tough fight on our hands. We want to keep focused on the issues: jobs in America, environmental protection, food safety, worker and labor provisions, truck safety. We are going to take our case to the American people.

Senator Dole has signed on to help Chile with its political strategy for fast track in the U.S. Congress. This is a perfect example of how things like fast track get approved, even when the American people are so adamantly against them.

USDA ACCOUNTABILITY AND EQUITY ACT OF 1997

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentlewoman from North Carolina [Mrs. CLAYTON] is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, the National Black Farmers Association marched yesterday in front of the White House. They marched for equality, they marched for change, they marched for fairness, and they marched for justice.

Why do they march, we may ask? They march because the USDA has a documented history of discrimination against blacks and other minority farmers. Over the last 32 years there have been numerous reports declaring and describing the problems of deliberate discrimination by the USDA against black farmers, by agencies such as the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, the inspector general, and our

very own Committee on Government Operations, as it was known then.

Farmers and ranchers are invaluable resources to all of us. American producers, who represent less than 3 percent of the total population, provide more than enough food and fiber to meet the needs of our Nation, as well as many nations overseas. By now it should be clear that it is not in our national interest to accept the elimination of small farmers, family farmers, nor minority farmers and the limited resource farmers in the name of progress.

From 1910 to 1993 the number of American farms have declined from a little more than 6.4 million to less than 2.1 million, roughly a 70-percent decline and decrease. This decline is even greater in the year 1997. The decline in minority farmers is even sharper.

In my home State of North Carolina, there has been a 64-percent decline in minority farmers just over the last 15 years, from 6,996 farms in 1978 to 2,498 farms in 1992. There are several reasons why the number of minority and limited-resource farmers are declining so rapidly, but the one that has been documented time and time again is the discriminatory environment present in the Department of Agriculture, the very agency established by the U.S. Government to accommodate and assist special needs of all farmers and all ranchers.

The General Accounting Office found instances of discrimination in fiscal years 1995 and 1996. GAO also found the disapproval rates of loans were 6 percent higher for minority farmers than the 10 percent rate for the nonminority farmers. The very next month two related reports were released: the Office of Inspector General's Evaluation Report for the Secretary on civil rights issues and the Civil Rights Action Team Report.

The authors of these hard-hitting reports came to the identical conclusion that those who had looked at this issue some 32 years before did. There are significant problems of discrimination within the Department of Agriculture. The very same conclusion, 32 years later.

The farmers and ranchers of America, including minority and limited-resource producers, through their labor and sustained effort, sustain each and every one of us and maintain the lifeblood of our Nation through providing food to us. Without these hard-working men and women, how could we be fed and clothed, regardless of their race?

These people do not discriminate with their product. That is why, Mr. Speaker, each of us should commit ourselves that we should not have the extra burden of discrimination or racism rearing its ugly head. Secretary Glickman has said he is personally committed to returning USDA to its original status as a people's depart-

ment, to serve all the people, all the people, without regard to their racial identification.

I am equally committed in that effort to achieve that goal. I introduced H.R. 2185, the USDA Accountability and Equity Act of 1997, in conjunction with the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. SANFORD BISHOP, the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. EARL HILLIARD, and the gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. BENNY THOMPSON.

Mr. Speaker, we all should have the goal that discrimination has no basis for the farmers and producers for all of America. Please, Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to join with me in that goal.

WE MUST REMEMBER OUR POW'S AND MIA'S

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentlewoman from California [Ms. SANCHEZ] is recognized during morning hour debates for 2 minutes.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, last Friday I joined the Veterans of Foreign Wars from my district in recognizing and remembering Prisoner-of-War, Missing-in-Action day. POW-MIA day offers us an opportunity not only to remember and recognize those that we have lost, but also to rededicate ourselves to the cause of finding these men or their remains and bringing them home to their family and to their grateful Nation. We must work together to ensure the fullest possible accounting of these men, for their families and for all Americans who have benefitted from their fight for liberty and freedom.

There are still over 164 POW's and MIA's from California from the Vietnam war unaccounted for. This means that these 164 men will not walk home tonight to their wives and children, 164 men who will not be able to enjoy the freedom for which they gave the last full measure of devotion.

I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing and in remembering these men. We must continue to fight and remember those we have lost in battle for freedom. Until all of these men from throughout this country have been accounted for, we must not rest in our efforts.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. PEASE] at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

As we offer our thanks and praise to You, O gracious God, we listen to Your word of faith, Your message of hope, and Your gift of love. Enable us as best we can to hear Your word even with the clamor of the world about us compelling our attention and demanding our allegiance. Help us to distinguish Your message of justice and mercy and humility from the cries of any false prophet who prescribes words of selfishness or arrogance. We are grateful for Your favor to us, O God, by which You bless us and our Nation, and we pray for Your benediction upon us, now and evermore. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CHABOT] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. CHABOT led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

EDUCATION AT THE HEART OF THE AMERICAN DREAM

(Mr. BALLENGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, if any issue goes to the heart of the concept that every child should have a shot at the American dream, education is it. Without a good education, many dreams will lie forever beyond the reach of those who wish to get ahead in life.

But there are many difficult obstacles standing in the way of a good education, especially for those born to disadvantage and hardship. Of course, it is easy for the liberal elite, safely ensconced in their suburban homes and enclaves, to send their own children to exclusive private school. But the disadvantaged, the very same people they pretend to champion, do not have that luxury.

That is why it is particularly distressing to see that the liberal elite is opposed to giving kids a chance to go to a better school, all because the special interests would see their power threatened.

This issue cries for some kind of fairness. It is not fair that some kids have to start out with two strikes against them. Let us give parents a choice so more kids will have a chance. Parental choice means more kids will realize their dreams.

IRS HAS A QUOTA SYSTEM

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, according to news reports, the IRS has a quota system. IRS agents got bonuses for ripping off taxpayers. And many times taxpayers settled their cases even though they were innocent.

What is so shocking about all that? The American people have known this for years, and the American people have been telling us the IRS is incompetent, the IRS is arrogant, the IRS has abused their powers. It has gotten so bad the IRS is even above the law.

That is right, in America the accuser has the burden of proof, but not in a civil tax case. The IRS accuses, the taxpayer must prove their case. Beam me up.

Let me say this. There can be no true reform in American tax law without changing the burden of proof. It is time to handcuff them to a chain link fence and flog them with their own hefty Tax Code.

I yield back their unauthorized seizures and excessive penalties.

THE MEMORY PROBLEM AT THE WHITE HOUSE

(Mr. CHABOT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I think I am beginning to understand what the problem in education is today. It is pretty clear that everyone in the White House was educated in the 1960's style feel-good mushiness where rote memorization was taboo. How else to explain the astounding number of times the White House officials say "I don't recall, I can't remember" whenever they are asked to testify about all the various White House scandals under investigation.

Mr. Speaker, what else are we to conclude if even the so-called best and brightest seem to have no capacity whatsoever to recall simple facts about the misdeeds of their employees? Is this perhaps a medical condition that we should be aware of, some kind of environmental problem in the water over

at the White House that strikes at the very heart of the memory process?

Mr. Speaker, the "I do not recall" problem over at the White House should not be allowed to infect the rest of the Nation, especially as children everywhere are heading back to school. Children should be taught that memory skills are important, too, that rote memorization that many of us had to do in schools, even if they are in short supply down at the White House.

MEMORY PROBLEM EXTENDS ACROSS AMERICA

(Mr. DOGGETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I find that memory problem not limited to the White House. Indeed, I find it extending across America. If you ask the people of America when is the last time that this Congress did anything to reform the problems of campaign finance, most people will have to scratch their head and say, "Gee, I can't remember. I don't recall the Congress doing anything."

Yes, there were a lot of hot speeches about wrong here on one party or wrong here on another, but in terms of getting down to constructive reform to do something about changing the system in which special interests dump millions and millions of dollars into the coffers of both parties, nothing has been done because Speaker GINGRICH refuses to schedule a ban, backed by Republicans and Democrat, a ban on soft money.

At least some Members of this Congress in the other body have moved from investigating to legislating. It is time for this House to do the same thing. Then no one in America will have a memory problem because not only will we prosecute and enforce existing laws, but we will clean up a system that has gone bad.

FURTHER TAX REFORM NEEDED

(Mr. NEUMANN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to begin by just briefly responding to my colleague from the other side of the aisle and suggest that with the laws currently on the books, millions and millions of dollars came in illegally, and I think we need to enforce those laws that are on the books where there are clear-cut violations at this time.

But I rise today really to call attention to the part of the recently passed plan that balances the budget for the first time since 1969, reduces taxes for the first time in 16 years, and restores Medicare to that part of the plan that

specifically addresses education, because education is extremely important in this Nation.

As a former math teacher, I know that without a proper education, our students do not have a shot at the American dream. In this tax cut package we have \$1,500 for most freshmen and sophomores in college. That is, when their parents fill out their tax forms next year, they will simply subtract \$1,500 of the bottom line and keep that in their own homes, instead of sending it to Washington, DC. For most juniors and seniors that number is \$1,000.

For grandparents and parents who would like to start saving for their children's education in the future, we have established an account called an Education Savings Account, and it works like this: You can put up to \$500 per year per child into the account to prepare for their education.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM NEEDED NOW

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this weekend over a variety of morning news shows the comment was raised as to where are the defenders of the President and Vice President of the United States.

I think, first of all, we should hold those offices, as we have done in years past, with great respect. But I do think that we will find in the wallowing of partisan politics those two individuals used as the most recent scapegoats in the refusal by the majority of this Congress to deal realistically and forthrightly with campaign finance reform.

Over 50 percent of Americans have said "The heck with both of you, Republicans and Democrats. You are both involved." So the real issue is not whether the President and Vice President acted within laws of which they did, but it is a question of addressing forthrightly the idea of cleaning up this mess called getting elected, through campaign finance reform.

We believe that we should have campaign finance reform. The real issue is will the Republican leadership bring campaign finance reform to the floor of the House for us to address it realistically, or will they wallow in the continued accusations that make no sense, because one can easily point the finger at the other side of the room, and do nothing.

THE TAXPAYER RELIEF AND PROTECTION ACT

(Mr. KNOLLENBERG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I just want to remind the gentlewoman who just spoke, it is enforcing the existing laws that really should be looked at, enforcing the laws in effect now.

Mr. Speaker, while the recently enacted tax relief package represents a major step in the right direction, tax cutters cannot stop and rest on their laurels.

Taxes are still too high, and many Americans, primarily single adults without children, will receive little or no relief from the recently enacted tax cuts. Therefore, it is imperative, I believe, that we provide the American people with more tax relief.

In the next few days I will introduce a proposal that offers the next logical step in our efforts to increase the take-home pay of the American people. My proposal, the Taxpayer Relief and Protection Act, cuts marginal tax rates across the board by 5 percent, it eliminates the marriage penalty, and it moves the tax filing date from April 15 to November 1.

This proposal benefits every American who earns a paycheck. It injects some fairness into the Tax Code, and makes it harder for Washington politicians to raise taxes in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

CRUNCH TIME FOR CAMPAIGN REFORM

(Ms. DeLAURO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, Sunday's New York Times says it all. It is "crunch time for campaign reform." The leader of the other body has even promised his Members a vote on campaign finance reform next month.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you, where is our vote? Where is the vote in the people's House? There have been 85 campaign finance proposals introduced, but there has been not one hearing on campaign finance reform. The Republican leadership is giving us no opportunity to debate the issue on the floor of this House and no opportunity to vote on any one of these 85 proposals.

The New York Times editorial goes on to say that "There are legislators in both parties who want to preserve a system that makes money more important than the public will."

Mr. Speaker, please prove that you value the will of the American people over your campaign coffers. Live up to the promise you made in New Hampshire over 2 years ago. Schedule a vote on campaign finance reform today.

CAMPAIGN LAWS BEING BROKEN

(Mr. TIAHRT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, the President wants the Federal Government to set national standards for education. How well will it work? I think it will work at least as well as our campaign laws.

Last year campaign laws, which are a form of national standards, were twisted, turned, and outright broken. In Kansas, according to the Wichita Eagle, the Democrat National Party violated the law by laundering some \$315,000 through individuals and county parties.

The first part of campaign reform is to obey the laws we have on the books today. The Democrat National Party apparently broke the laws by coming into our communities, while money laundering is not one of the values our communities like to uphold. Likewise, we do not need Washington to set our educational standards in the communities.

□ 1415

Kansas already has educational standards. Let us not degrade educational standards to the level of campaign laws.

TED TURNER'S GIFT

(Mr. LEWIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, Ted Turner's \$1 billion gift to the United Nations is remarkable. This man saw a problem in this country, in this world, and he decided to help. He did not have to act, but he wanted to make a difference, and he will.

Ted Turner's gift is an inspiration to us all. It should inspire Congress to pay our debt to the United Nations. Bosnia, El Salvador, Somalia, as a community of nations, we have helped millions around the world.

Ted Turner's gift should also inspire each and every one of us to serve. Even though we all cannot give large amounts of money, we can care, we can get involved, in our schools and our neighborhoods, and we can make a difference.

So thank you, Ted Turner. You have reminded us all to be a little more caring and do a little more sharing.

AMERICANS ARE IGNORANT OF OUR NATIONAL HERITAGE

(Mr. PAPPAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, a recent poll showed that the majority of Americans do not even know the most basic facts about American history. Just listen to these revelations.

Six out of ten respondents did not know that the Revolutionary War

began in 1775. Sixty percent did not know that Thomas Paine wrote "Common Sense," the political manifesto that helped inspire the revolution. Eighty-nine percent did not know that James Madison wrote the Bill of Rights. Thirty-six percent could not identify George Washington as the subject of the phrase, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

In sum, the birth of this great Nation is a mystery to most of its citizens.

What can explain this development where generations of children graduate from school lacking in basic knowledge about American history? Academic fads, the substitution of nonsense for facts, the denigration of Western ideals and American achievements, and an utter lack of standards that are actually enforced. Unless that changes, generations will continue to graduate ignorant of our national heritage.

CAMPAIGN INTEGRITY ACT OF 1997

(Mr. ALLEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, those of us who are freshmen experienced the 1996 elections in a different way. There was soft money involved in those elections on a scale never before seen. Issue advocacy groups were participating in the election on a scale that has never happened before.

Beginning in February, our Freshmen Task Force sat down and tried to figure out how we could pass real campaign finance reform in this session. We proposed a soft money ban. That bill is now H.R. 2183, the Campaign Integrity Act of 1997. It bans soft money, it provides new restrictions or new requirements for disclosure on issue advocacy, and it tightens up candidate disclosure. It is a good bill. It needs to come to the floor of this Congress for a vote.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Republican leadership and the other side not simply to keep investigating without legislating; bring this bill to the floor, and let us give the Members of this Congress a chance to do something besides investigate. Let us change the way we finance campaigns. Let us vote on the bill.

ROBERT STODOLA HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT

(Mr. METCALF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, recently I introduced legislation to assist homeless veterans. H.R. 1754, the Robert Stodola Homeless Assistance Act, will require that at least 20 percent of the McKinney Home Assistance Act be allocated for activities designed to

serve homeless veterans. Many veterans' organizations have joined me in support of this legislation. Approximately 30 of my colleagues have joined in sponsoring this bill.

In time of need, we ask our veterans to defend this Nation. It is time for us to provide for their needs. Helping homeless veterans is a small price to pay to these people who in many cases have risked their lives so that we may remain free.

I am asking my colleagues to assist me in support of this worthwhile legislation by cosponsoring H.R. 1754.

FAST TRACK DEBATE

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, former Presidential candidate Bob Dole has been hired by the Government of Chile to sue the United States in a trade dispute over salmon. The Chilean Embassy expressed the hope and expectation that Senator Dole would advise the Chilean Government on its political strategy on the fast track debate now being conducted in Congress. I would urge Senator Dole to reconsider his decision.

This is business as usual, and it underscores how bad trade agreements make their way through Congress. Foreign governments have tremendous resources to hire lobbyists with powerful connections. These lobbyists often are prominent ex-Senators, ex-trade officials, and ex-Members of Congress. However, Bob Dole is different; he is not just another politician.

I am not saying Senator Dole has done anything wrong. He left the Senate in June 1996, so he is not bound by the 1-year revolving door laws. He is free to represent Chile if he wants. Former Presidential candidate Dole is free to sue the American Government on behalf of the Government of Chile if he wants, but it is simply not right. Senator Dole is playing on the visitor's team. He should play on the home team. We want him on America's team, not Chile's team.

RAYMON ROEBUCK LEAVES HIS MARK ON HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Mr. STOKES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened to announce the passing of a dedicated former employee of the House, Mr. Raymon Roebuck. I know that Members on both sides of the aisle join me in expressing our deepest sympathy to members of Raymon's family.

In 1993 we came together on the House floor to pay tribute to Raymon

on the occasion of his retirement. "Chez Raymon," as he was affectionately known, decided to retire after 30 years of loyal service. In the cloakroom snack bar where he was employed, one could always count on Raymon's friendly conversation. Along with serving the best tuna sandwiches on Capitol Hill, Raymon also delivered accurate information on the number of votes we could anticipate and the time that the House would adjourn.

In addition to his friendship with Members of Congress, Raymon leaves a host of young people all over America whom he befriended and counseled when they served as congressional pages.

Chez Raymon has left his mark on this institution. We are saddened that we can no longer experience his radiant smile. However, we realize that God has called home a good soldier to rest. Raymon was a good friend and a loyal employee of the House of Representatives.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

(Mrs. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, when it comes to finance reform, it seems our colleagues on the other side of the aisle would prefer to keep the focus on whether or not elected officials are using bad form rather than our desire for reform.

Despite their best efforts, our message is finally being heard. I thought the Wall Street Journal put it well on Monday in their publication. The story read, and I quote, "They," the Republican leadership, "have been pushing for an independent counsel for months, but they have resisted calls for sweeping changes in campaign financing."

We are being heard in major publications, and we are being heard in the Senate where the Committee has apparently agreed to shift its focus from fingerpointing to problem-solving. But we need to be heard on this floor, and we need to bring campaign finance reform to the floor of this House for a vote before we recess.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM FOR DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS

(Mr. DEFAZIO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, there is a flood of money corroding the foundation of our democracy. Now, the Republicans would have us believe that it is only the foundations on this side of the aisle or downtown at the White House that are endangered by this flood of money, but that is not quite true, because we remember Simon Fireman. Simon Fireman was the vice-

chair of Bob Dole's fund-raising. He pled guilty to 64 counts of money laundering, paid \$6 million in fines and 6 months in jail.

This is a bipartisan problem. Both sides suffer from this problem, and it does not serve either side to stonewall reform. There are many of us on this side of the aisle calling sincerely for just a debate, an open rule. Let us see what happens. Let us vote on campaign finance reform before we go home.

Even on the Senate side now they have relented, and they say they are going to take up campaign finance reform. Let us take it up here in the House of Representatives, or do many Members think, as the Speaker does, that there is not enough money spent on campaigns yet corroding our democracy.

CORRECTIONS CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). This is the day for the call of the Corrections Calendar.

The Clerk will call the bill on the Corrections Calendar.

THRIFT DEPOSITOR PROTECTION OVERSIGHT BOARD ABOLISHMENT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2343) to abolish the Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 2343

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board Abolishment Act".

SEC. 2. ABOLISHMENT OF THE THRIFT DEPOSITOR PROTECTION OVERSIGHT BOARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Effective at the end of the 3-month period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board established under section 21A of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Oversight Board") is hereby abolished.

(b) DISPOSITION OF AFFAIRS.—

(1) POWER OF CHAIRPERSON.—Effective on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chairperson of the Oversight Board (or the designee of the Chairperson) may exercise on behalf of the Oversight Board any power of the Oversight Board necessary to settle and conclude the affairs of the Oversight Board.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funds available to the Oversight Board shall be available to the Chairperson of the Oversight Board to pay expenses incurred in carrying out the requirements of paragraph (1).

(c) SAVINGS PROVISION.—

(1) EXISTING RIGHTS, DUTIES, AND OBLIGATIONS NOT AFFECTED.—No provision of this Act shall be construed as affecting the validity of any right, duty, or obligation of the United States, the Oversight Board, the Resolution Trust Corporation, or any other person which—

(A) arises under or pursuant to the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, or any other provision of law applicable with respect to the Oversight Board; and

(B) existed on the day before the abolishment of the Oversight Board in accordance with subsection (a).

(2) CONTINUATION OF SUITS.—No action or other proceeding commenced by or against the Oversight Board with respect to any function of the Oversight Board shall abate by reason of the enactment of this Act.

(3) LIABILITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—All liabilities arising out of the operation of the Oversight Board between August 9, 1989, and the end of the 3-month period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act shall remain the direct liabilities of the United States.

(B) NO SUBSTITUTION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall not be substituted for the Oversight Board as a party to any such action or proceeding.

(4) CONTINUATIONS OF ORDERS, RESOLUTIONS, DETERMINATIONS, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO THE RESOLUTION FUNDING CORPORATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—All orders, resolutions, determinations, and regulations regarding the Resolution Funding Corporation which—

(i) have been issued, made, and prescribed, or allowed to become effective by the Oversight Board, or by a court of competent jurisdiction, in the performance of functions which are transferred by this Act; and

(ii) are in effect at the end of the 3-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act,

shall continue in effect according to the terms of such orders, resolutions, determinations, and regulations until modified, terminated, set aside, or superseded in accordance with applicable law.

(B) ENFORCEABILITY OF ORDERS, RESOLUTIONS, DETERMINATIONS, AND REGULATIONS BEFORE TRANSFER.—Before the effective date of the transfer of the authority and duties of the Resolution Funding Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury under section 3, all orders, resolutions, determinations, and regulations pertaining to the Resolution Funding Corporation shall be enforceable by and against the United States.

(C) ENFORCEABILITY OF ORDERS, RESOLUTIONS, DETERMINATIONS, AND REGULATIONS AFTER TRANSFER.—On and after the effective date of the transfer of the authority and duties of the Resolution Funding Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury, all orders, resolutions, determinations, and regulations pertaining to the Resolution Funding Corporation shall be enforceable by and against the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 3. TRANSFER OF THRIFT DEPOSITOR PROTECTION OVERSIGHT BOARD AUTHORITY AND DUTIES OF RESOLUTION FUNDING CORPORATION TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The authority and duties of the Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board under sections 21A(a)(6)(I) and 21B of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act are hereby transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury (or the designee of the Secretary) as of the end of the 3-month period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. MEMBERSHIP OF THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING ADVISORY BOARD.

Effective on the date of enactment of this Act, section 14(b)(2) of the Resolution Trust Corporation Completion Act (12 U.S.C. 1831q note) is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (C); and

(2) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) and (E) as subparagraphs (C) and (D), respectively.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read for amendment.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment in the nature of a substitute:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board Abolishment Act".

SEC. 2. ABOLISHMENT OF THE THRIFT DEPOSITOR PROTECTION OVERSIGHT BOARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Effective at the end of the 3-month period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board established under section 21A of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Oversight Board") is hereby abolished.

(b) DISPOSITION OF AFFAIRS.—

(1) POWER OF CHAIRPERSON.—Effective on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chairperson of the Oversight Board (or the designee of the Chairperson) may exercise on behalf of the Oversight Board any power of the Oversight Board necessary to settle and conclude the affairs of the Oversight Board.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funds available to the Oversight Board shall be available to the Chairperson of the Oversight Board to pay expenses incurred in carrying out the requirements of paragraph (1).

(c) SAVINGS PROVISION.—

(1) EXISTING RIGHTS, DUTIES, AND OBLIGATIONS NOT AFFECTED.—No provision of this Act shall be construed as affecting the validity of any right, duty, or obligation of the United States, the Oversight Board, the Resolution Trust Corporation, or any other person which—

(A) arises under or pursuant to the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, or any other provision of law applicable with respect to the Oversight Board; and

(B) existed on the day before the abolishment of the Oversight Board in accordance with subsection (a).

(2) CONTINUATION OF SUITS.—No action or other proceeding commenced by or against the Oversight Board with respect to any function of the Oversight Board shall abate by reason of the enactment of this Act.

(3) LIABILITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—All liabilities arising out of the operation of the Oversight Board between August 9, 1989, and the end of the 3-month period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act shall remain the direct liabilities of the United States.

(B) NO SUBSTITUTION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall not be substituted for the Oversight Board as a party to any such action or proceeding.

(4) CONTINUATIONS OF ORDERS, RESOLUTIONS, DETERMINATIONS, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO THE RESOLUTION FUNDING CORPORATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—All orders, resolutions, determinations, and regulations regarding the Resolution Funding Corporation which—

(i) have been issued, made, and prescribed, or allowed to become effective by the Oversight Board, or by a court of competent jurisdiction, in the performance of functions which are transferred by this Act; and

(ii) are in effect at the end of the 3-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act,

shall continue in effect according to the terms of such orders, resolutions, determinations, and regulations until modified, terminated, set aside, or superseded in accordance with applicable law.

(B) ENFORCEABILITY OF ORDERS, RESOLUTIONS, DETERMINATIONS, AND REGULATIONS BEFORE TRANSFER.—Before the effective date of the transfer of the authority and duties of the Resolution Funding Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury under section 3, all orders, resolutions, determinations, and regulations pertaining to the Resolution Funding Corporation shall be enforceable by and against the United States.

(C) ENFORCEABILITY OF ORDERS, RESOLUTIONS, DETERMINATIONS, AND REGULATIONS AFTER TRANSFER.—On and after the effective date of the transfer of the authority and duties of the Resolution Funding Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury, all orders, resolutions, determinations, and regulations pertaining to the Resolution Funding Corporation shall be enforceable by and against the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 3. TRANSFER OF THRIFT DEPOSITOR PROTECTION OVERSIGHT BOARD AUTHORITY AND DUTIES OF RESOLUTION FUNDING CORPORATION TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The authority and duties of the Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board under sections 21A(a)(6)(I) and 21B of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act are hereby transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury (or the designee of the Secretary) as of the end of the 3-month period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. MEMBERSHIP OF THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING ADVISORY BOARD.

Effective on the date of enactment of this Act, section 14(b)(2) of the Resolution Trust Corporation Completion Act (12 U.S.C. 1831q note) is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (C); and

(2) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) and (E) as subparagraphs (C) and (D), respectively.

SEC. 5. TIME OF MEETINGS OF THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING ADVISORY BOARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 14(b)(6)(A) of the Resolution Trust Corporation Completion Act (12 U.S.C. 1831q note) is amended—

(1) by striking "4 times a year, or more frequently if requested by the Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board or" and inserting "2 times a year or at the request of"; and

(2) by striking the 2d sentence.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The heading for section 14(b)(6)(A) of the Resolution Trust Corporation Completion Act (12 U.S.C. 1831q note) is amended by striking "AND LOCATION".

Mr. LEACH (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment in the nature of a substitute be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LEACH] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAFALCE] each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LEACH].

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the bill before us, H.R. 2343, would abolish a Federal agency, the Thrift Depositor Protection Board, which was established to oversee the activities of the now defunct Resolution Trust Corporation and the Resolution Funding Corporation.

By background, the oversight board was created in the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act, FIRREA, in 1989. FIRREA was the Federal Government's response to the massive financial crisis of the savings and loan industry and its insolvent insurance fund, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

With the enactment of FIRREA, the Resolution Trust Corporation was created to close or sell the failed institutions transferred to it by the industry's new regulator, the Office of Thrift Supervision. The RTC was then tasked with selling the assets of failed thrifts.

FIRREA also established the Resolution Funding Corporation, REFCORP, a mixed-ownership Government corporation for the purpose of providing financing for the RTC. The oversight board was created to oversee the RTC and its use of taxpayer funds, as well as activities of REFCORP.

Today, the oversight board is no longer needed, given that its primary responsibility ceased when the RTC's doors were closed on December 31, 1995. The oversight board's remaining programmatic responsibilities are: First, oversight of the REFCORP; and Second, through fiscal year 1998, a non-voting membership on the Affordable Housing Advisory Board.

H.R. 2343 would transfer the REFCORP oversight responsibilities to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Affordable Housing Advisory Board would be restructured to eliminate the nonvoting seat held by the oversight board. As a result, CBO estimates the passage of this bill would result in annual savings of over \$250,000 in personnel and overhead costs for the remaining 33 years of the board's life. In short, the bill will abolish a Government agency that is no longer needed and result in significant savings to the taxpayers.

H.R. 2343 has the support of all three members of the oversight board, Acting Chairman Hawke, Secretary Cuomo, and Chairman Greenspan. In addition, the Committee has been informed that the Office of Management and Budget has no objection to this legislation.

In terms of procedure, the committee held a hearing on September 9 and favorably reported the bill on a unani-

mous voice vote. In this context, I would like to express my appreciation to Mr. LAFALCE and Mr. VENTO for their cooperation in this endeavor and for the corrections day task force for its constructive support. I hope this commonsense legislation will receive the approval of the House. After all, the bill eliminates an unneeded Government agency, has bipartisan support, and saves the taxpayer money.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1430

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I join with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services in urging the House to pass H.R. 2343, the Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board Abolishment Act.

The legislation was adopted unanimously by our Committee on Banking and Financial Services by voice vote. It formally abolishes the Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board which Congress created in 1989 to oversee the Resolution Trust Corporation.

The Oversight Board played a significant role in supervising the RTC's takeover and resolution of nearly 750 failed thrift institutions. However, since its elimination in 1995, the Oversight Board's activities have been minimal. Its only remaining responsibility involves overseeing repayment of the \$30 billion in REFCORP bonds issued between 1989 and 1991 as part of the RTC's initial funding. This responsibility requires that the Oversight Board remain in existence for another 33 years, when the last REFCORP bonds are repaid.

Since the Treasury Department pays approximately \$2.3 billion of the \$2.6 billion in annual interest payments on the REFCORP bonds, most responsibilities relating to REFCORP repayment are performed by Treasury staff. Nevertheless, the Oversight Board must by law maintain separate offices and separate staff, and perform administrative and reporting functions imposed largely because of its existence as a separate entity of the Government. These functions require annual expenditures of over one-quarter of a million dollars.

Mr. Speaker, these are unnecessary costs that taxpayers should not have to continue paying for another 33 years. The abolition of the Oversight Board is supported by the administration, by the Treasury Department, and by all three members of the Oversight Board, including Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan. CBO reports that the legislation will produce annual savings of over \$250,000, and OMB reports no objections to the bill.

An additional provision of the bill added during markup by our colleague, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BACHUS], would provide additional sav-

ings to taxpayers by reducing the mandated meeting requirements of the Affordable Housing Advisory Board. That board was created by Congress to advise the FDIC on the use of the sizeable stock of foreclosed residential properties it acquired from failed thrift institutions.

The FDIC also supports these changes. It is time to put these last vestiges of the S&L crisis behind us and to provide some tangible savings for taxpayers. I would urge adoption of the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. ROUKEMA], the distinguished chairwoman of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services's Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit.

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me, and I certainly thank the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a full-fledged battle-scarred veteran of the savings and loan debacle. I was a member of this committee when we put into place the mechanisms that have been identified today that were so desperately needed to clean up and put this scandal behind us.

During the long hours we spent passing FIRREA back in 1989, as has been explained by the chairman and ranking member, we created the Resolution Trust Corporation so we were able to close or sell the failed institutions transferred to it by the OTS. That has all been clearly pointed out, and I think we did a good job, or they did a good job of that over the years. The chairman has already pointed out how in the process of that we created not only RTC, but REFCORP and this Oversight Board. And the dispositions of these properties valued at hundreds of millions of dollars was done without scandal.

However, I think that the fact now remains that since 1995, when RTC was terminated, having concluded its business, essentially, the primary role of the cleanup and oversight is now nonexistent. Its remaining functions are formal and routine at most, and can easily be carried out by the Treasury Department.

This legislation, in fact, transfers the REFCORP oversight and the board oversight to the Secretary of the Treasury and portions to the Affordable Housing Advisory Board. I strongly support that.

I want to commend the gentleman from Iowa, Chairman LEACH, for his leadership on this, and also reiterate the fact that all responsible people, including Alan Greenspan of the Federal Reserve Board, the chairman, and the Department of the Treasury and OMB have no exceptions. They all support this legislation.

It has been pointed out that the estimate is that it is going to save millions of dollars for the taxpayer, \$250,000 per year, and it seems to me that in this age when we are all talking in the Congress about downsizing government and finding constructive ways to reduce overburdening regulation, this is a wonderful example of how we can constructively move in that direction, and at the same time, save the taxpayers' money.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for her terrific leadership on this and so many other issues related thereto.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO], ranking Democrat on the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAFALCE], the ranking member, for yielding time to me. I rise with the chairman and my colleagues to support the passage of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, the Resolution Trust Corporation initiated in FIRREA, the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, was very important. In fact, they managed the closure of the assets of nearly 750 different S&L's, literally managing a half a trillion dollars over the course of its history, which, as my colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mrs. ROUKEMA], pointed out, the RTC was folded into the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in 1995. In fact, many of the policies they followed were the policies of the insurance agency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and one of its successors, the insurer of the S&L's.

In any case, the Oversight Board, which they are talking about today, played an oversight role. But many of us as well closely monitored the success and the problems of the RTC as they tried to navigate their way through the disposal of, as I said, literally hundreds of billions of dollars worth of assets. It was very controversial at times.

I think the Oversight Board did a good job. I think we in Congress did a good job in terms of monitoring the RTC, too, especially with the backdrop of the S&L crisis of the 1980's. We really needed to do that type of task. I commend my colleagues that we have reached this particular chapter. Hopefully we will continue to watch the FDIC and monitor its progress, if in fact problems should arise with the substantial issue of managing the billions in assets, a result of failed institutions that faced the Resolution Trust Corporation in the recent past.

Our congressional task force did a good job as did the oversight of the RTC. Now we are going to save \$250,000 a year by eliminating it. It is no longer needed as an oversight group. I commend this measure to my colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2343, the Thrift Depositor Oversight Board Abolishment Act. I joined as a cosponsor of this legislation before its passage by the Banking Committee 2 weeks ago. Passage of this legislation is key for several reasons. First, it will draw the RTC era to a close. Second, this closure will potentially save the taxpayer more than \$250,000 a year by ending the Thrift Depositor Oversight Board and transferring the few remaining and relatively routine functions to the Treasury Department. And third, they will provide for the abolition of an agency for all the right reasons: basically, the unique function and mission of the Oversight Board have been completed.

As any of my colleagues know, I served as the Chairman of the Resolution Trust Corporation [RTC] Oversight Task Force for several years. During those early times of the RTC, there were many, many implementation problems. We worked hard on the RTC Task Force, and with the Oversight Board on some occasions, to call for and require improvements in several areas such as internal controls and information systems. The task focused on a number of contract issues including procurement systems. I am certain that without our oversight, monitoring, and the improvements made because of it, the costs of the S&L crisis to the U.S. taxpayers would have been higher. There were ample problems with the RTC, and the practices of the FDIC deserve our continued monitoring.

Through the end of 1995, of the \$105 billion provided for thrift resolution and asset disposition activities, \$91.3 billion was released by the Oversight Board to the RTC. Actual loss funds used by the RTC from its inception through December 31, 1995, were originally estimated to be \$87.9 billion. According to the latest GAO financial statement audit of the FDIC, however, total costs incurred were \$86.4 billion. Innovation provisions written into the 1989 law, the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act [FIRREA], had to be congressionally monitored and followed closely. The RTC Oversight Board and the House's RTC Task Force did their jobs to be certain that the public focus was not lost.

During the 6 years of the RTC, 747 failed thrifts transferred to it were resolved. In the process, the RTC protected 25 million federally insured deposit accounts. The RTC disposed of \$458 billion in assets through December 21, 1995, recovering \$397 billion with a rate in excess of 86 percent of book value. The RTC disposed of more than 98 percent of the assets that came under its supervision. Roughly \$7.7 billion—book value—in assets were placed under FDIC management when the RTC closed. These numbers do not adequately tell the story of the immensity of their task and the complex issues that this new Agency faced. They do show clearly, however, why vigilant oversight was very pertinent and critical at the time and in the future should the FDIC be engaged in a greater number of financial institution closures.

Additionally, Mr. Speaker, there was also a silver lining on the RTC cloud. The Affordable Housing Program disposed of 24,000 properties with a book value of \$2.5 billion and also provided more than 109,000 housing units for low- and moderate-income families through the single-family program and the multifamily buildings. This program took assets we had in abundance and turned them into much needed housing opportunities for folks across the country.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to put the Oversight Board to rest. The RTC's work has been completed for some time now and the few tasks that remain can easily be absorbed by the Department of Treasury. The transition of assets, personnel and operations to the FDIC is complete. I thank the gentleman from Iowa for moving this bill expeditiously. I support passage of H.R. 2343 and urge my colleagues to support it as well.

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to conclude with one brief observation. Methodologically, this bill is being brought up under the Consent Calendar, and I would just simply like to state that I think this is a very appropriate manner to bring a bill of this nature to the floor. I think it has been a very constructive and helpful circumstance to have the calendar which this is being brought up under. I apologize, I do not mean the Consent Calendar, I mean the new Corrections Calendar that was established for this kind of correction.

In any regard, I also want to particularly thank the minority for their help in this matter, and our committee for its unanimous support.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Banking and Financial Services and on the bill.

The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, further proceedings on this question are postponed until after 5 p.m. today.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate is concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 5 p.m. today.

50 STATES COMMEMORATIVE COIN PROGRAM ACT

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2414) to provide for a 10-year circulating commemorative coin program to commemorate each of the 50 States, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2414

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "50 States Commemorative Coin Program Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress hereby finds the following:

(1) It is appropriate and timely to—
(A) honor the unique Federal republic of 50 States that comprise the United States; and
(B) promote the diffusion of knowledge among the youth of the United States about the individual States, their history and geography, and the rich diversity of the national heritage.

(2) The circulating coinage of the United States has not been modernized within the past 25 years.

(3) A circulating commemorative 25-cent coin program could produce earnings of \$110,000,000 from the sale of silver proof coins and sets over the 10-year period of issuance and would produce indirect earnings of an estimated \$2,600,000,000 to \$5,100,000,000 to the United States Treasury, money that will replace borrowing to fund the national debt to at least that extent.

(4) It is appropriate to launch a commemorative circulating coin program that encourages young people and their families to collect memorable tokens of all the States for the face value of the coins.

SEC. 3. ISSUANCE OF REDESIGNED QUARTER DOLLARS OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD COMMEMORATING EACH OF THE 50 STATES.

Section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(k) REDESIGN AND ISSUANCE OF QUARTER DOLLAR IN COMMEMORATION OF EACH OF THE 50 STATES.—

"(1) REDESIGN BEGINNING IN 1999.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the 4th sentence of subsection (d)(1) and subsection (d)(2), quarter dollar coins issued during the 10-year period beginning in 1999, shall have

designs on the reverse side selected in accordance with this subsection which are emblematic of the 50 States.

"(B) TRANSITION PROVISION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the Secretary may continue to mint and issue quarter dollars in 1999 which bear the design in effect before the redesign required under this subsection and an inscription of the year '1998' as required to ensure a smooth transition into the 10-year program under this subsection.

"(2) SINGLE STATE DESIGNS.—The design on the reverse side of each quarter dollar issued during the 10-year period referred to in paragraph (1) shall be emblematic of 1 of the 50 States.

"(3) ISSUANCE OF COINS COMMEMORATING 5 STATES DURING EACH OF THE 10 YEARS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The designs for the quarter dollar coins issued during each year of the 10-year period referred to in paragraph (1) shall be emblematic of 5 States selected in the order in which such States ratified the Constitution of the United States or were admitted into the Union, as the case may be.

"(B) NUMBER OF EACH OF 5 COIN DESIGNS IN EACH YEAR.—Of the quarter dollar coins issued during each year (of the 10-year period referred to in paragraph (1)), the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, on the basis of such factors as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the number of quarter dollars which shall be issued with each of the 5 designs selected for such year.

"(4) SELECTION OF DESIGN.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Each of the 50 designs required under this subsection for quarter dollars shall be—

"(i) selected by the Secretary after consultation with—

"(I) the Governor of the State being commemorated, or such other State officials or group as the State may designate for such purpose; and

"(II) the Commission of Fine Arts; and

"(ii) reviewed by the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee.

"(B) SELECTION AND APPROVAL PROCESS.—Designs for quarter dollars may be submitted in accordance with the design selection and approval process developed by the Secretary in the sole discretion of the Secretary.

"(C) PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary may include participation by State officials, artists from the States, engravers of the United States Mint, and members of the general public.

"(D) STANDARDS.—Because it is important that the Nation's coinage and currency bear dignified designs of which the citizens of the United States can be proud, the Secretary shall not select any frivolous or inappropriate design for any quarter dollar minted under this subsection.

"(E) PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN REPRESENTATIONS.—No head and shoulders portrait or bust of any person, living or dead, and no portrait of a living person may be included in the design of any quarter dollar under this subsection.

"(5) TREATMENT AS NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136, all coins minted under this subsection shall be considered to be numismatic items.

"(6) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—

"(A) QUALITY OF COINS.—The Secretary may mint and issue such number of quarter dollars of each design selected under paragraph (4) in uncirculated and proof qualities as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

"(B) SILVER COINS.—Notwithstanding subsection (b), the Secretary may mint and

issue such number of quarter dollars of each design selected under paragraph (4) as the Secretary determines to be appropriate with a content of 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper.

"(C) SOURCES OF BULLION.—The Secretary shall obtain silver for minting coins under subparagraph (B) from available resources, including stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.

"(7) APPLICATION IN EVENT OF THE ADMISSION OF ADDITIONAL STATES.—If any additional State is admitted into the Union before the end of the 10-year period referred to in paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Treasury may issue quarter dollar coins, in accordance with this subsection, with a design which is emblematic of such State during any 1 year of such 10-year period, in addition to the quarter dollar coins issued during such year in accordance with paragraph (3)(A)."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. FLAKE] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE].

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring H.R. 2414 before the House today. H.R. 2414, which is known as the 50 States Commemorative Coin Program Act of 1997, would authorize the United States Mint to strike over a 10-year period a series of 50 quarters that would preserve the portrait of George Washington on the front or obverse side of the coin, and retain all the traditional mottoes and identifying marks the current quarter carries.

On the back or reverse side of the quarter, there would be a series of designs honoring each of the 50 States. The coins would be issued at the rate of 5 each year, starting in 1999, first in the order of States' ratification of the Constitution, then in order of their admission to the Union.

Such a program would reinvigorate our circulating coin program for both the public and collectors in a responsible, affordable way. In addition, it would be educational and fun, would promote pride among the States, and would be a winner financially for the Government.

Mr. Speaker, my subcommittee, the Subcommittee on Domestic and International Monetary Policy of the House Committee on Banking and Financial Services, has been studying the concept of a circulating commemorative coin since 1997. We have held public hearings, authorized an independent study conducted by Coopers & Lybrand, which is substantial, and have worked with the Treasury Department on all aspects of this issue.

We are confident that all questions regarding the design process, production, and public acceptance of the new quarters have been fully addressed. As Members may recall, the quarter, save

for a brief commemorative design on its reverse for the 1975-76 bicentennial, has been unchanged since 1932, the longest period for any coin in U.S. history.

Interestingly, the current quarter itself was intended as a circulating commemorative, scheduled to circulate only one year to commemorate the 200th anniversary of Washington's birthday. This country has not had a circulating commemorative coin since the very popular Bicentennial quarter.

While that coin commemorated the bicentennial of the country's birth and was not designed as a fundraising mechanism, it was very popular with both the general public and with coin collectors. Of the 1.67 billion quarters struck, only 20 percent are still in circulation, so approximately 330 million dollars' worth of coins were saved by people and taken out of circulation.

The fact that people save the coins saves the Government money. It represented a cost avoidance, meaning the Treasury did not need to borrow that money to pay interest on the national debt. Although this was not the original intent of this project, it turns out, based on the study commissioned last year by the Treasury Department and conducted by the accounting firm of Coopers & Lybrand, that minting a circulating commemorative quarter offering the 50 States would be a pretty impressive moneymaker.

□ 1445

Here is how the mint will earn an estimated \$11 million annually, \$110 million over the life of the program, from the sale of silver proof sets of the quarter. The Coopers & Lybrand study showed that, as with the Bicentennial quarter, the 50-State quarter will be very popular with the public. The study showed that while 51 percent of the 2,000 people surveyed said that they thought the program would be a good idea, 75 percent said they would collect some or all of the quarters.

Because the study found that an overwhelming number of people would save the quarters, Coopers & Lybrand estimated that between 2.6 and 5.1 billion dollars' worth of quarters would be taken out of circulation, meaning this program could save taxpayers billions of dollars.

Given that the survey excluded people under the age of 18, the entire universe of schoolchildren that might be expected to collect the coins, those figures seem very conservative. Estimates by the General Accounting Office and the Congressional Budget Office and the mint of the amount that would be collected are generally consistent with the Coopers & Lybrand study.

It must be noted that these estimates are necessarily a little imprecise because nothing of this scope, on average, roughly 700 million quarters will be minted of each State's design, ever has been attempted in this country before.

Our neighbor to the north, Canada, conducted a similar program in 1992 when that country issued a series of quarters commemorating the provinces. While the scale is much smaller, nearly all of these coins are said to have been removed from circulation by collectors so quickly that the supply of coins struck dried up in 3 months. Given this, the program will certainly be a financial benefit to the Government.

The program will also draw the interest of all Americans. As my colleagues have seen in the news, there has been coverage of the 50-State coin proposal on news pages and feature pages and editorial pages in newspapers across the country. Residents of many States have already been speculating what symbols would best represent their State.

In my home State of Delaware, the Wilmington News Journal conducted a contest in which Delawareans designed a number of creative suggestions, including an outline of the State, the old Cape Henlopen Lighthouse, the Delaware Blue Hen, and Caesar Rodney, who made a heroic ride to Philadelphia to vote in favor of American independence in 1776. The News Journal had well over 100 entries, and I am told that I should expect these designs in my office in coming days. As a matter of fact, they did a full feature in one of their sections in the paper on this subject.

Even informal contests, like the one in Delaware, will encourage school children and all Americans to learn more about the history of their States and suggest designs for their State's quarter to the Treasury. The public will have a chance to discuss the symbols and history of the States, and this will produce an even greater interest in this coin program.

It is important to point out that we have worked with the Department of Treasury to ensure that the design of the coins will be carefully managed to ensure that they maintain the high standards our coin designs have reflected over the years.

Treasury Secretary Rubin and I are in agreement that all the new designs should be dignified. To that end, the legislation authorizing the new quarters stipulates that the Secretary, and I quote, "shall not select any frivolous or inappropriate design." The bill also specifies that the Governors of the individual States, and I quote again, "or such other State officials or group as the State may designate" will consult with the Secretary of the Treasury, who will select the final designs.

When each State's final decision choice is sent to Washington, it must be approved by both the Federal Commission of Fine Arts and the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Commission, the latter chaired by the director of the mint, before going to the

Treasury Secretary for final approval. In other words, the Secretary of the Treasury has complete authority to ensure that the designs are appropriate and reflect the goals of the program and the high standards of our Nation.

Importantly, while the bill would have quarters struck in the order the States came into the Union, the quarters for the first year would represent Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, and Connecticut, there is provision for growth of the Union. The bill states that if any new State is admitted to the Union during the 10-year period when the commemorative quarters are being struck, the Secretary may, using the above guidelines, issue a circulating commemorative quarter for that State.

Mr. Speaker, the 50 State Coin Program will promote State pride, reinvigorate interest in our circulating coinage, help educate our young people, and produce savings for the Treasury. It has been carefully developed and will be of real benefit to the Nation. I urge the immediate adoption of H.R. 2414.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

MR. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleagues for the expedited scheduling of what I believe to be a truly exciting event in the history of United States coinage, the 50 States Commemorative Coin Program Act.

This bill also marks the last time that I will have the opportunity to bring a bill to the floor as ranking member of the Subcommittee on Domestic and International Monetary Policy. Thus, it is both a proud and bittersweet occasion for me, particularly given the relationship that I have had with the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE], chairman of this subcommittee.

It has been a tremendous experience that we have shared. We have had a great opportunity to bring bills before the floor, particularly coin bills, and have been in agreement in terms of numbers and standards and those things which we feel are important for the American people.

So I would like to thank the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE] for the opportunity to serve as ranking member of this Committee on Domestic and International Monetary Policy.

In introducing this bill last year, the committee suggested several reasons as to why now is the time to introduce a series of circulating commemorative coins. We noted that it is appropriate to honor and celebrate our 220th anniversary as a republic. In addition, it was brought to our attention that Congress has not modernized U.S. coinage for nearly 25 years.

I am pleased to recognize and recommend this program to the House,

not only because it will reinvigorate the circulating coin program for both the public and collectors, but also because of the obvious educational benefits that can be derived from it.

Each of the 50 coins will bear an image capturing the unique character of each and every individual State. This will promote public awareness of the roots of the Federal system upon which our Nation is founded and increase knowledge of the individuality of each and every State in the Nation.

Beyond the educational dividends, the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE] and I crafted H.R. 2414 to benefit the Federal budget as well. Indirect savings from the program will result in an estimated \$3.4 billion, plus interest, gain for the Treasury over the 10 years that this program is in effect.

Beyond these issues, the circulating commemorative program for quarters makes management sense for the mint. Last year, the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE], the chairman, and I produced a bill that would limit the number of noncirculating commemorative coins. As many here may know, there has been a glut on the commemorative coin market over the last few years, and the mint and numismatic community have urged Congress to reduce the number of commemoratives.

At the same time, we have been urged to authorize a circulating program. The program proposed in H.R. 2414 will strike a balance between the mint's productivity capacity and the desire to create artistic collectible coinage.

In what better way could we create excitement in U.S. coinage? This program, as one witness in committee hearings described it, would put pride back into the pockets of the American citizens. The American public will become more aware of the rich history of the U.S. coinage, which dates all the way back to the 1790's.

To illustrate this fact, we need to look back no further than 1976, the year we commemorated our Nation's bicentennial on the quarter. The bicentennial coins honored the people, places, events, and ideals which were the foundation of our great Nation.

I expect that the 50 States Commemorative Coin Program will reflect similar values which exist in each of our 50 States while also celebrating our Nation's diversity. Moreover, I believe the legislation will generate a collective pride among Americans about not only their home States, but also the United States in general.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that our colleagues will join us in support of H.R. 2414.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LEACH], chairman of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE], for whom we are all in such great debt.

Mr. Speaker, at issue with American coinage and currency is the need for stability and confidence, combined with the need for keeping up with the times. This bipartisan legislation, largely the work of the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. FLAKE], chairman and ranking member of the Subcommittee on Domestic International Monetary Policy, uniquely is designed to maintain continuity by keeping George Washington on one side of the quarter, while celebrating American history, and particularly that of her 50 States, in new ways on the reverse side.

The legislation provides an opportunity for artistic expressions from our citizenry; it celebrates State history in an uplifting way; and it allows for collectors to collect all 50 quarters for only \$12.50. Not only is this exciting approach educational, indeed fun, but the Government projects that the program will produce interest savings on the debt of between \$2.6 and \$5.1 billion.

I know of very few bills ever brought before Congress in which one can find a more unique combination of circumstance: a celebration of history, an exercise in artistic expression, and multibillion dollar savings to the Federal Government.

This modest modification of our coinage could not be more in the public interest. I congratulate the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. FLAKE] on their imaginative initiative.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAFALCE].

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. FLAKE] for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support H.R. 2414, legislation intended to revitalize the American public's interest in our circulating coins. I surely join in all the remarks that have been made thus far by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CASTLE], the gentleman from New York [Mr. FLAKE], and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LEACH].

This is a unique way to celebrate history, to celebrate the dual sovereignty that exists. We have a symbol of the Federal Government standard throughout each and every coin, and we allow for an expression from each and every State in celebration of the dual sovereignty.

But more than anything else, I want to take this opportunity to, while the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE], as the chairman of the committee, is worthy of greatest praise for this particular bill, I want to single out

the work of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FLAKE] because this may well be the last bill that he will report out to the floor and manage. His contribution, not just on this bill, but his contributions on countless bills and legislation and issues over the years has been virtually legendary.

He is one of those unique individuals who can and does reach out to all sides, whether Democrat or Republican, whether liberal or conservative, in order to find common ground. He is not only one of the most respected Members of this Chamber, it is quite clear too he is perhaps the best-liked Member of this Chamber, and I think that is because of the conciliatory approach that he has taken.

So, it is with some sadness that I participate in today's ceremony because it might mark the last bill that the gentleman from New York [Mr. FLAKE] manages.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. METCALF]. Let me just say, in matters of monetary policy and currency and coins, I do not think there is anyone other than the next two speakers on our side who have shown as much interest on this subcommittee. We appreciate that work.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, in 1976, the U.S. Mint introduced the Bicentennial quarter. The success of this coin in the coin collecting groups was astounding. Today we have a new opportunity to change a coin for the better.

The new quarter, uniquely representing all 50 States individually, will be an outstanding addition to the coin family and will encourage coin savings. The earnings for the Treasury, let's hold it, can you imagine a Federal project earning money? But this time it is true. The earnings for the Treasury, by all indications, will be substantial.

I want to thank the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. FLAKE] for this positive legislation.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to the brilliant gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON].

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. FLAKE] for yielding me the time. I must say, I learned only today that this may be his last bill. I hope this is not his last hoorah, however. I am sure it will not be, especially since I understand there is a \$23 million cathedral that awaits him in Queens.

May I also thank the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE] for his kindness in agreeing to support a subsequent bill that he would cosponsor with me and with the other delegate to add us to the 50 States who are being commemorated with these coins.

I rise, then, in support of H.R. 2414. And I congratulate the chairman and

ranking member on a very innovative and worthwhile bill that manages to commemorate and make savings for the Treasury at the same time. Would that we could more often accomplish this dual feat.

□ 1500

We come to the floor, however, to remind our colleagues that this is a union of 50 States, four insular areas and the District of Columbia. I know it is important to all of us to think of our country in all of its fullness.

There are, of course, among us those of us who still sting from the fact that the vote that we won on the House floor was, in fact, taken back when the majority arrived. My taxpaying citizens have not forgotten that. It is one thing to take back a vote that we won on the floor and was approved by the courts. It is quite another to exclude our jurisdictions from a mere commemorative act. The fact is that there was no intent to exclude us, and we should have come forward sooner.

I very much appreciate the way in which the chairman has worked with me to see that the four insular areas and the District are subsequently included. I daresay, Mr. Speaker, that including us in the commemorative coin act means more to my district than to that of most Members. That has to do with our peculiar history. This bill seeks to, and I am quoting, promote the diffusion of knowledge among the youth of the United States about the individual States, their history and geography and the rich diversity of the national heritage. The commemorative coin, when it includes the territories and the District, will probably for the first time inform many Americans that there are such areas and the District.

The bill seeks also to encourage young people and their families to collect memorable tokens of all of the States, yes, and of the four insular areas and the District.

We are most pleased that we have been able to come to an agreement to support what is surely one of the more worthwhile and innovative bills that will come to the floor during the 105th Congress.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds. I would like to just state that the delegate from the District of Columbia and I have had some very fruitful and meaningful discussions about this, and I am in agreement with her. We are going to cosponsor along, I am sure, with the delegates from the insular areas legislation that would hopefully be able to be added to this at some point in the future. I think there would be some historical and educational aspects of that that could be helpful to the young people of our country. We do have to go back to Treasury and do some clearance, but we will be glad to go to work on that right away.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. LUCAS], another Member who has been just of tremendous help in dealing with the issues of coinage, monetary policy, and related issues of our subcommittee.

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 2414, the 50 States Commemorative Coin Program Act of 1997. Although most Americans are not coin collectors and do not give them much of a thought, coins are in reality a part of our daily lives. For most, the change in our pockets is something we do not think about. We simply pick through it when making a purchase, paying a toll on the highway, or buying a soda from a vending machine. Perhaps once in a while we may stop to look at a coin when it catches our eye. But for most of us, the pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters are simply coins in our pockets.

In a sense, it is unfortunate that we take coins for granted, because they tell a story. For over 2,000 years nations and governments have used coins for commerce. And while many of those nations and governments have not survived, the coins that they created have survived the passage of time and provide a window into the past.

In the case of our Nation's coins, we are reminded of our Nation's history and of those people, places, and events which were part of what made this country great. Although I am confident that our Nation will survive for centuries, I believe our coins, and specifically these commemorative quarters, will leave a record for generations to come.

It is for that exact reason I am such an avid supporter of this legislation. H.R. 2414 will temporarily change how the quarter looks and replace it with designs emblematic of our 50 States. Beginning in 1999, there will be five new designs every year for the following 10 years, as the chairman and ranking member so eloquently pointed out, in the order in which the States ratified the Constitution.

I truly believe that the real benefit of this program is that it will encourage coin collecting by all Americans. Because this is a circulating program, there will be no surcharge, no fees that have often made coin collecting prohibitive for most Americans. The cost of collecting the commemorative quarter set will be \$12.50 spread out over 10 years. This means that Americans, regardless of age or income, will be able to collect a complete set.

My vision is that this legislation will change the way we see coins. When this program is in place, I hope Americans will stop and take a look at the change they receive when making a purchase, instead of just throwing it in a pocket or a wallet. I hope everyone will stop to look at the designs on the quarters and reflect on our Nation's diverse and

rich history which will be reflected in each design.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE], the chairman, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. FLAKE], the ranking member, for introducing this legislation and for their efforts to bring it to the floor in such a timely manner. As someone with a personal interest in coins, I appreciate this effort to realize the potential of our Nation's coinage programs. Once again, I urge all Members to support H.R. 2414.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Guam [Mr. UNDERWOOD].

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding me this time. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support H.R. 2414, the 50 State Commemorative Coin Act. This is a worthwhile project for all the reasons that have already been pointed out and one that we should certainly support. The main sponsor, the gentleman from Delaware, certainly has a very worthwhile project.

There is one element of the project that I hasten to point out, and that is to suggest that in the future, instead of taking \$12.50 out, we could perhaps move that to \$13.75 by including the District of Columbia and the insular areas. One comes here to the House of Representatives and one of the things that is most notable about this institution is that the seals of all the 50 States and the insular areas and the District of Columbia are all around us. I take opportunity to point that out to various Members of the House so that they continue to remember us in their legislation.

As has already been indicated by the gentleman from Delaware, he recognizes that this legislation does not include the District of Columbia or any of the insular territories, and that he will work along with us to make sure that that defect and that deficiency will be corrected in the future.

If the purpose of this is truly educational, I can think of no areas that need more of an educational boost in the American consciousness than the insular areas. I repeatedly, even in my personal dealings in the Washington, D.C. area, have been routinely told that my driver's license is no good, my checks are no good because I come from a foreign country. When I hasten to point out that I am a Member of the House of Representatives, they would say they did not know they let foreigners in there. But I want to point out that without the District of Columbia and the territories, we really devalue our national symbols, and without us, we forget the contributions of millions of citizens to the life of this Nation.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from the beautiful Virgin Islands [Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN].

Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support H.R. 2414, the 50 State, soon to be 50 State, the District of Columbia and Territories Commemorative Coin Program, and to thank the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE], the chairman, for agreeing to work with those of us who represent the District and offshore areas to have us included. I also want to thank the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON] for her leadership and persistence on this issue and to join my colleagues in recognizing the efforts of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FLAKE] and his distinguished service to this House and this country.

Mr. Speaker, as the representative of the people of the U.S. Virgin Islands, full American citizens who have fought in record numbers alongside Americans from the District, Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico and the States, we want and deserve to be a part of this program. We look forward to having our young people and their families embark on this wonderful educational journey with their fellow Americans.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I have already spoken to the issue raised by the delegates who have been so eloquent in carrying their message here today. I think the historical perspective of what they say and what the District of Columbia says does make a great deal of sense. In fact, the more I hear, the more I like it, and we should go forward with that as soon as we can.

I would like to close not necessarily by talking about the legislation, but talking about the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. FLAKE], the ranking member, with whom I have worked for some 3 years now in the position of chair and ranking member. I do not know of any working relationship in this Congress which has been stronger than ours. We have never had a disparaging word between us. We have been in sync on practically everything. One time when he got rolled on something, he told me, and I got rolled on it almost as rapidly, on something we were not sure we really wanted to do.

He has been just an absolute pleasure to work with. I thought of presenting some sort of resolution having all 435 Members urging the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. FLAKE] to stay in Congress, but I thought his church might vote about 3,000 to nothing as opposed to 435 to nothing and perhaps be able to overwhelm us. We will miss him tremendously.

I do not know if this will be his last piece of legislation or not. If we can conjure up some other trouble out there, we probably will, because we have had a habit of doing that, but in case it is, I just want to give public recognition to one of the fine public

servants in America today who has been called to a higher calling, if you will, and I respect that, much as it troubles me to have to lose him on the committee and in the Congress of the United States.

He has obviously been tremendously helpful in the preparation and presentation of this legislation, which, by the way, is not being heard here for the first time. We have been working on this for over 2 years together, and we have had many, many discussions with the Treasury and the mint working out and refining all of the details.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I would just like to thank the chairman of the committee. This has been 3 wonderful years. I have enjoyed my tenure here over the last 11 years, both as a chairman of the Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations at a point and also as ranking member.

I can honestly say that I do not leave the Congress because of the changes that have taken place in leadership. I leave the Congress because the Lord has blessed me to build a wonderful church community in Jamaica, Queens, NY, with over 9,000 members in that church now and a myriad of community development programs, over 800 employees. It is impossible for me to maintain both my church responsibilities and the responsibilities of this Congress.

I was called at 15 to preach, and I was pastoring by the time I was 19. I am 52 now, so I know what my calling is, and though I leave this place with some regret, because I have been very fortunate to work with both sides of the aisle, no one any greater than the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE] for the last 3 years. I certainly do appreciate the kind of respect that we have had for each other and the kind of work that we have been able to do. Hopefully as I leave, I am certain there are persons who can take up this mantle and continue in that kind of relationship.

I look forward to my days. Someone said I was going so I would have a lighter schedule. I would assure my colleagues that my schedule will be much heavier than it is even here. But I cannot do two full-time jobs. I have been working overtime in both. I am just privileged to have had this opportunity to be here.

My one regret about my congressional life is that my mother and father did not live long enough to see me come here, but I know that they rejoice in what I have been able to do.

I do hope the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAFALCE], soon to be ranking member, who has served on this committee with me and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ], who was chairman and ranking member, they

have been exemplary in their work with me and legislation, and I am grateful for that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. PEASE]. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2414, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

□ 1515

PROVIDING AUTHORIZATION FOR ARBITRATION IN U.S. DISTRICT COURTS

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 996) to provide for the authorization of appropriations in each fiscal year for arbitration in United States district courts, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 996

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ARBITRATION IN DISTRICT COURTS.

Section 905 of the Judicial Improvements and Access to Justice Act (28 U.S.C. 651 note) is amended in the first sentence by striking "for each of the fiscal years 1994 through 1997" and inserting "for each fiscal year".

SEC. 2. ENHANCEMENT OF JUDICIAL INFORMATION DISSEMINATION.

Section 103(b)(2) of the Civil Justice Reform Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-650; 104 Stat. 5096; 28 U.S.C. 471 note) is amended—

- (1) by inserting "(A)" after "(2)";
- (2) by striking "sections 471 through 478" and inserting "sections 472, 473, 474, 475, 477, and 478"; and
- (3) by adding at the end of the following new subparagraph:

"(B) The requirements set forth in section 476 of title 28, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall remain in effect permanently."

SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF CERTAIN TEMPORARY JUDGESHIPS.

Section 203(c) of the Judicial Improvements Act of 1990 (28 U.S.C. 133 note) is amended—

- (1) by striking paragraph (1) and redesignating the succeeding paragraphs accordingly; and
- (2) by striking the last 3 sentences and inserting the following: "Except with respect to the western district of Michigan and the eastern district of Pennsylvania, the first vacancy in the office of district judge in each of the judicial districts named in this subsection, occurring 10 years or more after the

confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary judgeship created by this subsection, shall not be filled. The first vacancy in the office of district judge in the western district of Michigan, occurring after December 1, 1995, shall not be filled. The first vacancy in the office of district judge in the eastern district of Pennsylvania, occurring 5 years or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary judgeship created for such district under this subsection, shall not be filled. For districts named in this subsection for which multiple judgeships are created by this Act, the last of those judgeships filled shall be the judgeships created under this section."

SEC. 4. TRANSFER OF FEDERAL COURT JUDGESHIP.

The table contained in section 133(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by amending the item relating to Louisiana to read as follows:

"Louisiana:	
"Eastern	12
"Middle	3
"Western	7"

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. PEASE]. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COBLE] and the gentlewoman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COBLE].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the Senate bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in support of S. 996, a bill introduced to reauthorize the existing Federal court arbitration programs established in Chapter 44 of Title 28 of the U.S. Code.

On June 23 of this year we passed by voice vote the House version of this bill, H.R. 1581. The bill reauthorizes 20 pilot arbitration programs which have been in existence in the U.S. district courts around the country for 20 years. These programs have been unquestionably successful over the years in resolving Federal litigation in a fair and expeditious manner and improving the efficiency of those Federal courts which participate in the program.

Upon consideration of this bill by the Senate an amendment was adopted to reauthorize another very successful reform from the Civil Justice Reform Act, the requirement that a list of each Federal judge's 6-month-old motions and 3-year-old cases be published and disseminated twice each year. According to one report, this reporting requirement has led to a 25-percent reduction in the number of cases pending more than 3 years in the Federal system.

The version of S. 996 being considered today contains two additional provisions.

The first is an amendment to reauthorize for 5 more years certain temporary judgeships which are due to expire this year. Statistics compiled from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts indicate that the case loads in these districts require the continued use of temporary judgeships to prevent case backlogs. The amendment contains provisions similar to those introduced by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE], chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and Senator ORRIN HATCH, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The other provision would transfer a Federal judgeship from the Eastern District of Louisiana to the Middle District of Louisiana. The amendment seeks to alleviate the burdensome caseload facing the Middle District there, which is four times the national average. The change is similar to the legislation Senator JOHN BREAU has pending in the other body.

The current authorization of the arbitration programs expires on September 30 of this year, and thus there is some urgency, Mr. Speaker, in reauthorizing these very successful programs prior to that date.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bipartisan bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise as well in support of S. 996, the House version of which was reported out of the House Committee on the Judiciary on June 23 of this year. S. 996 includes an extension of certain arbitration programs in the Federal district courts that have been in place now for 20 years. It is well known that as the court systems have increased both the interests of the public and the number of litigation matters that have appeared before our Federal courts around the Nation, and arbitration has been a very effective and useful tool to bring parties to the opportunity of resolution and fairness and equity and justice, and as proponents of that on the floor of the House I think it is extremely important that we give this vehicle an opportunity to work further.

This bill also creates a reauthorization of caseload reporting requirements from Federal courts, and might I say that as we secure these caseload requirements it was noted that part of the result is to assist judges in making sure they clean up cases that have been on the dockets for 3 years and motions for 6 months. I also hope, however, that the utilization of this data helps us to recognize the great burden that is placed on many of our district courts and will see us encouraging, one, the creation of new courts to help alleviate the burden because where we have burden and case logs, cases jammed, we

also have a denial of justice. So this would hopefully help us to remedy the problems that we might have in overload in many of our Federal courts. This legislation also creates an extension of certain temporary judgeships and a transfer of a judgeship from one Louisiana district to another.

I am aware at this time, Mr. Speaker, of no objections to this legislation before us. I certainly would like to commend the hard work of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COBLE] who worked very hard on this legislation. I am sure that many of our courts around the Nation, our Federal district courts, will appreciate some of the assistance that is given to them through this legislation, and I also thank the ranking member, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK], for his leadership, along with our staffs for concluding work on this important piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas for her generous comments.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COBLE] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 996, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

REGARDING CANADIAN BORDER BOAT LANDING PERMIT

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2027) to provide for the revision of the requirements for a Canadian border boat landing permit pursuant to section 235 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and to require the Attorney General to report to the Congress on the impact of such revision.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2027

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CHANGE IN CANADIAN BORDER BOAT LANDING PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.

(a) REVISED REGULATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this

Act, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, shall issue revised regulations for the implementation of section 235 of the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to the requirement that certain individuals entering the United States from Canada by boat obtain a landing permit. The revised regulations shall provide that, in the case of a United States citizen traveling in a boat of not more than 65 feet in length (including a boat of not more than 65 feet in length (including a boat used for commercial purposes) on a trip between the United States and Canada of not more than 72 hours duration, the citizen need not obtain such a permit if—

(1) the citizen carries a United States passport for the duration of the trip; and

(2) the citizen is not an owner, or an operator, of the boat.

(b) **SUNSET.**—The revised regulations issued under subsection (a) shall cease to be effective on December 31, 1998. After such date, the regulations that were in effect on the day before the enactment of this Act with respect to the requirement that certain individuals entering the United States from Canada by boat obtain a landing permit shall resume to be effective, in the same manner and to the same extent as if this Act had not been enacted.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than March 1, 1999, the Attorney General shall report to the Congress on the impact of the revised regulations issued under subsection (a) on the number and nature of unauthorized entrances by individuals into the United States.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SMITH] and the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WATT] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SMITH].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the bill under consideration.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the time and effort the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LATOURETTE] has devoted in working with me to devise a bill that addresses the legitimate concerns of his Great Lakes constituency while at the same time keeping the U.S. border as secure as possible. H.R. 2027 carefully balances the two competing interests. I urge my colleagues to vote in support of this legislation.

By way of background American and Canadian small boat operators and their passengers returning to the U.S. from Canadian waters must either enter through a port of entry or possess approved I-68 forms issued by the INS and good for 1 year. While the I-68 forms allow individuals on boats to enter the United States without being inspected at each docking, the persons

are physically inspected and entered into INS records once a year in applying at INS offices for the forms. H.R. 2027 would set up a pilot program whereby a United States citizen passenger on a small boat would be able to return from Canadian waters without an inspection or an I-68 form as long as the passenger was carrying a United States passport.

I do not want to leave the impression that I do not have concerns about any waiving of the I-68 requirement. The Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims recently held a hearing on alien smuggling in which it was learned that smuggling from Canada has been increasing and will continue to increase as beefed-up border control presence makes the southern border less hospitable. Unfortunately, smugglers will look for any available weak link in our border security apparatus.

However there are two aspects to the bill of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LATOURETTE] that minimize these security concerns. First, passengers must still carry U.S. passports. Because a passport is the identification document most difficult to counterfeit, alien smugglers will find it difficult to use. Second, experimenting with an I-68 waiver as a pilot program lasting until the end of 1998 will enable the INS to measure its effects and report back to Congress on whether making the waiver permanent is warranted.

Again, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 2027.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the bill, and let me state from the outset that if a vote is called on this bill, it will not be because I called for the vote. It seems to me that we are getting votes on each one of the suspension bills today for other reasons. I rise in opposition to this bill not because there are not competing arguments, but because there are competing arguments, and I think my colleagues deserve to hear arguments on all sides of this bill.

This is a bipartisan bill, and a number of my colleagues on the Democratic side will be speaking in favor of it, and so I hope that my colleagues will just pay attention to the debate and make their own decisions about it.

We used to say when I was growing up that consistency is the hobgoblin of small minds, but we also used to say that when you ignore consistency sometimes you can be extremely hypocritical, and, so according, this dilemma here. On the one hand we are substantially beefing up our borders along especially the southern borders and throughout the rest of the United States. On the other hand, this bill relaxes our border around the Great

Lakes, and it seems to me that we at least need to be aware that this is inconsistent with everything else we are saying about immigration policy.

The bill, like every other bill related to U.S. immigration policy, is about striking the proper balance between securing U.S. borders against illegal immigration while allowing trade and tourism to continue to flow freely. I am not convinced that H.R. 2027 strikes the proper balance between these competing interests. The fact is that the southwest border of the United States between Mexico and the United States is becoming more and more secure, or at least we are attempting to make it more and more secure, and as a result pressures are being increased on other borders for people to try to immigrate to this country illegally across other borders. There have already been incidents of smugglers bringing illegal aliens into the U.S. through upstate New York, and while there have been no reported incidents of alien smuggling on the Great Lakes, there have been innumerable instances of alcohol and tobacco products being smuggled across the Great Lakes into Canada to avoid the steep Canadian excise taxes. If we continue to relax the border on the Great Lakes we may be setting the stage for an influx of illegal immigrants directly into the heartland of the United States, and that is the dilemma we are in with this bill.

I think it is commendable to try to make it as easy as we can make it for citizens to get back, for our citizens to get back and forth, into and out of Canada. Unfortunately it is not possible always to know who our citizens are, and the law, as currently written, provides some protections while not creating so much of an inconvenience that it is unreasonable.

□ 1530

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LATOURETTE], who has been a tireless advocate of recreational boaters who have to comply with the requirements of the I-68 form. While the subcommittee had concerns with the gentleman's earlier version of this legislation, he was willing to work with me and other members of the subcommittee, and that is much appreciated. Thanks to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LATOURETTE], H.R. 2027 strikes an important balance and ensures our borders remain secure and brings relief to the boating public.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SMITH], for his cooperation and leadership on this bill. While, as the gentleman noted, we had a difference of opinion initially on this piece of legislation, I appreciate his

willingness to work out a compromise and move H.R. 2027 to the floor.

I also want to thank the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WATT], the ranking member of the subcommittee, and although I have not been as successful in convincing him of the worthiness of our bill as I was with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SMITH], I do want to thank him for his cooperation and also appreciate the thoughtfulness of his remarks.

Madam Speaker, before I begin my remarks about the bill itself, I want to extend a personal apology to several supporters of this legislation who asked to be cosponsors of the bill, and, much to my disappointment, were not added. If there is one positive effect to this revelation, it is that I did not ignore any one Member of Congress, I excluded all of the potential cosponsors to the bill so as to not slight anyone.

Accordingly, I want to take a moment to mention the champions of the boating public who serve in the House on both sides of the aisle and thank them for their efforts on this issue. I want the record to reflect their cosponsorship of H.R. 2027.

They are the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR], who happens to be the cochairman of the Congressional Boating Caucus; the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL], the dean of the House, a bad one to leave off; my colleagues the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. OXLEY] and the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR]; the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAXON]; the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. STUPAK]; also the gentleman from Washington [Mr. METCALF], and also on the floor with us here today is the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAFALCE], a tireless champion for the boating public as well.

Madam Speaker, earlier this year I introduced legislation to modify the I-68 program to allow greater flexibility for recreational boaters from the United States that wished to call on a Canadian port and return home without the inconvenience that that current program places on boaters.

The INS is charged with the important responsibility of keeping our borders secure from illegal immigration, a mission which I wholeheartedly support. Current law requires vessels that have visited Canada undergo a face-to-face inspection with INS upon return, but since 1963 boaters have been afforded the opportunity to apply for what is known as an I-68 permit that would allow multiple crossings without inspection.

This permit was issued without charge until 1995. They then began charging a \$16 personal fee and required that all passengers apply to the INS office.

Until this change, many boaters thought they were complying with the

law by calling in to customs and were unaware of the INS inspection requirement. This has caused much confusion along the Canadian-United States border because they are not required to pay a fee at Canadian-United States land crossings. These boaters rightfully wonder if once again they are being singled out as a broad target for additional user fees such as the ill-conceived FCC radio license fee.

Madam Speaker, I am a supporter of the fee-for-service concept and I believe that if a particular class of citizens is receiving an individualized service from the government, it should help pay for it. However, there appears to be no discernible increase in INS inspection activities for the recreational borders along the border with the I-68.

Additionally, if INS is willing to forego the face-to-face inspection requirement for a \$16 annual fee, it appears it does not consider recreational boaters as a major conduit for illegal aliens, but rather as a source for additional revenue.

The I-68 permit has caused an adverse economic impact in my district, and I would suggest all of the districts along the Great Lakes border. This has translated in my district to 6,000 less boat trips and an economic loss of about \$2 million for each of the countries involved in the destination spending.

With the counsel of the gentleman from Texas, Chairman SMITH, and the support of other members of the subcommittee, we have crafted a bill that we think crafts a good compromise. It will give boaters an additional option to the I-68 without compromising the security of the United States-Canadian border.

The bill will allow passengers on the vessel to utilize the U.S. passport, which is the document we use to travel all over the world, without paying an additional fee. Thanks to Chairman SMITH's wisdom, we have also included a provision that there will be a report sent to Congress that will evaluate the effectiveness of our change and will also sunset after a 1-year exploration period.

Also I wanted to commend the INS. They are now engaged in a pilot program where they have video phones installed in the district of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MCHUGH], and it is my hope that if we cannot eliminate either the fee or the I-68, eventually we can expand that pilot program to the ports of entry along the Great Lakes.

Again I want to thank the gentleman from Texas, Chairman SMITH, for his cooperation and also the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WATT], the ranking member.

Madam Speaker, with the balance of the time that I have been yielded, I would ask the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] if he has observations he wanted to make?

Mr. TRAFICANT. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LATOURETTE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Madam Speaker, I appreciate that very much and your efforts. I was part of an effort to offer an amendment last year that was approached but was finally dropped from the bill that deals with this particular issue. I would like to say that the arguments and positions presented in opposition by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WATT] make a lot of sense, and I hope before it is all over some of those things will be worked out, because his position is very valid. I want to commend him for the effort he has made. We have an awful lot of boaters up there and I believe there has been an undue hassle. Sometimes we can cut through the red tape.

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAFALCE].

Mr. LAFALCE. Madam Speaker, I support the purpose of this bill to make it easier for recreational boaters to cross the waters between the United States and Canada. Very often those waters are as far from the one wall of this Chamber to the other wall of this Chamber. It is important to understand that. But I do think there are two modifications to the bill before us that I hope will be made in conference that could significantly improve the legislation.

One of the main complaints I hear about the current I-68 program is that a United States citizen who is invited to go on a pleasure ride aboard a friend's boat must first go to an immigration office to complete the I-68 application and pay the required fee even for a one-time recreational excursion that never stops in Canada.

This is crazy. This is crazy. So H.R. 2027 would take a step in the right direction by exempting passengers who are U.S. citizens from the requirement of obtaining an I-68 permit, but only if they carry a U.S. passport.

I have some difficulty with that, because the passport requirement is unprecedented with respect to the United States and Canada, and, in my judgment, extremely impractical. We are talking about friends who come up with their bathing suits and their children and they do not have passports to go out on these recreational boats for a swim, to fish, et cetera.

United States citizens have never been required to carry a passport to re-enter the United States from Canada. Indeed, such a requirement would violate the specific intent of the United States-Canada Accord on our shared border to open and improve the flow of United States and Canadian citizens across the border. As a practical matter, requiring recreational boaters and their guests, many of them children, to carry a passport while boating, is quite unrealistic.

I understand they can have the I-68 instead, but the INS enacted regulations last week that attempt to simplify the process for obtaining these permits for some boaters by allowing applications to be made by mail. Well, this is a welcome change, but it does not alleviate the problem for most guests because the initial application must still be made at an immigration office.

For these reasons, I hope the final version of the bill will strike the passport requirement, and we never required a passport for Canada, while retaining the I-68 exemption for United States citizen passengers. As this bill provides, boat owners would still be required to obtain a permit.

Now, a second, even stronger complaint I hear from my constituents involves the fee that the INS began charging for these permits in 1995. Again, I am saying INS began charging fees in 1995. They did not charge fees before. They never wanted to, they did not, but in 1995, they looked at a law and said we think this law requires us to charge a fee. For 32 years they interpreted the law to say no fee is necessary and will not charge one, because the amount we raise is negligible. But for the past 2 years, because of this new interpretation of an old law, they have been charging \$16 for individuals and \$32 for family permits.

We need to change the law so that they can operate in the future the way they did for 30-some years. How much money have they raised per year by charging these fees? About \$30,000. That is what we are talking about. It is peanuts. But insofar as the number of permits, well, in 1995, when no fee was required, we had about 10,000 permits; in 1996, with that fee, about 1,000; 1,000 percent more in 1995 than 1996. Who is adversely affected? American businesses along the border, where those recreational boaters are not stopping. That is who is being hurt.

I believe that Congress should provide direction to the INS by authorizing the Attorney General to eliminate the fee, the way they did for 30-some years. These fees act as a deterrent to boaters in obtaining the permit, particularly in light of the fact that Canada does not require such a fee for entry.

I again applaud the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LATOURETTE] for his excellent leadership on this, and I look forward to working with the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WATT] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SMITH] as this bill proceeds and goes into conference.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAFALCE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAFALCE] for his

thoughtful comments and suggestions. I can assure the gentleman that I support both of the proposals to improve the current I-68 program. The original legislation, as the gentleman knows, proposed exactly the gentleman's thoughts. However, in working through the legislative process with the subcommittee, it became apparent that such a proposal would not win the approval of the committee and hence no floor action.

I made it clear to our colleagues on the subcommittee that we hope the study included in this bill would give us evidence to come back and hopefully get rid of the fee and/or the I-68. I look forward to working with the gentleman, and I thank him for his thoughts.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. METCALF].

Mr. METCALF. Madam Speaker, I want to take us on a short excursion through the Second Congressional District of Washington State, one of the most beautiful inland waterways in the world. With over 200 islands, give or take a few, depending on the tide, it is no wonder that the San Juan Islands and Northern Puget Sound have been called the boating capital of the world. In fact, the San Juan Islands are always ranked among the top tourist spots in the Northwest, and on any given day in the summer months, thousands of boaters travel the inland waters between Canada and the United States.

But today, Madam Speaker, the Immigration and Naturalization Service in their infinite wisdom has decided that this kind of boating needs much more regulation. It is not enough that American boaters must report to the Canadian authorities when they enter Canada and to customs agents when they return from Canada. Now they must procure a special form from the INS called the I-68 form when they travel back and forth from United States to Canada. This form must be in the possession of every member on board the vessel at a cost of about \$20 a head.

I frankly do not think the INS knows exactly what it is getting into. For one thing, where is the money coming from which will fund the hundreds of new INS agents that we are going to need to enforce this outlandish regulation? It will not raise that much money. Finally, I do not think many of my constituents are excited about going through the bureaucratic nightmare, drive perhaps 100 miles to an INS facility, stand in line for possibly hours, pay a \$20 fee for a piece of paper that now gives them the OK by INS to travel into Canada and back.

Let me thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LATOURETTE] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAFALCE] for their work on this issue. Let us not

further increase bureaucratic redtape at the border for law abiding citizens.

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Let us get rid of one more Federal form, the I-68.

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. STUPAK].

Mr. STUPAK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I would like to thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LATOURETTE] for his leadership on this issue.

Madam Speaker, I urge the passage of H.R. 2027. While not a perfect bill, it is a move in the right direction. This bill will establish a pilot program that aims to prove that once again, while the Federal Government has good intentions, its regulations can, at times, be overburdensome on American citizens.

For years, recreational boaters were permitted to obtain form I-68 from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, or INS, for free. This form allowed the boaters to reenter the United States without inspections on bodies of water along the Canadian border during the navigation season. In the Great Lakes, Canadian waters can be as close as a stone's throw away. In fact, in my congressional district, which has more shoreline than any congressional district except Alaska, and most of that shoreline is with Canada, we want the freedom to move back and forth without further interference and disruption from the Federal Government.

Two years ago, the INS began charging a fee for this form. What this all boils down to is that American citizens are paying a new fee for the privilege of reentering the United States. They are not receiving services, because that was the whole purpose of the form, to allow citizens to move back and forth freely without inspection. I find it incredible that we are now charging U.S. citizens for the simple act of reentering their own country.

Furthermore, individuals must apply and pay for this form in person. This may not seem like such a hardship to other States, but in northern Michigan, this could mean at least an 8-hour drive for many of my constituents to the nearest INS office.

This bill is simply an 18-month pilot program that reestablishes a system that has worked well for years. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and to restore a small sense of integrity to the Federal Government.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I would hope the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WATT] would finish up with his speakers and we could proceed.

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to just say in conclusion that

this bill clearly is an improvement over similar legislation which passed the House on the Suspension Calendar last year, but there is no escaping the fact that the net effect of the bill is to further relax border security on the Great Lakes. While I understand that the current system may be inconvenient to Great Lakes boaters, I do not believe that such inconvenience justifies any further relaxation of the border along the Great Lakes, especially at a time when the Congress and this administration have increased efforts to secure all of America's borders against illegal immigration and drug smuggling.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I support this very narrow and time limited change to the law which will allow guests of boat owners sailing on the Great Lakes to be exempted from the INS I-68 permit. The I-68, called the Canadian border boat landing permit, allows boaters to travel to and from Canada without inspection for the entire summer boating season.

This bill will not exempt boat owners from I-68 permit requirements. It will merely permit a nonfamily member guest from having to apply for the I-68, paying \$16 and waiting 2 weeks for the permit just to take a possible one time recreational ride on a boat on the Great Lakes. Guests will still be required to have a U.S. passport.

This bill is not a carte blanche opening of the Great Lake borders, it is tailored very narrowly. H.R. 2027 will sunset in December 1998 and requires the Attorney General to make a report to Congress on the impact of the revised regulation. Therefore, next year, INS will be able to ascertain whether this limited exemption has had any adverse impact on illegal immigration or narcotics smuggling. In the meantime, this small but important change will enhance tourism on both sides of the border.

The Great Lakes provide great summer recreation to many American citizens and Canadian nationals. In Detroit, we can see Windsor, Canada, and share the Detroit River with them. Many of my constituents vacation on the Great Lakes in the Upper Peninsula and frequently cross over to the Canadian shore. By modernizing the I-68 permit requirement we can ease the paperwork burdens on their travel as guests. I urge your support on this very narrowly tailored and practical bill.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SMITH] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2027.

The question was taken.

Mr. CONDIT. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

JACOB WETTERLING CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN AND SEXUALLY VIOLENT OFFENDERS REGISTRATION IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 1997

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1683) to clarify the standards for State sex offender registration programs under the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1683

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offenders Registration Improvements Act of 1997".

SEC. 2. STANDARDS FOR SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 170101(a) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14071(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking "with a designated State law enforcement agency"; and
(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking "with a designated State law enforcement agency";

(2) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

"(2) DETERMINATION OF SEXUALLY VIOLENT PREDATOR STATUS; WAIVER; ALTERNATIVE MEASURES.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—A determination of whether a person is a sexually violent predator for purposes of this section shall be made by a court after considering the recommendation of a board composed of experts in the behavior and treatment of sex offenders, victims' rights advocates, and representatives of law enforcement agencies.

"(B) WAIVER.—The Attorney General may waive the requirements of subparagraph (A) if the Attorney General determines that the State has established alternative procedures or legal standards for designating a person as a sexually violent predator.

"(C) ALTERNATIVE MEASURES.—The Attorney General may also approve alternative measures of comparable or greater effectiveness in protecting the public from unusually dangerous or recidivistic sexual offenders in lieu of the specific measures set forth in this section regarding sexually violent predators."; and

(3) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking "that consists of—" and inserting "in a range of offenses specified by State law which is comparable to or which exceeds the following range of offenses:";

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking "that consists of" and inserting "in a range of offenses specified by State law which is comparable to or which exceeds the range of offenses encompassed by"; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

"(F) The term 'employed, carries on a vocation' includes employment that is full-time or part-time for a period of time exceeding 14 days or for an aggregate period of time exceeding 30 days during any calendar year, whether financially compensated, volunteered, or for the purpose of government or educational benefit; and

"(G) The term 'student' means a person who is enrolled on a full-time or part-time basis, in any public or private educational institution, including any secondary school, trade, or professional institution, or institution of higher education.".

(b) REQUIREMENTS UPON RELEASE, PAROLE, SUPERVISED RELEASE, OR PROBATION.—Section 170101(b) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14071(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking the paragraph designation and heading and inserting the following:

"(1) DUTIES OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS.—";

(B) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking "or in the case of probation, the court" and inserting "the court, or another responsible officer or official";

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking "give" and all that follows before the semicolon and inserting "report the change of address as provided by State law"; and

(iii) in clause (iii), by striking "shall register" and all that follows before the semicolon and inserting "shall report the change of address as provided by State law and comply with any registration requirement in the new State of residence, and inform the person that the person must also register in a State where the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student"; and

(C) in subparagraph (B), by striking "or the court" and inserting "the court, or another responsible officer or official";

(2) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

"(2) TRANSFER OF INFORMATION TO STATE AND FBI; PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY.—

"(A) STATE REPORTING.—State procedures shall ensure that the registration information is promptly made available to a law enforcement agency having jurisdiction where the person expects to reside and entered into the appropriate State records or data system. State procedures shall also ensure that conviction data and fingerprints for persons required to register are promptly transmitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"(B) NATIONAL REPORTING.—A State shall participate in the national database established under section 170102(b) in accordance with guidelines issued by the Attorney General, including transmission of current address information and other information on registrants to the extent provided by the guidelines.";

(3) in paragraph (3)(A)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking "on each" and all that follows through "applies;" and inserting the following: "State procedures shall provide for verification of address at least annually."; and

(B) by striking clauses (i) through (v);

(4) in paragraph (4), by striking "section reported" and all that follows before the period at the end and inserting the following: "section shall be reported by the person in the manner provided by State law. State procedures shall ensure that the updated address information is promptly made available to a law enforcement agency having jurisdiction where the person will reside and entered into the appropriate State records or data system";

(5) in paragraph (5), by striking "shall register" and all that follows before the period at

the end and inserting "and who moves to another State, shall report the change of address to the responsible agency in the State the person is leaving, and shall comply with any registration requirement in the new State of residence. The procedures of the State the person is leaving shall ensure that notice is provided promptly to an agency responsible for registration in the new State, if that State requires registration"; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

"(7) REGISTRATION OF OUT-OF-STATE OFFENDERS, FEDERAL OFFENDERS, PERSONS SENTENCED BY COURTS MARTIAL, AND OFFENDERS CROSSING STATE BORDERS.—As provided in guidelines issued by the Attorney General, each State shall ensure that procedures are in place to accept registration information from—

"(A) persons who were convicted in another State, convicted of a Federal offense, or sentenced by a court martial; and

"(B) nonresident offenders who have crossed into another State in order to work or attend school."

(c) REGISTRATION OF OFFENDER CROSSING STATE BORDER.—Section 170101 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14071(c)) is amended by redesignating subsections (c) through (f) as (d) through (g), respectively, and inserting after subsection (b) the following:

"(c) REGISTRATION OF OFFENDER CROSSING STATE BORDER.—Any person who is required under this section to register in the State in which such person resides shall also register in any State in which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student."

(d) RELEASE OF INFORMATION.—Section 170101(e)(2) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14071(e)(2)), as redesignated by subsection (c) of this section, is amended by striking "The designated" and all that follows through "State agency" and inserting "The State or any agency authorized by the State".

(e) IMMUNITY FOR GOOD FAITH CONDUCT.—Section 170101(f) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14071(f)), as redesignated by subsection (c) of this section, is amended by striking ", and State officials" and inserting "and independent contractors acting at the direction of such agencies, and State officials".

(f) FBI REGISTRATION.—(1) Section 170102(a)(2) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14072(a)(2)) is amended by striking "and 'predatory'" and inserting the following: "'predatory', 'employed, or carries on a vocation', and 'student'".

(2) Section 170102(a)(3) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14072(a)(3)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting "in a range of offenses specified by State law which is comparable to or exceeds that" before "described";

(B) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

"(B) participates in the national database established under subsection (b) of this section in conformity with guidelines issued by the Attorney General"; and

(C) by amending subparagraph (C) to read as follows:

"(C) provides for verification of address at least annually";

(g) PAM LYNCHER SEXUAL OFFENDER TRACKING AND IDENTIFICATION ACT OF 1996.—Section 10 of the Pam Lychner Sexual Offender Tracking and Identification Act of 1996 is amended by inserting at the end the following:

"(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—States shall be allowed the time specified in subsection (b) to es-

tablish minimally sufficient sexual offender registration programs for purposes of the amendments made by section 2. Subsections (c) and (k) of section 170102 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, and any requirement to issue related regulations, shall take effect at the conclusion of the time provided under this subsection for the establishment of minimally sufficient sexual offender registration programs."

(h) FEDERAL OFFENDERS AND MILITARY PERSONNEL.—(1) Section 4042 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(5), by striking "subsection (b)" and inserting "subsections (b) and (c)";

(B) in subsection (b), by striking paragraph (4);

(C) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(D) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

"(c) NOTICE OF SEX OFFENDER RELEASE.—(1) In the case of a person described in paragraph (4) who is released from prison or sentenced to probation, notice shall be provided to—

"(A) the chief law enforcement officer of the State and of the local jurisdiction in which the person will reside; and

"(B) a State or local agency responsible for the receipt or maintenance of sex offender registration information in the State or local jurisdiction in which the person will reside.

The notice requirements under this subsection do not apply in relation to a person being protected under chapter 224.

"(2) Notice provided under paragraph (1) shall include the information described in subsection (b)(2), the place where the person will reside, and the information that the person shall be subject to a registration requirement as a sex offender. For a person who is released from the custody of the Bureau of Prisons whose expected place of residence following release is known to the Bureau of Prisons, notice shall be provided at least 5 days prior to release by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons. For a person who is sentenced to probation, notice shall be provided promptly by the probation officer responsible for the supervision of the person, or in a manner specified by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Notice concerning a subsequent change of residence by a person described in paragraph (4) during any period of probation, supervised release, or parole shall also be provided to the agencies and officers specified in paragraph (1) by the probation officer responsible for the supervision of the person, or in a manner specified by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

"(3) The Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall inform a person described in paragraph (4) who is released from prison that the person shall be subject to a registration requirement as a sex offender in any State in which the person resides, is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student (as such terms are defined for purposes of section 170101(a)(3) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994), and the same information shall be provided to a person described in paragraph (4) who is sentenced to probation by the probation officer responsible for supervision of the person or in a manner specified by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

"(4) A person is described in this paragraph if the person was convicted of any of the following offenses (including such an offense prosecuted pursuant to section 1152 or 1153):

"(A) An offense under section 1201 involving a minor victim.

"(B) An offense under chapter 109A.

"(C) An offense under chapter 110.

"(D) An offense under chapter 117.

"(E) Any other offense designated by the Attorney General as a sexual offense for purposes of this subsection.

"(5) The United States and its agencies, officers, and employees shall be immune from liability based on good faith conduct in carrying out this subsection and subsection (b)."

(2)(A) Section 3563(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the matter at the end of paragraph (7) beginning with "The results of a drug test" and all that follows through the end of such paragraph and inserting that matter at the end of section 3563.

(B) The matter inserted by subparagraph (A) at the end of section 3563 is amended—

(i) by striking "The results of a drug test" and inserting the following:

"(e) RESULTS OF DRUG TESTING.—The results of a drug test"; and

(ii) by striking "paragraph (4)" each place it appears and inserting "subsection (a)(5)".

(C) Section 3563(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(i) so that paragraphs (6) and (7) appear in numerical order immediately after paragraph (5);

(ii) by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (6);

(iii) in paragraph (7), by striking "assessments." and inserting "assessments; and"; and

(iv) by inserting immediately after paragraph (7) (as moved by clause (i)) the following new paragraph:

"(8) for a person described in section 4042(c)(4), that the person report the address where the person will reside and any subsequent change of residence to the probation officer responsible for supervision, and that the person register in any State where the person resides, is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student (as such terms are defined under section 170101(a)(3) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994)."

(D) Section 3583(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the second sentence the following: "The court shall order, as an explicit condition of supervised release for a person described in section 4042(c)(4), that the person report the address where the person will reside and any subsequent change of residence to the probation officer responsible for supervision, and that the person register in any State where the person resides, is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student (as such terms are defined under section 170101(a)(3) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994)."

(E) Section 4209(a) of title 18, United States Code, insofar as such section remains in effect with respect to certain individuals, is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following: "In every case, the Commission shall impose as a condition of parole for a person described in section 4042(c)(4), that the parolee report the address where the parolee will reside and any subsequent change of residence to the probation officer responsible for supervision, and that the parolee register in any State where the parolee resides, is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student (as such terms are defined under section 170101(a)(3) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994)."

(3)(A) The Secretary of Defense shall specify categories of conduct punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice which encompass a range of conduct comparable to that described in section 170101(a)(3)(A) and (B) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14071(a)(3)(A) and (B)), and such other conduct as the Secretary deems appropriate for inclusion for purposes of this paragraph.

(B) In relation to persons sentenced by a court martial for conduct in the categories specified under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall prescribe procedures and implement a system to—

(i) provide notice concerning the release from confinement or sentencing of such persons;

(ii) inform such persons concerning registration obligations; and

(iii) track and ensure compliance with registration requirements by such persons during any period of parole, probation, or other conditional release or supervision related to the offense.

(C) The procedures and requirements established by the Secretary under this paragraph shall, to the maximum extent practicable, be consistent with those specified for Federal offenders under the amendments made by paragraphs (1) and (2).

(D) If a person within the scope of this paragraph is confined in a facility under the control of the Bureau of Prisons at the time of release, the Bureau of Prisons shall provide notice of release and inform the person concerning registration obligations under the procedures specified in section 4042(c) of title 18, United States Code.

(i) **PROTECTED WITNESS REGISTRATION.**—Section 3521(b)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “and” at the end of subparagraph (G);

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (H) as subparagraph (I); and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (G) the following:

“(H) protect the confidentiality of the identity and location of persons subject to registration requirements as convicted offenders under Federal or State law, including prescribing alternative procedures to those otherwise provided by Federal or State law for registration and tracking of such persons; and”.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS AND REPORT RELATING TO STALKING LAWS.

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that each State should have in effect a law that makes it a crime to stalk any individual, especially children, without requiring that such individual be physically harmed or abducted before a stalker is restrained or punished.

(b) **REPORT.**—The Attorney General shall include in an annual report under section 40610 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14039) information concerning existing or proposed State laws and penalties for stalking crimes against children.

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, except that—

(1) paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of section 2(h) shall take effect 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) States shall have 3 years from such date of enactment to implement amendments made by this Act which impose new requirements under the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, and the Attorney General may grant an additional 2 years to a State that is making good faith efforts to implement these amendments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. McCOLLUM] and the gentlewoman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. McCOLLUM].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. McCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Mem-

bers may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Improvements Act of 1997 builds upon previous efforts of Congress to establish a system to keep track of convicted sex offenders and to notify communities of their presence. This bill will substantially strengthen the sex offender registration programs in our States, commonly referred to as “Megan’s law,” and close several loopholes which currently allow convicted sex offenders to avoid registering their whereabouts with local law enforcement.

In the 1994 crime bill, Congress established the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act. This act contained guidelines for the States to set up sex offender registration programs. Currently, all 50 States and the District of Columbia have established such registration programs. These registries provide an invaluable law enforcement tool by providing quick access to computerized information on sex offenders living nearby. Just this year, the President signed Megan’s law, and the Pam Lychner National Sexual Offender Tracking Identification Act into law, two bills which strengthen the community notification laws with regard to registered sex offenders and provided law enforcement the tools to keep track of sex offenders who move from State to State.

The States have taken this issue quite seriously and should be commended, but despite these efforts, some child sex offenders are slipping through the cracks. It is well recognized that sexual predators are remarkably clever and persistently transient. These offenders are not confined within State lines, and neither should our efforts to keep track of them, which brings us to the purpose of today’s bill.

In consultation with State and local law enforcement and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, we have developed this very important piece of legislation which will strengthen the Jacob Wetterling Act, in addition to providing more flexibility to the States as they implement their own sex offender registration program. H.R. 1683 will make three primary improvements:

First, this bill will require offenders convicted under Federal or military law of certain sex offenses to register in the State in which they reside. Convicted military personnel will be re-

quired to register in the State in which they reside and the State in which they are permanently assigned, if applicable. It is important to note that this bill does not establish a Federal registry system, nor does it require States to pass new laws. It does require Federal offenders to register under already existing State programs. Convicted sex offenders in the Federal system may be just as dangerous as offenders in all of our States. We must keep track and notify communities of their whereabouts.

Second, this bill will also apply to offenders crossing State borders. Offenders are required to register in the State in which they reside and the States in which they are employed, or are enrolled in school, if applicable. State and local law enforcement agencies have struggled with numerous serial rapes in which offenders worked or went to school in a bordering State and were able to commit crimes in these nearby communities, free from the registration requirements of the State in which they were convicted.

Third, this bill will provide more flexibility to States as they implement their own registration programs, in addition to providing more time to come into compliance with registration requirements imposed by sex offenders registry legislation passed last fall. The original 1994 act was written in such detailed language that some States have struggled to understand the intent of Congress. Moreover, some States have come up with better, more creative ways to implement the act, and therefore, it is the purpose of this bill to provide States with the freedom to implement these improvements.

Last, the Jacob Wetterling Improvements Act addresses an issue which has been very important to the citizens of my State of Florida, and I am sure many other States as well, that of child stalking. The Florida State Legislature just passed the Jennifer Act, which punishes individuals who stalk children. This bill is intended to heighten awareness of this issue by requiring the Department of Justice to submit to Congress a report describing existing State laws with regard to child stalking. This provision, along with provisions which will significantly improve the Jacob Wetterling Act of 1994, will serve as an effective law enforcement tool to better protect Americans from sexual victimization. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to share my approval, and yet my concerns, concerning H.R. 1683, the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Improvements Act of 1997.

In 1994, Congress enacted this legislation, the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, which encourages States to operate sex offender registration programs. States which operate such programs receive criminal justice grant funds. States which do not are denied access to these funds. This act specifies in considerable detail what the State must do to operate its program, and administering the act has proved to be complex and difficult.

H.R. 1683 is intended to remedy certain of these difficulties. H.R. 1683 is deficient, however, in that it fails to address the danger of the unjust application of sex offender registration laws, a danger which has become apparent in the 3 years since the Jacob Wetterling Act became law. It forces the Federal Government to intrude in the local jurisdiction and governments of certain States, by requiring registration for acts not related to children.

H.R. 1683 does nothing to prevent States from forcing individuals convicted of consensual adult sex or similar offenses to register as sexual offenders. This is a glaring deficiency and takes away from the chief issue that we are concerned with, the acts of sexual violence against our children and others. We want to protect women against rape and other sexual abuses and violence, and we certainly want to effect an impact on our children.

I have, over the years of my tenure in this Congress, Madam Speaker, supported vigorously registration legislation that deals with the idea of protecting our communities and neighborhoods from a sexual predator against our children and certainly against women from moving from one State to the next. I fully believe that we should not wake up one morning and find next door a child molester, and let me go on record by saying, we in Texas, and particularly in the Houston area, have been bombarded by tragic incidences of the abduction of children or the rape and molestation of children in our community.

So I like the original intent of this legislation, to protect victims, many times women and children, against sex crimes. This act was designed to protect the community and particularly young children from violence at the hands of sexual offenders. The registration requirements were aimed at those with a history of, and therefore a presumed propensity for, the forcible victimization of others. However, in at least four States, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, people with convictions for consensual adult sex, which form thereof violates State laws, are being forced to register with the police as sexual offenders.

This is unfair and discriminatory and also violates individual privacy rights. The act was never intended to encompass such individuals, and there is no

reason whatsoever to think that individuals convicted of these so-called offenses pose any danger to the community. Their crimes involve no force or threat of force, nor do they involve adults having sex with children.

I can assure my colleagues, I stand at the front door and at the front of the line to block any sort of legislation which would deny us the right to track persons who have been convicted of sexual acts against our children. However, this has absolutely nothing to do with generally predatory offenses, such as rape and child molestation.

At the Committee on the Judiciary markup of H.R. 1683, the gentleman from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] offered an amendment that would have added another condition to the listing of requirements that States must obey under the Wetterling law. States would be prohibited from requiring someone to register as a sex offender solely on the basis of a conviction for consensual adult sex of which the State would find illegal. As we all know, such statutes have been used to persecute individuals due to homophobic attitudes. Therefore, it is unfair to further victimize them under this law.

States that require this are lumping homosexuals together with rapists and child molesters. That, I think for all of us who understand that there are rights of privacy under constitutional law, is offensive, and certainly not what this Congress intended to do with the Wetterling program.

Again, Madam Speaker, I applaud this legislation. I celebrate it for what it does for the children of America, for it protects our children and attempts to protect our children even further from these malicious, inherently vicious child predators who move from State to State.

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How many of us have cried tears of frustration of trying to prevent such terrible tragedies. So I ask in particular that we consider recognizing the violation of personal individual rights as it relates to adults and consensual sex as not to violate the spirit of this legislation.

Let me also acknowledge that this legislation pays tribute to Pam Lyncher, who tragically lost her life in TWA 800, who was a leading spokesperson in the organization, Justice for All, she always worked to oppose the viciousness of those who would travel from State to State to State to perpetrate violent acts against children as it relates to sex crimes and other violent crimes. We thank her for that.

Madam Speaker, the Committee on the Judiciary members who took exception to the provision regarding consensual sex were responded to by members of the Committee on the Judiciary that this would inject the Federal Government into decisions made by States.

We know that that is a ludicrous argument, primarily because we are injecting ourselves already, and I am happy to inject us when it comes to protecting children, women and others against violate sexual crimes. As I said, I will be at the front of the line on any of these occasions. The act itself already imposes a multitude of requirements on the States.

Might I add that I want to have as many States as possible be able to access these funds. I hope the chairman will review ways that we can help make it simpler for States to respond so they can get the money. I want to make sure that everyone who is able to do so is not distracted by the complexity of the reporting requirements.

Therefore, we already intrude upon the States as it relates to burdens. In fact, the act contains four pages of dense statutory language telling States how to operate their programs. The amendment simply would have added one additional requirement to these pages and pages of requirements.

Madam Speaker, Congress cannot possibly intend for the Jacob Wetterling Act, an outstanding piece of legislation as it relates to children and those abused by violent sexual acts, to cover individuals, adults, engaged in consensual sexual activity. Therefore, it is our responsibility hopefully to work together to ensure that this not happen in this critically important legislation, that could do damage to what we intend to do.

With that, Madam Speaker, I would conclude by saying "Hurrah" for the children of America, and yet we must also recognize that we must address the constitutional rights of other individuals in this country.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GUTKNECHT].

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Madam Speaker, in our discussions today it is important to remember the boy behind the bill. Eleven-year-old Jacob Wetterling was kidnapped at gunpoint in rural Minnesota on October 22, 1989. He is still missing. All of us hope and pray for his safe return.

I was a member of the Minnesota State Legislature when we passed an early version of the Wetterling Act in 1991. In 1994 Congress recognized the importance of this idea, and required all States to register the addresses of convicted kidnappers or child sex offenders. Last year we passed Megan's Law to notify communities when one of these people moves into the neighborhood.

While every State now requires registration of child sex offenders, many community notification programs have been stalled by legal challenges and

confusion as to what plan would be most effective. Because of this, it is unclear how many States are fully following the Wetterling Act requirements. H.R. 1683 gives the States much needed flexibility as they seek to comply with this law.

To help States even further, 31 of my colleagues, and I want to especially thank my colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LAMPSON], have joined me in cosponsoring and introducing House Concurrent Resolution 125, which provides the States with a model community notification program that they can follow if they choose. I encourage all of my colleagues to consider cosponsoring it.

Winston Churchill once said, "Never give in; never give in; never, never, never, never—in nothing great or small, large or petty—never give in except to convictions of honor." These are fitting words for Patty Wetterling, Chairman McCOLLUM, and everyone who works tirelessly to protect America's children. I am proud to be an original cosponsor of H.R. 1683, and I urge my colleagues to vote for it.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FOLEY].

Mr. FOLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill. I commend our chairman, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MCCOLLUM] for initiating it. He has been a leader in these types of initiatives, and they are very, very important in protecting our children.

Madam Speaker, this legislation provides additional strength to the critical measures we have enacted in the past, most significantly, Megan's Law, to protect the children of our Nation against violent sexual predators. One of its main goals is to ensure that everyone convicted of violent sexual crimes is required to register in the places in which they live and work so that their whereabouts are known.

The community notification that we provided last year under Megan's Law is only as good as the sex offender registrations that have been set up in each State now. If those registries do not have complete information on the whereabouts of sexual predators, then our attempts to keep track of those who will continue to prey on young children will be flawed.

Madam Speaker, John Walsh of Fox TV's America's Most Wanted said that in his show he has helped capture 64 child molesters in one 6-month period. Over half of them were people who had worked with children. Sixty-four people, child molesters, caught in a 6-month period; over half of them had worked with children.

Parents and families have a right to know if those living near their children or working with their children are convicted violent sexual offenders who have victimized children. They cannot

know this unless we have strong registration and notification laws that provide that information.

Madam Speaker, I cosponsored Megan's Law, and I am cosponsoring this bill to strengthen Megan's Law for the sake of the children it is designed to serve and to save.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SNOWBARGER].

Mr. SNOWBARGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support this violent offender registration proposal. For the last several years I have been working on similar legislation, first in the Kansas legislature and now here in Congress. I was encouraged in this effort by my friends, the Schmidts, whose daughter Stephanie was murdered.

I know we would all like to think this kind of thing happens in other places, to other people's children in other parts of the country, but no community is immune from violence. Stephanie Schmidt was a beautiful young woman who was violently murdered by a coworker in 1993. Her parents, my constituents, Gene and Peggy Schmidt, have made it their life's work to make sure that other families are spared the grief they so well know.

There is something we can do to help solve this problem. That is why I have been a consistent supporter of community notification statutes. It is my hope that this information, used responsibly, will keep dangerous sex offenders away from potential victims. Specifically, this act's provisions will require that sex offenders who work or go to school in a State other than the State in which they reside will be required to register in those other States. This is especially important to the families of the Kansas City area, which is a major metropolitan area that straddles the State line.

I would like to thank Chairman McCOLLUM and my distinguished colleagues from the other side of the aisle for leading this fight. Today as we pass these important changes to the Jacob Wetterling Act and Megan's Law, I will think of Stephanie Schmidt and hope that what we do today will help prevent another tragedy.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LAMPSON], who is chairman of the caucus for missing and exploited children.

Mr. LAMPSON. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Houston, Texas, for yielding time to me, and for her good and gracious work on this bill.

As chairman of the congressional missing and exploited children's caucus, I rise in strong support of the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Improvement Act of 1997.

I congratulate and thank the gentleman from Florida [Mr. McCOLLUM] for his work on this bill.

Scientific studies have shown that those who commit acts of sexual violence against children have the highest rate of recidivism among all criminals and crimes. In fact, the typical offender molests an average of 117 children, most of whom never report the offense. These are innocent children being preyed upon by devious and sick individuals.

The legislation before the House will widen the net that registers these predators. Megan's Law mandated registration, and through this bill we will close loopholes in making sure that every sexual predator is on the books whenever and wherever they relocate in this country, regardless of the original jurisdiction in which they were convicted.

Is this unfortunate? Yes. Is it necessary? Absolutely. The statistics speak for themselves. The memories of Jacob Wetterling, Megan Kanka, Laura Smith, and hundreds of other victims of senseless abuse cry out for every possible protection we are able to offer.

Madam Speaker, I have taken to the floor of the House twice this year to report the abduction of young girls in my district. It is my hope that by speaking on behalf of legislation like this, I will never be faced with that sad duty again. So I urge strong support for H.R. 1683.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank the committee and the chairman for the hard work they have put into this effort. I think by the expressions being made, so many of us can recount the tragedies of children in our community being dragged away from the safety and sanctity of their home and school and as a vicious sexual attack is perpetrated upon them.

We certainly stand in support of moving forward to assist in creating an atmosphere where not one tree leaf or not one cover can keep us away from spotting a malicious child molester or sexual predator. I hope as we proceed, as well, that we will consider some of the concerns that I have expressed. I think in the course of reconciliation and the understanding of this issue of individual rights, certainly those concerns should be addressed.

Needless to say, I thank the chairman of the committee and thank Members who, unanimously, agree that children in this country must be protected and sexual predators must be targeted and must be eliminated from our communities and made never to perpetrate their violent act again on our innocent children and citizens in this country. That is why this bill deserves our consideration.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I simply want to thank the gentlewoman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE] for her cooperation in this matter, and note the fact that each of the speakers today on this legislation was an original cosponsor of the bill that was introduced. It is a good bill. It should be adopted.

Mr. RAMSTAD. Madam Speaker, as the author of the Jacob Wetterling Act of 1994, I am proud to be a cosponsor of H.R. 1683, the Jacob Wetterling Improvements Act of 1997, and I urge my colleagues to support this important child protection measure.

The 1994 Wetterling Act signaled a national, coordinated commitment to protecting America's children. For the first time, we instituted a national system for registering the worst kind of convicted criminals—those who prey on children.

This landmark law was named after Jacob Wetterling, an extraordinary youngster who was kidnapped in 1989 from the small community of St. Joseph, MN, when he was 11 years old. We have not heard from Jacob since his abduction, but we continue to pray for his safe return and for the safe return of hundreds of children stolen from their families.

Jacob's incredible mother, Patty Wetterling, has become a tireless advocate for protecting children. Patty and her husband, Jerry, formed the Jacob Wetterling Foundation, which promotes child safety and responds to child abductions. With Patty's help, we were able to enact the 1994 Wetterling Act. With her help, we are building stronger child protection laws every day.

H.R. 1683 builds on the foundation of the 1994 Jacob Wetterling Act, and applies the Wetterling requirements to offenders convicted under Federal or military law. In addition, it will give the FBI access to state sex offender registries and allow the U.S. Marshals Service to monitor offenders enrolled in the Federal Witness Protection Program. This bill will also give additional flexibility to states to help them establish effective offender registration programs.

Just a few months ago, I stood with Patty Wetterling, Ernie Allen of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the other sponsors of H.R. 1683 when we introduced the bill during Child Safety Week. I am grateful to all these people—and particularly Mr. MCCOLLUM, the bill's sponsor and chair of the Crime Subcommittee—for helping to move this important legislation so quickly through the process.

I look forward to continued progress toward ending the tragedy of stolen childhoods and making American communities safer places to grow up.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support for the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offenders Registration Improvements Act of 1997 (H.R. 1683). I would like to commend the Subcommittee on Crime and its chairman, Mr. MCCOLLUM, for bringing forth this meritorious legislation and for working to ensure that law enforcement agencies have the tools needed to protect our children from any and

all dangerous individuals who would harm them or threaten their safety.

Of particular importance is the need for tough laws to combat child stalking. Florida has taken the lead in this respect. H.R. 1683 acknowledges the worthy initiative taken by the State of Florida in its successful implementation of the Jennifer Act (Fla. Stat. Sec. 784.048). The Jennifer Act designates the stalking of a child under the age of 16 as a third degree felony. The act provides that a person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or harasses a child younger than 16 years of age commits aggravated stalking.

The Florida State law is named after a 13-year-old Dade County girl in my district who was stalked in 1996 by an acquaintance. Police told the girl's mother they could not arrest the man unless he had hurt or kidnapped her daughter. Unable to obtain a judicial restraining order, Jennifer's mother worked closely with her State senator and representative to enlist support for a change in the law to remove the requirement that physical harm or abduction occur before the police could intervene. Thanks to her tenacious and courageous persistence, the law was signed into Florida law on April 29, 1997, and becomes effective October 1, 1997.

I am very pleased that today this House has recognized the importance of putting the States on notice that this is a very critical gap in their criminal codes that needs to be corrected. To this end, H.R. 1683 requires that the attorney general survey and publish current or proposed State laws, which concern the criminal elements and penalties for stalking against children. In this way, States will be required to examine the state of their antistalking laws and Congress will oversee their efforts.

This is the first step toward making the effective deterrence of child stalking a Federal priority. Accordingly, I will work to ensure that the Jennifer Act becomes the national model for State action.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Madam Speaker, I am a proud original cosponsor of H.R. 1683. And I am delighted to support this bipartisan, bicameral legislation today.

This bill is based on us listening to citizens and law enforcement, to see what can work best to protect children and communities from violent predators.

What we heard, is that it is time for the law to take the side of innocent citizens and victims of crime, and to crack down on criminals, especially sex offenders and people who commit crimes against children.

Congress developed the Wetterling Act to create a sex offender registry. I was proud to help develop Megan's law, to create community notification of certain sex offenders and enable citizens to protect themselves against criminals. Now, we are making the Wetterling Act and Megan's law better for communities, better for law enforcement, better for citizens and children and victims of crime, and a lot worse for criminals.

H.R. 1683 closes loopholes relating to sex offenders who are Federal criminals, military personnel, and people who live in one state and work or study in another. It helps us obtain more information from the States on their laws that combat the stalking of juveniles. It

gives states more flexibility to implement the law, to make registration of these criminals work better for everyone. And it provides protection from liability of those who work in good faith with law enforcement on criminal registration and community notification.

In the fight against crime, it's time for us to fight for the victims and the law-abiding citizens, and against the criminals. That's what we will do today, by enacting H.R. 1683.

I thank Chairman MCCOLLUM and Chairman HYDE for their leadership in moving this bill. And I also want to recognize Congresswoman DUNN and Congressman DEAL, for their long-standing hard work on this issue.

I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 1683, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MCCOLLUM] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1683, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. CONDIT. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

CARL B. STOKES U.S. COURTHOUSE

Mr. KIM. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 643) to designate the United States courthouse to be constructed at the corner of Superior and Huron Roads, in Cleveland, OH, as the "Carl B. Stokes United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 643

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse to be constructed at the corner of Superior and Huron Roads, in Cleveland, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the "Carl B. Stokes United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Carl B. Stokes United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM].

Mr. KIM. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 643 designates the U.S. Courthouse in Cleveland, OH, as the "Carl B. Stokes United States Courthouse." In 1962 Carl Stokes began public service upon his election to the Ohio General Assembly. Five years later Carl Stokes broke new ground when he won Cleveland's mayoral election, becoming the first African American to be elected mayor of a major city.

Declining reelection in 1971, Carl Stokes entered the field of journalism with WNBC TV in New York City. For his work at WNBC, he received an Emmy Award. In 1983 Carl Stokes returned to Cleveland, where he won election to Cleveland's municipal court.

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Within weeks he was elected both presiding and administrative judge. In 1994, President Clinton appointed him the Ambassador to the African Island Republic of Seychelles. In his position, he advised emerging African nations on the establishment of a democratic form of government and lobbied the administration in support of the African continent.

Carl Stokes passed away on April 3, 1996. This is a fitting tribute to a man who dedicated so much of his life to the public service. I support the bill and urge my colleagues to join in this support.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Carl Stokes probably will be remembered for being the first black political figure to be elected in a major urban area of our country, that being Cleveland, OH, and all of Ohio participated in that great election.

I can remember from Youngstown, OH, now my constituents, that had traveled to Cleveland to help elect Carl back then. I think his record is exemplary, and I think everybody in here also knows that he is the brother of LEWIS STOKES, LOU STOKES, one the strongest leaders of Congress for many years and has set a record for the Stokes family that is unparalleled in our country regardless of race or religion or however we want to categorize it.

So, on behalf of all from Ohio, I want to extend to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LATOURETTE], the sponsor of this bill, and to the Stokes family, and to the legacy of Carl Stokes in Cleveland and to the record in contributions of LOU and the entire family, I am very honored to have been a part of this and support the bill wholeheartedly.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Madam Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LATOURETTE].

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] for yielding me the time.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM], the chair of our subcommittee, for his assistance and also in getting this bill to the floor. I also want to thank the gentleman from Youngstown, OH [Mr. TRAFICANT], ranking member of our subcommittee. I also want to extend my appreciation to the staff of the subcommittee on their hard work.

Madam Speaker, this bill was passed by the House under suspension in the last Congress, but unfortunately the Senate adjourned before taking it up. I am pleased to report that, in the 105th Congress, the Senate has already passed this bill, sponsored by Senator DEWINE of Ohio. If we are successful today, and given the bipartisan support this bill enjoys I assume we will be, we can complete this tribute.

Madam Speaker, Carl Stokes grew up in the ghetto of Cleveland but never let his surroundings hold him back. In fact, he made it his life's devotion to make a difference in the lives of others and to help others aspire to the greatness lurking within them.

In 1962, Carl Stokes became the first black Democrat to be elected to the Ohio House of Representatives, winning a seat in Cuyahoga County. At the time, the population of Cuyahoga County was only 14 percent black.

In 1967, Carl Stokes came back and beat the Democratic mayor by 20,000 votes. And in 1967, he was elected mayor of the city of Cleveland. And he faced in that election one of Ohio's and the country's most notable political families, the Tafts. That November in 1967, Carl Stokes, who was the great-grandson of a slave, defeated Seth Taft, the grandson of President William Howard Taft.

Madam Speaker, in April of 1996, cancer claimed the life of Carl Stokes. At his funeral, Carl Stokes was remembered with great fondness and admiration. Few, of course, were able to capture the essence of the magic of Carl Stokes more than his brother, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STOKES], our colleague for many years, who described his brother's life this way:

A life that has been a series of 'firsts' for African-Americans. A life that opened up doors and opportunities and raised the aspirations of African-Americans everywhere. He wrote a different American story. He wrote the poor American black boy's story. He didn't rise from rags to riches. He went from poverty to power. And he used that power to help people.

Cleveland, Ohio will never forget Mayor Stokes' contributions, Judge Stokes' contributions, and Ambassador Stokes' contributions. He served his city and country with dignity and purpose. And it is only fitting that Carl Stokes, the true visionary, one of Cleveland's most remarkable sons, now be honored by the naming of the Carl B. Stokes U.S. Courthouse.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE].

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I likewise am delighted for the kindness of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] and certainly congratulate the proponents of this legislation.

Some would say that there is something in the water in Ohio. I would say there is something in the water of the Stokes home in Ohio.

Carl Stokes was born on June 21, 1927, in Cleveland, OH, and he was only 2 years old when his father, Charles, a laundry worker, died. His widowed mother, Mrs. Louise Stokes, supported her two sons by working as a domestic, and for a time the family was on public assistance.

He and his older brother LOUIS, who must have drank from the same well and the same water, a Member of this body and a great leader in this Congress, went ahead to augment the family income as newspaper carriers for the old Cleveland News and by working in neighborhood stores.

What I am trying to say, Madam Speaker, is these are true American stories and heroes. Certainly, the honorable and the late Carl Stokes exhibits the ability and the fact that you can pull yourself up by your bootstraps and, as well, continue to fight against the oppression of some of those who would not lose their prejudice.

They represent, the two, the brothers, and as we are celebrating and commemorating the Honorable Carl Stokes, the fact that you can stand for what you believe in. The Honorable Carl B. Stokes held the title of mayor and ambassador, two of the finest and most honored titles that anyone can hold in a lifetime. His life's work was centered around expanding opportunity for others that had been denied to him in his youth.

What we are actually saying is he did not hold a grudge, he did not have a chip on his shoulder, he kept pressing forward. And even until the time he took ill, he was serving his country as an ambassador. Carl Stokes was a great communicator who shared his gift of the spoken and written word and thereby challenged the minds of his constituents to reach beyond where they were to where they could go in life. His dedication to others through his work as a public servant will be most missed by those who can appreciate his spirit of egalitarianism.

Carl Stokes' work promoted equal political, economic, and social rights for all through sharing his vital perspective on the human condition with this world. As mayor, he challenged his city to be great. And as ambassador, he challenged his Nation to be even greater.

Madam Speaker, let me say that I am delighted to join by honoring this very

fine gentleman and providing with him a lasting legacy along with his works.

Madam Speaker, I include the following statement into the RECORD.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 643, which would designate a U.S. courthouse to be constructed in Cleveland, OH, as the "Carl B. Stokes United States Courthouse."

Carl Stokes was born on June 21, 1927, in Cleveland, OH. He was only 2 years old when his father, Charles, a laundry worker, died. His widowed mother, Mrs. Louise Stokes, supported her two sons by working as a domestic and for a time the family was on public assistance. He and his older brother Louis, who is a Member of this body, augmented the family income as newspaper carriers for the old Cleveland News, and by working in neighborhood stores.

The Honorable Carl B. Stokes held the title of mayor and ambassador, two of the finest and most honored titles that anyone can hold in a lifetime. His life's work was centered around expanding opportunities for others that had been denied him in his youth. Carl Stokes was a great communicator who shared his gift of the spoken and written word, and thereby challenged the minds of his constituents to reach beyond where they were, to where they could go in life. His dedication to others through his work as a public servant will be most missed by those who can appreciate his spirit of egalitarianism. Carl Stokes' work promoted equal political, economic, and social rights for all through sharing his vital perspective on the human condition with the world.

In November 1962, Carl Stokes became the first African-American Democrat in the history of the State of Ohio to be elected to the Ohio General Assembly. He was reelected in 1964 and 1966. At that time members of the assembly were elected countywide. Cuyahoga County's population was only 14 percent African-American.

On November 13, 1967, Carl Stokes attracted international attention when he was sworn in as mayor of the city of Cleveland—the first African-American mayor of a large American city. At that time Cleveland's population was only 37 percent African-American.

Public service provides a path through and around barriers in life which violence and harsh words can never penetrate. We know through the example of Cesar Chavez, John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, and Carl Stokes, that violent actions are much weaker than the strength of powerful positive messages which have been instrumental in leading us all to a better understanding of each other, and the world around us. These heroes were each guided by a strong personal philosophy rooted in the belief that, indeed, one person could make a difference in this world.

In August 1994, President Clinton appointed then Judge Carl Stokes to be his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of the Seychelles.

Carl Stokes was a full participant in life who believed in making a difference in the lives of others, strangers and friends alike, and his legacy to this Nation will be the positive lives that each person he reached through personal example have chosen to lead.

Dedication of the new U.S. courthouse to be constructed in Cleveland, OH, in recognition of

the work which Carl Stokes engaged in is most appropriate. He devoted his life to the promotion of human welfare and the advancement of social reforms. The Honorable Carl Stokes lived a life based on his personal philosophy; that the sole moral obligation of humankind is the improvement of human welfare. The tireless humanitarian work he performed in the area of economic redevelopment and revitalization of the diverse Cleveland community reflects the character of a unique individual. His extraordinary efforts gave the gifts of employment, housing, and a brighter future to families throughout that city. His commitment to Cleveland and the Nation provided many with the good news that caring translated into hard work, determination, and perseverance leads to a better quality of life for everyone.

I would like to offer my thanks to the leadership of both parties for allowing this measure to come before the full House for consideration. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in support of this important bill.

Mr. KIM. Madam Speaker, I do not have any more speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KUCINICH], a young fighter newly elected, who knows the Stokes family well.

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] for yielding me the time.

It is an honor to be on this floor and actually between the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] on my right and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STOKES] on my left to read this tribute today in honor of Ambassador Carl B. Stokes, the former mayor of the city of Cleveland.

Carl Stokes grew up in the depths of the Great Depression and scaled the heights of public service. He was a visionary and a great leader who inspired those who worked around him. The world will remember him as the first African-American mayor of a major American city. I will always remember him as a special friend, as a confidant, and as a mentor who helped me navigate the rough waters of Cleveland politics and the even rougher circumstances of being mayor of Cleveland, an office which Carl and I have both held.

Carl B. Stokes was the son of a laundry worker who died when he was 2 years old. His mother worked as a domestic. He and his brother, the honorable gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STOKES], worked in neighborhood stores and delivered newspapers to help out their family.

Over the years, Carl Stokes excelled in many aspects of life: as a soldier during World War II, as a middleweight boxing champion in 1948, as someone who could shoot a pretty good game of pool I might add, as an attorney and investigator for the Ohio Department of Liquor Control.

In his 1973 autobiography "Promises of Power," we see a classic work of

Cleveland political literature. The story of Carl Stokes and his career is a story of accomplishments. In 1962, he became the first black Democrat elected to the Ohio General Assembly. In 1967, he became the first African-American to be elected mayor of a major American city. He appeared on the cover of Time Magazine after that victory.

As mayor, before environmental issues attracted wild public attention, he developed a program to clean up the Cuyahoga River and started the first clean water task force in the city's history. In 1970, he was elected president of the National League of Cities, the first African-American to hold that post.

After 4 years as mayor, he moved on to a journalist career in New York City, becoming the first African-American to serve as the daily anchorman for a television news program. I am sure those who are familiar with American politics at that time know that in 1968, he was actually being considered as a possible running mate to Hubert Humphrey. So we may have had the first African-American Vice President of the United States in Carl Stokes. He was later elected as judge of the Cleveland Municipal Court. In 1994, President Clinton appointed Carl Stokes as Ambassador to the Seychelles.

The legacy of Carl Stokes is with us today. As the Reverend Jesse Jackson said about Carl Stokes, "All that exists now in the political spectrum for African-Americans are seeds from trees that Carl Stokes planted."

It is a fitting tribute to the legacy of Carl Stokes that we name the new Federal courthouse in Cleveland as the "Carl B. Stokes United States Courthouse."

I join with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LATOURETTE] and other Members of the Ohio delegation in asking my colleagues to support this tribute.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Madam Speaker, evidently Louise Stokes was a great woman. And Charles Stokes, I think we all know his legacy.

But the gentleman I am introducing now is one of the stalwarts of this Congress, one of the most respected men of our Congress. He stands up there with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE], shoulder to shoulder with the giants that have been here for many years. I want to thank him on behalf of all Ohioans for his record and his distinguished service.

Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STOKES]. I think it is fitting that he should have an opportunity to pay tribute to his younger brother.

Mr. STOKES. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT], my distinguished friend and colleague, for yielding to me and also want to thank the gentleman from

Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT], the ranking member of the committee, for his work bringing this legislation to the floor and for his very kind and generous words.

I also want to express my appreciation to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] for making this resolution possible today and for his action in bringing this bill to the floor. I want to say to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LATOURETTE], my friend and colleague, the sponsor of this legislation to name the new courthouse to be built in Cleveland, OH, the "Carl B. Stokes Courthouse," how much I appreciate this honor to be bestowed upon my late brother.

To all of my colleagues who have spoken so eloquently about the life of my brother Carl, I thank them for the eloquent statements spoken here on the floor today regarding the meaning of his life, his accomplishments, and the reasons for memorializing his name in this manner. They have far exceeded my ability to in any manner enhance their eloquent statements here on the floor.

I would confine my remarks on this occasion to expressing the heartfelt appreciation of Carl's wife Raija, his daughters Cordi and Cynthia, his sons Carl, Jr., and Cordell, and his grandchildren, Jevonne, Cybil, and Cordell, Jr., for the action being taken by the House today.

The naming of this courthouse, which will sit in the heart of downtown Cleveland, will be a lasting and fitting memorial to the man who became America's first black mayor of a major American city and who became mayor of Cleveland in 1967.

As my colleagues have already heard, Carl and I were both born and raised in Cleveland. Our mother, Louise Stokes, was a woman who believed in the American dream. Shortly after her marriage to our father, he became ill and died, leaving her with two young boys. I was 3 years old, and Carl was only a year old.

Our mother had only an eighth grade education. So as a widow with two young boys and a mother to care for, she became a domestic worker. My mother worked in suburban homes around Cleveland, caring for children, cleaning homes, serving dinners, washing windows, scrubbing floors, doing whatever domestic work was required of her. In order to make ends meet, she also went on welfare. And in order to provide decent housing for Carl and me, she applied for and obtained a home in public housing.

It was in this setting that she urged both of us to get an education. "Get something in your heads so you don't have to work with your hands, as I've had to work with mine."

□ 1630

My mother's greatest dream was that someday her two boys would not have

to scrub floors as she did. She dreamed that they would have high school diplomas. In her wildest dreams she did not realize that she would be the inspiration for one of her sons to become America's first black mayor, following the achievement of becoming the first black American to be elected to the Ohio Legislature as a Democrat.

As my colleagues have already heard, Carl followed these achievements with his career as an Emmy award-winning TV anchorman and journalist, lawyer, and then judge of the Cleveland Municipal Court, and finally by appointment by President Bill Clinton as United States Ambassador to the Seychelles.

The election of Carl B. Stokes as mayor of Cleveland in 1967 sparked and inspired black Americans all over America to aspire to the highest offices in the land. As mayor of Cleveland, Carl was proud of his accomplishments for a city which in 1967 was the eighth largest city in the United States. It was also not a black city. At the time of his election, Cleveland was only 37 percent black.

The naming of this courthouse in honor of Carl B. Stokes will be a fitting and lasting tribute to a son who not only was a credit to his mother Louise Stokes, but was a credit to the city of Cleveland, the State of Ohio and to our Nation. Again, I thank the House for this honor which you would bestow upon my brother.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I, too, want to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] as well as the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHUSTER], the chairman of our committee, and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR], the ranking member. I, too, want to concur with all the statements made here today.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 643 and thank Mr. LATOURETTE for introducing a bill to honor Carl B. Stokes.

Carl B. Stokes achieved many remarkable things in his life—he was a member of the Ohio General Assembly, a news anchor for WNBC-TV in New York City, a Judge, and a U.S. Ambassador. Perhaps his greatest achievement was his landmark election as the mayor of Cleveland, becoming the first African-American to hold great urban, political power.

He is the brother of Louis Stokes, our friend and colleague. It is most fitting to honor Carl Stokes by designating the new U.S. courthouse in Cleveland in his honor.

Mr. CLAY. Madam Speaker, I am happy to support HR 643, a bill to name the new Federal Courthouse in Cleveland, Ohio in honor of the late Ambassador Carl B. Stokes. Carl Burton Stokes was one of our nation's preeminent Black leaders and this legislation is a fitting tribute in memory of his noteworthy accomplishments.

Ambassador Stokes was a trailblazer. He was the first Black Democrat in history to be

elected to the Ohio General Assembly. In 1967 he became the first Black American to be elected mayor of a major city. When the people of Cleveland, Ohio elected Carl Stokes, the grandson of a slave over Seth Taft, the grandson of a President, his victory was acclaimed around the world.

In 1983 Carl Stokes was elected Judge of the Cleveland Municipal Court and his colleagues soon elected him Administrative Judge of the Court and later chose him to be Presiding Judge. In 1994 President Clinton appointed Judge Stokes Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of Seychelles. Ambassador Stokes had the distinction of being among the few Americans to serve at the highest levels in all three branches of the government—legislative, executive and judicial.

I was a dear friend and great admirer of Carl Stokes. He was a man of courage and dedication. His life was about overcoming obstacles and advancing true justice and social equality for all. Stokes was a man blessed with vision and courage. He lived a life of true conviction to the principles of social justice. His many contributions to our society have forever changed the course of our Nation's history. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation to designate the Carl Burton Stokes Federal Courthouse.

Mr. BISHOP. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great American and distinguished Ohioan, Carl Burton Stokes. Mr. Stokes rose to prominence in this country at a time when it was unheard of for an African-American male to serve as a big-city Mayor. In his death, Mr. Stokes has left a legacy of accomplishment both personally and professionally. He is the first African-American ever to be elected to all three branches of government—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.

Ambassador Stokes' career was both long and distinguished. It began in November, 1962 when he was elected to the Ohio General Assembly. In 1967, Mr. Stokes attracted international attention when he was sworn in as Mayor of the city of Cleveland, a major American city with a population of 810,000. In 1983, he was elected as a Judge of Cleveland Municipal Court, Ohio's largest court. In 1994, President Bill Clinton appointed then-Judge Stokes as his Ambassador of the United States to the Republic of the Seychelles. He served in this position until his death. I encourage all my colleagues to join with me in paying tribute to a leader, a visionary, a role model and above all, a wonderful and warm human being, Carl Burton Stokes.

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the designation of the Carl B. Stokes United States Courthouse.

In 1967, Carl Stokes was elected as the first Afro-American mayor of Cleveland. His victory was a milestone in the black empowerment movement of the late sixties and early seventies.

Mayor Stokes was born June 21, 1927, in a Cleveland housing project. His upbringing is what made it possible for him to be so close to all his constituents. The bond he shared especially with the lower income families of Cleveland had motivated him to push legislative acts such as the awarding of Federal

money to urban renewal projects and programs that required city contractors to employ more minorities.

Carl Stokes' career is also highlighted with his service as a Cleveland municipal judge. As an Ohio State legislator subsequent to his service as mayor, he became a New York City anchorman. In 1994, he was appointed an Ambassador to Seychelles by President Clinton where he served until his death in 1996.

The service of Ambassador Stokes is deserving of this honor and I strongly urge my colleagues join me in support of this bill.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 824.

The question was taken.

Mr. CONDIT. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KIM. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 824.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

HOWARD T. MARKEY NATIONAL COURTS BUILDING

Mr. KIM. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 824) to redesignate the Federal building located at 717 Madison Place, NW., in the District of Columbia, as the "Howard T. Markey National Courts Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 824

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. REDESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 717 Madison Place, NW., in the District of Columbia and known as the National Courts Building shall be known and designated as the "Howard T. Markey National Courts Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building re-

ferred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Howard T. Markey National Courts Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM].

Mr. KIM. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE].

Mr. HYDE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I cannot possibly say what I want to say in 2 minutes. Howard Markey was my lifetime friend. This honor is certainly deserved.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 824 would redesignate the Federal building located at 717 Madison Place, NW., in the District of Columbia, as the "Howard T. Markey National Courts Building." Judge Markey clearly deserves this recognition as a result of and in tribute to his service to others and to this country.

Howard Markey has been a leader in the Federal judiciary from the time of his initial appointment in 1972. Judge Markey presided on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, which sits in the building to be redesignated, from the court's creation in 1982 until he stepped down as chief judge. He also served as judge and chief judge of the former Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. He was a brilliant practicing patent lawyer prior to ascending to the bench, and served as Dean of the John Marshall School of Law in Chicago after stepping down from the bench. Howard was also one of this country's first test pilots of jets and rose to the rank of major general.

Wholly apart from his monumental contributions to American jurisprudence through his arguments at the bar and his opinions from the bench, Howard had a profound and ameliorative impact upon our legal system when he led the movement that resulted in the creation of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. Howard had the insight to recognize, and the intellectual power to make the case, that the Nation would be better served if appeals in the domains of intellectual property law, Federal claims, and Federal civil service matters were taken to a single national tribunal rather than disparate geographic courts. He demonstrated this could be done without undermining the Federal nature of our legal system or doing injury to the logic that generally sustains the geographic division of the circuits. As the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit's first and most influential chief judge, Howard led it to its stature as the world's most respected and followed court on matters of intellectual property, international trade, governmental obligations to citizens, and public sector personnel law.

There is some urgency to this legislation as Howard, who was widowed a few years ago, is in a nursing home and in frail health. There is no more fitting name for the building that houses the judicial structure that he fathered than that of Howard Markey, and no better way to remember Howard Markey than to attach his name to the hall of justice in which he worked so long and so well for the American

people. I am pleased that the Congress will enact this bill and redesignate this building for this great American.

Madam Speaker, I include the following material for the RECORD:

HOWARD T. MARKEY

Howard T. Markey assumed duties as Dean of the John Marshall Law School in July, 1991. He retired October 31, 1994 and now serves as Dean Emeritus.

A distinguished jurist, serving as Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit from 1982 to 1990 and was an active judge on this court after his resignation as chief judge. Prior to serving on the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, he served since 1972 as chief judge for the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.

Dean Markey is the first active judge to have sat with every Federal Court of Appeals. He has sat in over 1,400 cases and written more than 250 opinions for the Regional Circuit Courts in every field of law, in addition to 5,000 cases and 800 opinions for the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals and the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

Dean Markey received his juris doctor degree in 1949 from Loyola University in Chicago, where he graduated *cum laude* and served as editor-in-chief of the Loyola University Law Review. He earned a master's degree from The John Marshall Law School in 1950.

Dean Markey has published extensively in legal periodicals, and has taught at George Washington University, Loyola University, the Federal Judicial Center, and the John Marshall Law School.

He is the recipient of numerous awards and honorary degrees—the most recent being the A. Sherman Christensen Award from the American Inns of Court. He has been chairman of the Ethics Advisory Committee on Codes of Conduct, and a senior member of the Judicial Conference of the United States. He currently is chairman of the board of the American Inns of Court Foundation, and a member of the board of trustees of the Supreme Court Historical Society.

Prior to serving in the federal judiciary, Dean Markey was a partner for many years in the Chicago law firm of Parker, Markey & Plyer.

A retired major general in the United States Air Force, Dean Markey is a highly decorated veteran of both World War II and the Korean War, and was one of the first jet test pilots in the United States.

He is a brilliant orator, administrator, jurist and lawyer—and he richly deserves this honor.

Mr. KIM. Madam Speaker, H.R. 824 redesignates the Federal building located at 717 Madison Place in the District of Columbia as the "Howard T. Markey National Courts Building." Judge Howard Markey presided on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit from 1982 until he stepped down as chief judge in 1990. He also served as judge and chief judge of the former Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.

Judge Markey has been a leader in the Federal judiciary from the time of his initial appointment in 1972. He had a profound impact upon our legal system by leading the movement in the creation of the Federal circuit. As the Federal circuit's first chief judge, Judge Markey raised the court's stature to the world's most respected court

on matters of intellectual property, international trade, governmental obligations to citizens, and public sector personnel law. This is a fitting tribute to this esteemed jurist. I support the bill, and I urge my colleagues to join in this support.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know Judge Markey, I know of his record and the great distinguished service that has been brought forward, but I know the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE]. I know that the gentleman from Illinois made this recommendation, the gentleman from Illinois believes that he is a great man, and I am sure he is and most deserving. I just want to join forces today here from our side of the aisle to support the recommendation of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE], the distinguished chairman. I want to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHUSTER] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] for having allowed that opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. CAMPBELL].

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to stand as a matter of family pride in behalf of this resolution for my friend Judge Howard Markey. I say family for two reasons. First of all, my father was chief judge of the Federal court in Chicago and on many occasions served with Judge Markey by designation on the seventh circuit. It was my father, Judge William Campbell who first introduced me to Judge Markey. My father passed away just a few weeks before I was elected to Congress, but I think he is smiling in heaven to know that his son today is paying tribute to his friend, our family friend, Howard Markey.

It is a family honor as well because of the man I consider as close as a brother, Joseph Morris of Chicago, who with his wife Kathleen, are with us in the gallery today for the purpose of watching this honor given to Howard Markey. It is Mr. Morris who reminded me that though Judge Markey is now confined most of the time to a nursing home in Chicago, he still comes downtown to teach class at John Marshall Law School once a week so that his students will have the benefit of his encyclopedic, insightful knowledge of intellectual property law.

It is a matter of professional pride as well as family pride that I rise to add my words to those of my colleagues in this worthy designation, because Howard Markey is an academic without equal in the field of intellectual prop-

erty. As a professor of law at Stanford University, I recognize an academic colleague in Howard Markey whose knowledge and influence in making intellectual property law consistent with free-market economics is second to none.

Last, as a native son of Chicago, I rise with tremendous pride to see how well another son of Chicago has done, bringing the wisdom of the prairie to the Capital of the United States, something that some of us can only aspire to do—and that via detour through California.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I join Mr. KIM in supporting H.R. 824, a bill to designate the National Courts Building here in Washington in honor of Judge Howard Markey.

Judge Markey was the first active judge to have sat with every Federal Court of Appeals. He participated in over 1,400 cases and wrote more than 250 opinions for the regional courts and over 800 opinions for the Court of Customs. He is a World War II and Korean war veteran and his biography is filled with numerous honors and distinctions. It is most fitting to honor Judge Markey in this manner.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 824.

The question was taken.

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 824.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

ROBERT J. DOLE UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1000) to designate the U.S. courthouse at 500 State Avenue in Kansas City, KS, as the "Robert J. Dole United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1000

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF ROBERT J. DOLE UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

The United States courthouse at 500 State Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas, shall be known and designated as the "Robert J. Dole United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Robert J. Dole United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM].

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1000 designates the U.S. courthouse in Kansas City, KS, as the Robert J. Dole United States Courthouse.

Senator Dole has served and continues to serve his country in many ways. He is an honorable leader and a respected statesman who will long be considered one of the most powerful Senators and brilliant legislators of our times.

He was raised in the small town of Russell, KS, and though he gained national prominence, he remained a faithful advocate for the State of Kansas. Senator Dole attended the University of Kansas and Washburn University, but left to join the U.S. Army in World War II. During his tour of duty, he was severely wounded, permanently hindering his right arm. Upon leaving the military, he returned to school and earned his college and law degrees, graduating magna cum laude.

In 1950, Senator Dole began his political career by his election to the Kansas State legislature. Following his term in the State house, he became the prosecuting attorney of Russell County from 1953 until he successfully bid for a seat in the United States House of Representatives in 1960. In 1968 Senator Dole successfully won a term in the U.S. Senate. Early in his tenure, he was recognized for his organizational skills by being selected as national chairman of the Republican Party. Senator Dole became the majority leader of the Senate in 1985, and served as majority and minority leader in the Senate from that time until his resignation in April 1996. Senator Dole holds a place of distinction as the longest serving Republican majority leader. He earned national acclaim for his leadership on behalf of the disadvantaged, Americans with disabilities, tax reform and military veterans, and for his mastery of foreign affairs.

Senator Dole now presides as the chairman of the Commission on the World War II Memorial, and is leading the effort to raise \$100 million to construct the memorial on the mall.

The naming of this U.S. courthouse is a fitting tribute to Senator Dole. He played an instrumental role in maintaining its location in downtown Kansas City.

I am honored to bring this measure to the floor. It is a fine tribute to a distinguished public servant who has given so much of his life in service to his country. I support the measure, and urge my colleagues to join me in this effort.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I join the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM], the chairman, and all of those speaking on behalf of the truly distinguished service record of a former Senator, and although Senator Dole's duties required him to have a national focus, he never forgot the people of his hometown and never forgot the people of his home State of Kansas. He continually worked on their behalf, he listened to their concerns on issues such as farm prices, safe roads, economic development, schools, and the safety of their children. I think that is what distinguished his career. He never lost sight of where he had come from and who he was. As all have stated, his career is filled with these lasting contributions and certainly great success. It is fitting to honor Senator Dole by designating the U.S. courthouse in Kansas as the Robert J. Dole United States Courthouse. I am honored to be a participant in that.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SNOWBARGER].

Mr. SNOWBARGER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM], the subcommittee chairman, and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT], the ranking member, for their effort in bringing this bill to the floor. Additionally I would like to recognize the work and solidarity of the congressional delegation from Kansas. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. TIAHRT], the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. MORAN], and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. RYUN] are cosponsors of H.R. 2177, which is the companion bill to S. 1000.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly an honor for me to stand before this body today and pay tribute to a great Kansan, a dedicated patriot, and one of our Nation's most honorable statesmen, a man who has committed his life to this country.

As we all know by now, Bob Dole was born in the small town of Russell, KS. It was there that he learned from example the importance of hard work and

the value of integrity. These lessons were sacred, they have never been neglected, and they remain uncompromised.

When World War II broke out, Bob Dole enlisted in the Army and put his life on the line to fight for his country. He led a platoon of the legendary 10th Mountain Division in Italy, and was severely wounded by shrapnel from enemy fire. His injuries were so severe that several times during his 4-year struggle to recover, his family was told he might not live. His ability to overcome the injuries sustained on the battlefield is testimony to his heroic will and the power of perseverance.

Bob Dole came home and served the town of Russell and our State of Kansas as an elected representative in the statehouse. In 1960 he was elected to the U.S. Congress and served honorably in this body until 1968 when then Congressman Dole became Senator Dole. In his 36 years of public service in Washington, Bob Dole commanded the highest respect of his colleagues. He earned the appreciation of his country by forging common ground on which progress could be made. President Clinton honored him with the Presidential Medal of Freedom for his significant contributions to this Nation.

□ 1645

Bob Dole has dedicated himself to moving this country forward. In every undertaking Senator Dole exhibited passion that shaped leaders and inspired others to follow and, more importantly, to trust. This trust is the greatest compliment that we pay to an individual, and it is the trademark of Bob Dole's public life. Bob Dole showed us what it means to lead by integrity built on principle. In the sound bite pace of this modern era we seem to have lost our understanding of this important concept. We are most fortunate to have such visible reference to guide us in our public and personal lives.

Senator Dole's life has clearly proven the advantages of conducting oneself by this maxim. The true power of his example resides in his ability to serve as a model for all of us to emulate.

Despite his ascension to the Senate as Senate majority leader, Bob Dole never forgot Kansas. Despite ascension to Senate majority leader, he never forgot the values that he learned as a child in rural America, and we will never forget his love and devotion to his country and home. Kansas is honored to have Bob Dole as her son. The dedication of the U.S. courthouse in the Third Congressional District of Kansas as the Robert J. Dole United States Courthouse is a small way to honor Senator Dole for his years of sacrifice and unwavering commitment to our State. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and join Kansans and Americans in thanking Senator Dole for his service and example.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. TIAHRT], my colleague.

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from California for yielding me 2 minutes, and I also want to thank the committee chairman for bringing this bill forward, and I also want to thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT], who appreciates Senator Dole's work to reform the IRS, and I want to congratulate the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SNOWBARGER] for his hard work getting this bill moved forward in the House.

As my colleagues know, I do not have enough time to really tell about all the feelings and thoughts I have about Senator Dole, but I do want to tell my colleagues that I think he is an American hero, that he is still today living the American dream. He is a personal friend, and I still seek his sage counsel. In 1992 when I was first involved in the political process, he helped because he thought Kansas needed a farm team of young individuals who would be willing to serve their country, and I was part of his effort. In Kansas he spoke of smaller government, of States rights, of individual responsibility. It was the message of Bob Dole and the message of Kansas that still rings true today. I was proud to support him during his presidential campaign, and like the gentleman he is, he graciously stepped back from public life into the private, but I want to tell my colleagues that in Kansas he will always be No. 1 in our hearts.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the naming of the new Federal courthouse in Kansas City, KS, for a man who has lived his life dedicated to the people of his State and the ideals of his Nation.

Bob Dole's commitment and service to America began in WWII, and nearly ended there. On a mountain in Italy named simply Hill 913, Lt. Bob Dole was leading the 2d platoon with the Army's 85th Mountain Regiment when he nearly lost his life. He endured terrible wounds that would last a lifetime.

He returned from this experience to the comfort and support of his home in Russell, KS, where he had grown up the hard-working son of a cream and egg station operator. Back home, he began his recovery and continued his career of serving his neighbors and country.

Bob Dole was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1960, and elected to the Senate in 1968, where he served as the Republican leader for a record 11 years. He ran for Vice President with President Gerald Ford in 1976 and ran for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1980 and 1988, and was the Republican nominee for President in 1996.

And he never ceased working for the Kansans he represented for so long.

In the 1980's he worked extensively helping farmers get through the financial crisis they were facing—many family farms across our State and our Nation still work their own lands due to Bob Dole's leadership.

Senator Dole also took the lead in the effort to rebuild McConnell Air Force Base in Wichita, KS, after a devastating tornado hit.

In addition, he was deeply involved as an advocate for Kansas in every farm bill, tax bill, or any other issue which affected Kansas.

During the latter part of his career Bob Dole became one of the preeminent legislators and statesmen of our day. He has been a major player in just about every substantial policy debate of the last three decades—budget deals, tax packages, health reform, saving Social Security, farm bills, advocating for the disabled—Bob Dole's deft legislative ability and talent were imparted on hundreds of issues and countless pieces of legislation.

Norman Ornstein of the American Enterprise Institute has called Senator Dole one of the five most significant Senators of the last half of the 20th century.

Upon his farewell from the Senate to pursue the Presidency, his former colleagues used the words honor and integrity probably more than any others to pay tribute to Bob Dole. These two simple terms seem to best describe a truly great man.

It is with great pleasure that I come to the floor today to support the naming of the Bob Dole Federal courthouse in Kansas City, KS.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. REGULA], my neighbor from Canton, one of our distinguished cardinals not only for his tremendous support of the naming of the courthouse for Bob Dole but also the fact that he was a very good friend of Carl Stokes.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to say as to Senator Dole that my observation of his service as a legislator was that of a caring person. I noticed that in his speeches, in his legislative programs, that he had a great empathy for the people of this Nation, and would reach out to them. I think it reflected his background, coming from Kansas and coming from a family and community situation where people worked hard and lived our cherished American values. Senator Dole showed these in the way that he dealt with legislative issues, that he cared about people.

As far as Carl Stokes, my first term as a member of the Ohio Legislature I had the good fortune to be placed on the Judiciary Committee, and one of my colleagues was Carl Stokes. I came from a rural area, he came from Cleveland, and yet we discovered we had sympathy and we had the same concerns for people. Carl was a great warm human being, and that was reflected in his approach to legislative issues. He was helpful to me as a new member of the Committee on the Judiciary, and we became good friends. I was there when he was inaugurated as the mayor of Cleveland. Our friendship continued over the years. He visited with his family at our home. We live on a farm about 60 miles south of Cleveland, and I will never forget Carl saying, "Well,

one thing I would like to do is to have a farm." He just had a real yen for living in the rural area, and I was somewhat surprised given the fact that he was a product of the big city, but that is something that really appealed to him.

The other thing is that in one of—I guess it tells us a lot about Carl that in one of the political races in which I was involved, Carl went out of his way to endorse me before a group in my district for a Senate race. Given our political differences, that came as a little bit of a shock to quite a few people, but that is because Carl made his decisions based on personal relationships, and we had the same approach on a lot of issues. He therefore felt that he would like to support me even though we were of different parties. And I think again that tells us a lot about Carl Stokes. The important thing with him is what people were, what they stood for and how we could best serve them, and he was willing to support people who approached things in the same way even though of different political parties.

I am pleased that we are naming the courthouse in Cleveland. I am confident that knowing Carl, he would be very pleased and proud to have this type of recognition. The same would be true with Senator Dole. I was proud to work on his campaign for President. I think he is a great American in the finest sense of the words.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, S. 1000 is a bill to designate the U.S. courthouse at 500 State Ave. in Kansas City in honor of Senator Robert Dole.

Senator Dole represented the people of Kansas with honor and distinction for over 40 years. His biography is several pages long and includes numerous activities and civic positions such as being a member of the American Bar Association, the Veterans of Foreign War, National Society of Autistic Children, National Association of Retarded Children, and the American Heart Association.

Although Senator Dole's senatorial duties required him to have a national focus he never forgot the people of Kansas. He continually worked on their behalf listening to their concerns on such issues as farm prices, safe roads, and economic development. His career is filled with lasting contributions and success. It is fitting to honor Senator Dole by designating the U.S. courthouse in Kansas as the "Robert J. Dole United States Courthouse."

Mr. RYUN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today not only in support of S. 1000, but also in support of one of my State's greatest citizens, Senator Bob Dole.

Bob Dole faithfully served the people of Kansas for 46 years, starting in the State House, continuing through his leadership in Congress, and ending with a run for the Presidency. Even before this service though, Bob Dole answered his country's call. He bravely served in the Army during World War II where he was gravely injured. By the grace of God and a strong will, Bob Dole overcame adversity to continue his fight for America.

This designation—the Robert J. Dole Courthouse—is but a small symbol of our Nation's appreciation for his years of selfless sacrifice and his fight for our freedom.

I have admired this great man since I was a boy running through the Kansas countryside. That was back when Bob Dole was helping run the country as a Member of this great legislative body.

Now, as a freshman Representative from Kansas' Second District, I am grateful for Bob Dole's legacy.

Senator, a grateful Nation honors you today for a lifetime of dedicated service to your country.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of the bill passed by the Senate honoring Robert J. Dole. Mr. Dole is a man of character and of dedication to the people of Kansas and the United States. The designation of the Robert J. Dole U.S. Courthouse in Kansas City, KS, is an honor that is duly earned.

Senator Dole served the United States for more than 50 years. It was in the Army during World War II that Bob Dole devoted his life to national service. His ability to overcome the injuries he sustained in combat demonstrates an enormous capacity to overcome adversity through trying and difficult times.

After serving the State of Kansas as an attorney and a State representative, Bob Dole spent four terms in the U.S. House of Representatives diligently working for his district's constituents. It was from the House that he moved to the Senate where his legacy would be built.

The election of Robert Dole to the Senate in 1968 was the beginning of an illustrious career in the national spotlight. During his terms, Senator Dole served as the Republican National Party chairman and twice as Senate majority leader. Most of the country came to know Bob Dole in his national campaigns for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. In his bids for these offices Mr. Dole demonstrated a skilled ability for reaching out to Americans and in supporting legislation he believed to be in their best interests.

It was an honor and a pleasure to have served with Senator Dole here on Capitol Hill. He is a friend and someone with whom I worked with many times on issues of importance to the people we represented. Our efforts together on POW/MIA issues, the Americans with Disabilities Act, senior food programs, and our campaigns against domestic violence were among some of the more significant projects on which Senator Dole displayed great interest, devotion, and expertise. It was a pleasure for me to work with him on these issues.

Though retired now from elected office, Bob Dole still works on behalf of issues that he deems important to our national well being. His tireless efforts are admirable and deserve our adulation. I urge my colleagues to join with the Senate in passing this bill honoring a great American.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1000.

The question was taken.

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

KIKA DE LA GARZA UNITED STATES BORDER STATION

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 994) to designate the U.S. border station located in Pharr, TX, as the "Kika de la Garza United States Border Station".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 994

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States border station located in Pharr, Texas, shall be known and designated as the "Kika de la Garza United States Border Station".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the border station referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Kika de la Garza United States Border Station".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM].

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 994 designates the United States border station in Pharr, TX as the Kika de la Garza United States Border Station. Kika de la Garza was a distinguished Member of this body of 32 years. During his tenure he became one of the most outspoken advocates for U.S. agriculture. He was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1964. Since his first term in Congress he has been

a member of the Committee on Agriculture, from 1981 to 1994. Kika de la Garza served as a chairman of this committee and successfully oversaw the passage of three omnibus farm bills in 1981, 1985, and 1990. He has also been successful in securing Federal funds to provide water and sewer services to depressed areas of Texas.

The distinguished gentleman from Texas retired from Congress at the end of the 104th Congress. He was a respected colleague whose presence will be missed by many. The naming of the U.S. border station in his honor is a fitting tribute to Congressman Kika de la Garza. I support this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am very honored today to participate in the passing of this bill, being the sponsor of H.R. 994. Kika de la Garza was just a great man. I think the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] has outlined many of his contributions. I would just like to say that he was the first Hispanic American to become a chair of a standing committee in this body, that being the Committee on Agriculture, and under his watchful eye legitimate substantive reform legislation for the USDA was crafted that made many needed and important changes, and those changes helped America's farmers and protected the public as well. That bill ultimately became law, and it made remarkable changes at USDA, and because of Chairman de la Garza's leadership and counsel the bill represented the right way to reinvent government, take government back to the people, and that is, I believe, the outstanding legacy of Kika de la Garza.

He never forgot the people that he served. Throughout those 32 years he fought tirelessly for his constituents, and he believed that all Americans and especially every farmer was his specific constituent, and how true he was.

We miss that smile, we miss his savvy, his common sense, and he always had a good word, and if he did not have a good word, he saved his word. I think everybody loved him.

I would just like to add here that the chairman, Kika de la Garza, was an amateur linguist and gourmet cook; that is right. And on many occasions he conversed with foreign dignitaries in their native tongue, to the surprise of people around the world at the scope and breadth of his knowledge and intelligence. I am proud to have called him my friend, and I am honored to have sponsored this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. MORAN].

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding this time to me. I apologize for being a few minutes late, but I rise today to join my colleagues in seeking to honor former Senator and Majority Leader Bob Dole by renaming the Federal Court House located in Kansas City, KS the Robert J. Dole United States Courthouse. I am extremely pleased to have the opportunity to officially recognize and pay tribute to my fellow Kansan.

Growing up in western Kansas, I like so many others viewed Bob Dole as more than just a war hero, which he truly was, more than an able statesman which also he truly was, and more than an articulate voice for the disabled and veterans, which he truly was. To me he is someone who exemplifies the heritage of Kansas, hard-working, determined and having the ability to overcome great adversity.

Like our State's motto which means "to the stars through difficulty," Bob Dole rose to be one of the most distinguished figures of this century and did so while overcoming tremendous obstacles. His ascendancy to greatness began from his family's humble beginnings in Russell, KS, to the war-ravaged mountains of northern Italy and ultimately to serve as majority leader of the United States. As a young man Bob Dole was a athlete and scholar, and like so many of his generation, went off without hesitation to defend his country. On a snow-covered mountain in northern Italy he suffered near fatal wounds. Later, after a difficult and prolonged recovery, he returned to Kansas to finish his education utilizing the GI bill and embarked upon a public career we pay tribute to here today.

Bob Dole's appreciation for his boyhood community and the State of Kansas is without question. As a reminder of where he came from and what shaped his character throughout his career, he kept a cigar box on his desk containing receipts of various contributions made by his neighbors and friends to help pay for his difficult recovery after the war. Those receipts might have been for a dollar, 5 cents, 15 cents, it did not matter. Collectively they not only aided his rehabilitation, but they helped to find his sense of purpose and determination to give back to a community that had given so much to him.

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Many people have told me how years ago they would pass the Russell County Courthouse late at night and notice the second floor light on. It was the light of the young county prosecutor named Bob Dole. Though his injuries from the war required him to spend long, additional hours at work, he never complained and continued to work tirelessly.

Later he went on to serve Kansas's First Congressional District, which I

am honored to serve, and then in the U.S. Senate. Senator Dole set an example while in both the House and Senate. It is his legacy that I must now attempt to follow.

Culminating his distinguished career in public service, Bob Dole was nominated by my party as the Presidential candidate for the 1996 election. In achieving all of his great accomplishments, Bob Dole served with character, candor, and a cunning wit that cannot be matched.

Mr. Speaker, renaming this Federal Court House as the Robert J. Dole United States Courthouse is a simple tribute to a great man and reflects our Nation's admiration and appreciation for his service. Kansans especially appreciate Senator Dole's dedication to them. His service will long be remembered.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words about H.R. 994, a bill to designate the border crossing station in Pharr, TX, in honor of Kika de la Garza. As you are aware, I am the sponsor of H.R. 994, a bill to honor my friend and former colleague, Kika de la Garza. He was the first Hispanic-American to become a chair of a standing committee, the Agriculture Committee.

Under his watchful eye, reform legislation for USDA was crafted that made many needed and important changes—without eviscerating those USDA programs that were effective and needed to help America's farmers and protected the public. The bill that ultimately became law made remarkable changes at USDA. Because of Chairman de la Garza's leadership and sage counsel the bill represented the right way to reinvent Government.

Throughout his 32-year career in Congress, Kika never lost sight of the folks back home. He fought tirelessly for his constituents. He also proved to be an able and effective advocate for American farmers. In no small measure because of his leadership, American agriculture remains the envy of the world.

Kika also is an amateur linguist and gourmet cook. On many occasions he conversed with foreign dignitaries in their native tongue. Personally, Kika is my friend. I am proud to sponsor this legislation.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 994 to designate the U.S. border station located in Pharr, TX, as the "Kika de la Garza U.S. Border Station." I believe this is an appropriate way to honor Congressman de la Garza's many years of service to the United States and the State of Texas, during which he provided tremendous leadership in support of agriculture, economic growth of south Texas, improved relations with Mexico, a better quality of life for residents along the border, and many other issues.

I am honored to have had the opportunity to serve in Congress with Kika de la Garza, even if for only 2 of his 32 years in this body. He is an example to all of us of a true gentleman and public servant who brought honor to this House through the civility, respect, and commitment to doing what is right that he brought to conducting the people's business. He is also a true Texan who worked with his colleagues from both sides of the aisle to further the best interests of our State.

Congressman de la Garza is best remembered for his leadership on behalf of American agriculture. He served as chairman of the Agriculture Committee for a longer interrupted period than anyone else in history and presided over the drafting and successful enactment of three major omnibus farm bills, 1981, 1985, and 1990, that have reformed our Nation's agricultural policies. He also guided efforts to reduce the cost of agricultural programs through several deficit reduction bills that have been approved by Congress. His other legislative accomplishments include legislation to streamline the agricultural lending system, strengthen Federal pesticide laws, and various other measures to assist American agriculture, encourage rural development, and improve human nutrition.

Congressman de la Garza was also one of Congress' leading experts on United States-Mexico relations and a proponent of greater trade with Mexico. In 1966, he became the first Member of Congress from the Texas-Mexico border area to serve on the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group, which promotes dialog between legislators from the two countries. He was an early congressional supporter of opening negotiations with Mexico to develop a free trade agreement and helped rally congressional support that led to approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA].

Throughout his career, Kika de la Garza also fought for Government policies that fostered better living and economic conditions for all Americans but particularly in south Texas. He obtained Federal funds to provide much-needed water and sewer services to Texas' impoverished colonias. He was a strong supporter of civil rights for all Americans, better educational opportunities, and improved access to health care for the elderly, veterans, and low-income individuals. He also supported policies to improve the Nation's infrastructure and maintain a strong, cost-effective national defense.

Our entire Nation benefited from Kika de la Garza's service in Congress, and his legacy includes an agricultural system that continues to lead and feed the world, better relations and expanded trade with Mexico and other nations, and a better quality of life for many Texans and Americans. I am pleased to join my colleagues in honoring Kika de la Garza and in urging approval of this legislation to designate the Kika de la Garza United States Border Station.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon in support of H.R. 994, legislation designating the Kika de la Garza U.S. Border Station in honor of our former Democratic colleague from my home State of Texas. This legislation is a fitting honor to a great legislator.

Born in 1927, Kika de la Garza is currently husband to Lucille and the father of three children. He attended Edinburg Junior College, received his law degree from St. Mary's University in San Antonio, TX, and practiced law in southern Texas. De la Garza was a U.S. artillery officer in Korea.

Former Representative de la Garza began his career in public service as a six-term Member of the Texas House of Representatives. In 1964, he was elected by the people

of the 15th Congressional District of Texas to represent them in the U.S. House of Representatives. After 32 years of service de la Garza retired from public office in December 1996.

A member of the House Agriculture Committee beginning in 1965, Representative de la Garza served as chairman of the committee from 1981 to 1994. In that role Representative de la Garza was a true friend of agriculture. He was a strong supporter of the agriculture industry and cast many deciding votes for the industry over three years. He will be remembered for his faithful commitment to farmers, ranchers, and U.S. agricultural industry. Representative de la Garza's accomplishments during his career included support of farm legislation, an overhaul of the agricultural lending system, and reform in Federal crop insurance and pesticide law.

Representative de la Garza was also a friend to the citizens of the State of Texas. He will be remembered for his steadfast dedication and outstanding leadership in support of better living and economic conditions, and for his ardent support of the educational research and extension activities of Texas universities.

I would like to offer the leadership of both parties my thanks for bringing this measure before the House for consideration. It is a fitting tribute to one of our former leaders. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the designation of the Kika de la Garza U.S. Border Station. Representative de la Garza has duly earned this honor for the dedication he has demonstrated not only to the people of Texas but to the entire agricultural community of our Nation for the last 33 years.

Kika de la Garza started humbly. His first job was as a shoeshine boy on the streets of McAllen. His hard work and dedication earned him a seat in the Texas House of Representatives in 1953, where he served until 1965. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1964 and served with us for 16 consecutive terms.

In 1982, he became chairman of the House Agriculture Committee and served in this position for 14 years.

During that period he has shown selfless dedication to the people of our Nation who earned their livelihood from the land and who grow food for all of us. He has focused the spotlight on important issues such as drought relief, pesticide use, and land preservation. Due to his efforts, he made the Agriculture Committee one of the least partisan in the House.

Accordingly, I strongly urge my colleagues to join with me in support of the designation of the Kika de la Garza U.S. Border House. It is rare to honor someone who is so deserving of this kind of accolade.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, I urge the adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 994.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 994.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

RONALD H. BROWN FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 29) to designate the Federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York, NY, as the "Ronald H. Brown Federal Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 29

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Ronald H. Brown Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Ronald H. Brown Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM].

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 29 designates the Federal building located at 490 Broadway, New York City, as the Ronald H. Brown Federal Building. Ronald H. Brown was the first African-American Secretary of Commerce. He was a strong advocate for economic development, promoting United States exports, technology, and entrepreneurship throughout the world, in pursuit of accelerating the Nation's economic growth and the creation of new job opportunities for America.

Secretary Brown was also a dedicated advocate for the Department of Commerce. He avidly pursued the Department's mission to ensure economic opportunity for all the citizens of the United States and provided a strong voice for business in the Presidential Cabinet.

Secretary Brown was killed in a plane crash in April 1996 while overseas on an economic development mission. He is survived by his wife and two children, a son and daughter. This is a fine tribute to his memory. I support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York [Mr. RANGEL], the author of this bill, one of the strongest Members in the Congress and leader on tax and trade issues.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member of the committee, the subcommittee chairman, the members of the committee and the entire committee for considering this great honor we pay to one of our own who was in Government. The reason I am so close to this is because I come from that same community that the late Ron Brown did come from, and it just makes you feel more of an American when you can see someone soar with the eagles and able to perform for our great Nation, and you remembered him from the streets of Lennox Avenue in Harlem, remembered him as a kid in a hotel where his dad was the manager of that hotel, and I, of course, served as a desk clerk there. I remember him going to school, working late in law school at night, and at the same time, fighting for people's rights with the Urban League.

To see him succeed and still not lose any of the grace that he had when he was a younger man and to move up even further to become our great Secretary of Commerce, I think it honors not just the people from the Harlem that I come from, but those communities throughout this great Nation of ours that have so little hope for themselves that vicariously they can see that any American, regardless of his or her background or their color, that our country would not be able to clamp the personality, the pride, and the distinguishing features that he had to make our Nation even greater. So we have already passed this bill, and it was not worked on by the other side. I do hope that we are successful this time, that we all can persuade the Senate to basically do the right thing.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself with those remarks. I would like to say that were it not for the political savvy, acumen, and skill, we may not have had a President by the name of William Jefferson Clinton. Ron did a tremendous job in bringing the Democrat Party forward, working out many of the problems, and as Secretary of Commerce he advanced the interests of the business concerns of the United States of America around the world.

He was a leader, he was a fighter, he was tenacious, and he was a kind and

gentle person and he cared for people. It is absolutely fitting that we join forces with the gentleman from New York [Mr. RANGEL] here today and pass this.

Let me say this to the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM], we will need all the help of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHUSTER] and everyone on that side of the aisle, because this is a fitting tribute and naming and we will need help with the other body. I thank the gentleman for working with us on this issue and his staff.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today in support of H.R. 29, a bill designating a Federal building in New York City as the "Ronald H. Brown Federal Building." I want to recognize the efforts of Representative RANGEL who introduced this legislation in January with 25 cosponsors.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, in April 1996, 33 Americans including Secretary Ron Brown, employees of the Department of Commerce, business leaders, and military personnel died in a plane crash in Croatia. Ron Brown spent his entire life as a consensus builder working hard for his family and his Nation, constantly striving to bring people together. He was a man who was always in the arena striving for greatness and truly embodied what is right in America. With his death, America lost a tremendous leader.

Having served as the first African-American Secretary of Commerce, Ron Brown was always seeking to bridge the racial divide in our country and worked hard to create and protect American jobs. He brought a sense of energy and creativity to the Commerce Department which allowed him to successfully rally labor and management, Republicans and Democrats, and foreign governments with American interests. This was most evident in the strong support that the private sector had shown for the Department.

Today, the House will pass this legislation which represents a small, yet meaningful, gesture of our admiration and appreciation for a man whom many considered the best Secretary of Commerce ever. I am sure that Alma and the entire Brown family is proud to see this building named in honor of Ron Brown. I applaud the leadership in bringing this legislation to the floor and join with my colleagues in supporting H.R. 29 and allowing the legacy of Ron Brown to live on in the Federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York City.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I join Mr. RANGEL in supporting H.R. 29 a bill to designate the new Federal building at 290 Broadway in New York City as the Ron Brown Federal Building.

Ron Brown was an extraordinary man—a leader who gave his boundless energy and enthusiasm to numerous causes. He served as an army captain, vice president of the National Urban League, counsel to the Senate Judiciary Committee, and was the first African-American Secretary of Commerce.

He was an attorney, a trusted adviser, friend, husband, and father.

It is most fitting to honor Ron Brown by designating the new Federal building in his hometown of New York as the Ron Brown Federal Building.

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a friend and great American, Ronald H. Brown or as he was known to millions of people around the world, those who knew him well and those who barely knew him, Ron. This fact alone, is a testament to the great charisma that Ron possessed and indeed, the true mark of a statesman.

Ron worked tirelessly as the Secretary of Commerce to forge new ground for U.S. commerce and create new jobs for all Americans. He traveled the world seeking out new opportunities for U.S. businesses. It was on one of these fateful trips that Ron lost his life in an airplane crash on a hill in Bosnia. Ron made the ultimate sacrifice for something he believed in—the United States of America.

It is fitting that this building that houses Federal agencies and the site of the recently discovered African slave burial ground, serve as a memorial to this American son who worked so hard and gave so much to make this country an even greater one.

I encourage all my colleagues to join me in designating this Federal building the Ronald H. Brown Federal building as a tribute to one of America's hardest working public servants, Ronald H. Brown.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 29.

The question was taken.

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 29.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

OKLAHOMA CITY NATIONAL MEMORIAL ACT OF 1997

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 871) to establish the Oklahoma City National Memorial as a unit of the National Park System; to designate the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 871

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Oklahoma City National Memorial Act of 1997".

SEC. 2 FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) few events in the past quarter-century have rocked Americans' perception of themselves and their institutions, and brought together the people of our Nation with greater intensity than the April 19, 1995, bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in downtown Oklahoma City;

(2) the resulting deaths of 168 people, some of whom were children, immediately touched thousands of family members whose lives will forever bear scars of having those precious to them taken away so brutally;

(3) suffering with such families are countless survivors, including children, who struggle not only with the suffering around them, but their own physical and emotional injuries and with shaping a life beyond April 19;

(4) such losses and struggles are personal and, since they resulted from so public an attack, they are also shared with a community, a nation, and the world; and,

(5) the story of the bombing does not stop with the attack itself or with the many losses it caused. The responses of Oklahoma's public servants and private citizens, and those from throughout the nation, remain as a testament to the sense of unity, compassion, even heroism, that characterized the rescue and recovery following the bombing.

(6) During the days immediately following the Oklahoma City bombing, Americans and people from around the world of all races, political philosophies, religions and walks of life responded with unprecedented solidarity and selflessness; and

(7) Given the national and international impact and reaction, the federal character of the site of the bombing, and the significant percentage of the victims and survivors who were federal employees the Oklahoma City Memorial will be established, designed, managed and maintained to educate present and future generations, through a public/private partnership, to work together efficiently and respectfully in developing a National Memorial relating to all aspects of the April 19, 1995, bombing in Oklahoma City.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) MEMORIAL.—The term "Memorial" means the Oklahoma City National Memorial designated under section 4(a).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) TRUST.—The term "Trust" means the Oklahoma City National Memorial Trust designated under section 5(a).

SEC. 4. OKLAHOMA CITY NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—In order to preserve for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States and the World, as a National Memorial certain lands located in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, there is established as a unit of the National Park System the Oklahoma City National Memorial. The Memorial shall be administered by the Trust in cooperation with the Secretary and in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et. seq.), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467).

(b) The Memorial area shall be comprised of the lands, facilities and structures generally depicted on the map entitled "Oklahoma City National Memorial", numbered OCNM 001, and dated May 1997 (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "map"):

(1) Such map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate of-

fices of the National Park Service and the Trust.

(2) After advising the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives, in writing, the Trust, as established by section 5 of this Act, in consultation with the Secretary, may make minor revisions of the boundaries of the Memorial when necessary by publication of a revised drawing or other boundary description in the Federal Register.

SEC. 5. OKLAHOMA CITY NATIONAL MEMORIAL TRUST.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a wholly owned government corporation to be known as the Oklahoma City National Memorial Trust.

(b) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The powers and management of the Trust shall be vested in a board of Directors (hereinafter referred to as the "Board") consisting of the following 9 members:

(A) The Secretary or the Secretary's designee.

(B) Eight individuals, appointed by the President, from a list of recommendations submitted by the Governor of the State of Oklahoma; and a list of recommendations submitted by the Mayor of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and a list of recommendations submitted by the United States Senators from Oklahoma; and, a list of recommendations submitted by United States Representatives from Oklahoma. The President shall make the appointments referred to in this subparagraph within 90 days after the enactment of this Act.

(2) TERMS.—Members of the Board appointed under paragraph (1)(B) shall each serve for a term of 4 years, except that of the members first appointed, 2 shall serve for a term of 3 years; and 2 shall serve a term of 2 years. Any vacancy in the Board shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made, and any member appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve for the remainder of that term for which his or her predecessor was appointed. No appointed member may serve more than 8 years in consecutive terms.

(3) QUORUM.—Five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business by the Board.

(4) ORGANIZATION AND COMPENSATION.—The Board shall organize itself in such a manner as it deems most appropriate to effectively carry out the authorized activities of the Trust. Board members shall serve without pay, but may be reimbursed for the actual and necessary travel and subsistence expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties of the Trust.

(5) LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.—Members of the Board of Directors shall not be considered Federal employees by virtue of their membership on the Board, except for purposes of the Federal Tort Claims Act and the Ethics in Government Act, and the provisions of chapter 11 of title 18, United States Code.

(6) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet at least three times per year in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and at least two of those meetings shall be opened to the public. Upon a majority vote, the Board may close any other meetings to the public. The Board shall establish procedures for providing public information and opportunities for public comment regarding operations maintenance and management of the Memorial; as well as, policy, planning and design issues.

(7) STAFF.—

(A) **NON-NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STAFF.**—The Trust is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation and duties of an executive director and such other officers and employees as it deems necessary without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and may pay them without regard to the provisions of chapter 51, and subchapter III of chapter 53, title 5, United States Code, relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

(B) **INTERIM PARK SERVICE STAFF.**—At the request of the Trust, the Secretary shall provide for a period not to exceed 2 years, such personnel and technical expertise, as necessary, to provide assistance in the implementation of the provisions of this Act.

(C) **PARK SERVICE STAFF.**—At the request of the Trust, the Secretary shall provide such uniformed personnel, on a reimbursable basis, to carry out day to day visitor service programs.

(D) **OTHER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.**—At the request of the Trust, the Director of any other Federal agency may provide such personnel, on a reimbursable basis, to carry out day to day visitor service programs.

(8) **NECESSARY POWERS.**—The Trust shall have all necessary and proper powers for the exercise of the authorities vested in it.

(9) **TAXES.**—The Trust and all properties administered by the Trust shall be exempt from all taxes and special assessments of every kind by the State of Oklahoma, and its political subdivisions including the county of Oklahoma and the city of Oklahoma City.

(10) **GOVERNMENT CORPORATION.**—

(A) The Trust shall be treated as a wholly owned Government corporation subject to chapter 91 of title 31, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Government Corporation Control Act). Financial statements of the Trust shall be audited annually in accordance with section 9105 of title 31 of the United States Code.

(B) At the end of each calendar year, the Trust shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives a comprehensive and detailed report of its operations, activities, and accomplishments for the prior fiscal year. The report also shall include a section that describes in general terms the Trust's goals for the current fiscal year.

SEC. 6. DUTIES AND AUTHORITIES OF THE TRUST.

(a) **OVERALL REQUIREMENTS OF THE TRUST.**—The Trust shall administer the operation, maintenance, management and interpretation of the Memorial including, but not limited to, leasing, rehabilitation, repair and improvement of property within the Memorial under its administrative jurisdiction using the authorities provided in this section, which shall be exercised in accordance with—

(1) the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park Service, including: "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes" approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4);

(2) the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; U.S.C. 461-467);

(3) the general objectives of the "Memorial Mission Statement", adopted March 26, 1996, by the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation;

(4) the "Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation Intergovernmental Letter of Understanding", dated, October 28, 1996; and

(5) the Cooperative Agreement to be entered into between the Trust and the Secretary pursuant to this Act.

(b) **AUTHORITIES.**—

(1) The Trust may participate in the development of programs and activities at the properties designated by the map, and the Trust shall have the authority to negotiate and enter into such agreements, leases, contracts and other arrangements with any person, firm, association, organization, corporation or governmental entity, including, without limitation, entities of Federal, State and local governments as are necessary and appropriate to carry out its authorized activities. Any such agreements may be entered into without regard to section 321 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U.S.C. 303b).

(2) The Trust shall establish procedures for lease agreements and other agreements for use and occupancy of Memorial facilities, including a requirement that in entering into such agreements the Trust shall obtain reasonable competition.

(3) The Trust may not dispose of or convey fee title to any real property transferred to it under this Act.

(4) Federal laws and regulations governing procurement by Federal Agencies shall not apply to the Trust, with the exception of laws and regulations related to Federal Government contracts governing working conditions, and any civil rights provisions otherwise applicable thereto.

(5) The Trust, in consultation with the Administrator of Federal Procurement Policy, shall establish and promulgate procedures applicable to the Trust's procurement of goods and services including, but not limited to, the award of contracts on the basis of contractor qualifications, price, commercially reasonable buying practices, and reasonable competition.

(c) **MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.**—Within one year after the enactment of this Act, the Trust, in consultation with the Secretary, shall develop a cooperative agreement for management of those lands, operations and facilities within the Memorial established by this Act. In furtherance of the general purposes of this Act, the Secretary and the Trust shall enter into a Cooperative Agreement pursuant to which the Secretary shall provide technical assistance for the planning, preservation, maintenance, management, and interpretation of the Memorial. The Secretary also shall provide such maintenance, interpretation, curatorial management, and general management as mutually agreed to by the Secretary and the Trust.

(d) **DONATIONS.**—The Trust may solicit and accept donations of funds, property, supplies, or services from individuals, foundations, corporations, and other private or public entities for the purposes of carrying out its duties.

(e) **PROCEEDS.**—Notwithstanding section 1341 of title 31 of the United States Code, all proceeds received by the Trust shall be retained by the Trust, and such proceeds shall be available, without further appropriation, for the administration, operation, preservation, restoration, operation and maintenance, improvement, repair and related expenses incurred with respect to Memorial properties under its administrative jurisdiction. The Secretary of the Treasury, at the option of the Trust shall invest excess monies of the Trust in public debt securities which shall bear interest at rates determined by the Secretary of the Treasury taking into consideration the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturity.

(f) **SUITS.**—The Trust may sue and be sued in its own name to the same extent as the Federal Government. Litigation arising out of the activities of the Trust shall be conducted by the Attorney General; except that the Trust may retain private attorneys to provide advice and counsel. The District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma shall have exclusive jurisdiction over any suit filed against the Trust.

(g) **BYLAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS.**—The Trust may adopt, amend, repeal, and enforce bylaws, rules and regulations governing the manner in which its business may be conducted and the powers vested in it may be exercised. The Trust is authorized, in consultation with the Secretary, to adopt and to enforce those rules and regulations that are applicable to the operation of the National Park System and that may be necessary and appropriate to carry out its duties and responsibilities under this Act. The Trust shall give notice of the adoption of such rules and regulations by publication in the Federal Register.

(h) **INSURANCE.**—The Trust shall require that all leaseholders and contractors procure proper insurance against any loss in connection with properties under lease or contract, or the authorized activities granted in such lease or contract, as is reasonable and customary.

SEC. 7. LIMITATIONS ON FUNDING.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In furtherance of the purposes of this Act, there is hereby authorized the sum of \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(2) **MATCHING REQUIREMENT.**—Amounts appropriated in any fiscal year to carry out the provisions of this Act may only be expended on a matching basis in a ratio of at least one non-Federal dollar to every Federal Dollar. For the purposes of this provision, each non-Federal dollar donated to the Trust or to the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation for the creation, maintenance, or operation of the Memorial shall satisfy the matching dollar requirement without regard to the fiscal year in which such donation is made.

SEC. 8. ALFRED P. MURRAH FEDERAL BUILDING.

(a) Prior to the construction of the Memorial the Administrator of General Services shall, among other actions, exchange, sell, lease, donate, or otherwise dispose of the site of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building, or a portion thereof, to the Trust. Any such disposal shall not be subject to—

(1) the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 601 et seq.);

(2) the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. et seq.); or

(3) any other Federal law establishing requirements or procedures for the disposal of Federal property.

SEC. 9. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE STUDY.

(a) Six years after the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Trust, the General Accounting Office shall conduct an interim study of the activities of the Trust and shall report the results of the study to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Appropriations of the United States Senate, and the Committee on Resources and Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives. The study shall include, but shall not be limited to, details of how the Trust is meeting its obligations under this Act.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] and the gentleman from Guam [Mr. UNDERWOOD] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN].

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1849 was introduced on June 10, 1997, by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. LUCAS]. The purpose of the bill is to establish the Oklahoma City National Memorial as a unit of the National Park System, to designate the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1849 focuses on the terrorist bombing at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, OK, on April 19, 1995. The purposes and findings refer to the death of 168 men, women, and children, the heroic rescue efforts that followed in the aftermath, and the national and international impact of this event.

H.R. 1849 establishes the Oklahoma City National Memorial as a unit of the National Park System. The concept is to have an interactive learning museum, an institute dedicated to the prevention of terrorism and violence, and, finally, a landscape memorial consisting of the formal Federal building site and surrounding area.

H.R. 1849 designates a wholly owned governmental corporation, the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust, to design, construct, interpret, operate, and maintain the memorial under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service. The Trust will raise \$14 million or more from donations to carry out the provisions of this bill. The bill requires that expenditures will be on a matching basis in a ratio of at least one non-Federal dollar for each Federal dollar.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. LUCAS] should be commended for the introduction of H.R. 1849. This is truly a unique approach to the establishment of a unit of the National Park Service. This is an extremely innovative initiative from citizens to local government, to the State government, and, finally, to the Federal Government, forming a partnership that is coordinated with the private sector and citizen involvement. This broad-based local and State approach to addressing the national issue is what we in Congress should have been talking about for years. The citizens of Oklahoma have presented a truly world class memorial to the Congress to support.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all my colleagues to support this worthy legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, along with the rest of the world, I stood in shock and silence on April 19, 1995, as I watched the TV news accounts of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.

My thoughts went immediately to the people who worked inside the building. I wanted to believe that maybe the building was empty or maybe the children in the daycare center were at a city park far away. But seeing the destruction, I knew of the carnage that would be. The building was filled with people, and 168 innocent victims lost their lives.

Then, just as we were trying to grasp the tragedy before us, we were forced to face the realization that this horrendous act was carried out by an American and the victims selected solely because they worked for the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, my thoughts were then and continue to be with the families and friends of those killed or wounded in the blast. To lose a loved one under any circumstances is painful, but to have it happen through such a random and cowardly act must be almost unbearable. It is, therefore, extremely appropriate that a memorial be established at the scene of the attack and supported by the Federal Government.

I agree with the recommended themes developed by the Memorial Task Force, which spent a year talking and listening to people about a fitting memorial site. As recommended, this site should be a place of remembrance of both victims and survivors as individuals.

It should bring peace to the visitor, along with spirituality and hope. The cherished children need their own place within the memorial designed for their size and their ability to learn. Further, the memorial should be a comfort to any visitor, and provide recognition for all those who responded to help those in need.

Finally, the memorial needs to be a place of learning for all those who visit, so the tragedy is never to be forgotten.

This legislation establishes the Oklahoma City National Memorial as a unit of the National Park System. The memorial will be managed by the Oklahoma City National Memorial Trust through a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service. Working together, I am sure the Trust and the National Park Service will provide a fitting memorial to a tragic day in American history.

I ask all Members to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. LUCAS], the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 871, the Oklahoma City National Memorial Act of 1997. I am a sponsor of the companion language, H.R. 1849, which was reported out of the Committee on Re-

sources by unanimous vote on Wednesday, September 17. An amendment in the nature of a substitute was offered by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HEFLEY]. The language in the substitute amendment was agreed upon by all parties involved.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Chairman HANSEN's Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands and their staff for their hard work they have done on this legislation.

I would also like to thank the gentleman from Alaska, Chairman YOUNG, and the ranking member, the gentleman from California, Mr. MILLER, of the Committee on Resources for their support and efforts to move this legislation as expeditiously as is possible.

This historic legislation is a huge step in the healing process for the people of my State and the entire Nation. When a massive bomb exploded in front of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building on April 19, 1995, it shook Oklahoma City's foundations and shocked the Nation. Few events in history have rocked America's perception of themselves and their institutions and brought together the people of our great Nation with the intensity equal to this devastating crime.

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Although those losses and struggles are personal, they resulted from a public attack and are shared by my heartland community, the Nation, and the world.

One of my district offices is less than a block and a half away from that ill-fated building. When I saw the damage to my office, so near to ground zero, the disbelief that I shared with my staff will never be forgotten.

As my colleagues can well imagine, there is no legislative road map to follow in the wake of this tragic event. It is both gratifying and a bit disheartening to realize that much of my legislative agenda in my short career in the House has been shaped by such an evil act.

Over the past years, I have had the privilege and opportunity to help ease the burden on Oklahoma City that it has borne as a result of this devastating tragedy, and this is what brings me here today. Given the national and international impact and reaction, the Federal character of the site of the bombing and the significant percentage of victims and survivors who were Federal employees, a national memorial designation is highly appropriate. This legislation heralds the spirit, determination and hopes of Oklahomans and all Americans who have persevered in the wake of such a tragic event.

This memorial will be established, designed, managed, and maintained to educate present and future generations. Through a comprehensive cooperative agreement, the Oklahoma City

Memorial Trust will work together efficiently and respectfully with the National Park Service in developing a national memorial relating to all aspects of the April 19, 1995, bombing. Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly believe this memorial deserves to be designated a national memorial.

So as to not further burden the Federal Government and the National Park Service, this legislation is unique in its approach toward establishing a unit of the National Park System. The memorial will be a local, State, and Federal Government partnership, with coordination with private sector and public donations. It will consist of three distinct components: an interactive learning museum, an institute dedicated to the prevention of crime and violence, and a remembrance component. The memorial's remembrance component design was unanimously chosen through an extensive international design competition, which drew entries from all 50 States and 23 countries.

The love and respect Oklahoma City has received since being thrust into the national spotlight was most evident in the vast participation and outpouring during the international design competition. The winning design will be a fabulous beacon drawing mankind to a site that will remind us of our Nation's greatness. This Nation, as has been proven many times in the past, will not be defeated by forces that seek to divide us. On August 13, President Clinton put his seal of support on this memorial and embraced the design in a Rose Garden ceremony.

S. 871 provides for establishment of a unit of the National Park Service and authorizes a wholly owned Government corporation, the Oklahoma City National Memorial Trust. As the entity responsible, through a cooperative agreement with the Park Service for the administration, operation, maintenance, management and interpretation of the site, the cooperative agreement, as provided by this legislation, states that the Secretary of the Interior will provide technical assistance for planning, preservation, maintenance, curator management, and the interpretation of the site as mutually agreed to with the Trust.

What has been most gratifying to me during this process is the good character of Oklahomans that continue to be on display in their asking the Federal Government for financial assistance for this meaningful project. The memorial trust is refusing to accept a dollar of Federal funding unless it is matched dollar for dollar by private donations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this worthwhile legislation.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO].

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the measure, and I want to commend my colleagues from Oklahoma who have worked on this, as well as the staff from the Committee on Resources and the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN], the chairman of the subcommittee; and the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG], chairman of the full committee; and others that were interested and instrumental in bringing this bill forward.

It is an unusual designation of a national park site in this legislation in that the principal responsibilities will reside with the local community and the State of Oklahoma. There is, as my colleagues are well aware, a great enthusiasm for our National Park System, and many would like to have the park arrow or the bison added to their brochures or to their materials in terms of indicating that they are associated with the National Park System, and that is as it should be. Candidly, when we add a Park Service designation or designate a national park unit, such as we are doing in this legislation today, with it I think inherently is the understanding that the responsibilities to protect that resource and to interpret it properly have to also meet those national standards.

This legislation attempts to do that in an unusual way. First of all, it references the 1916 Organic Act and prescribes that as a program to be followed by the entity that is managing this resource, plus the 1935 Historic Preservation Act.

Furthermore, of course, on page 12 of the legislation, as we passed it out of committee and as I know has been changed, the Senate measure has been changed, we provide for mutual consent in the implementation of a cooperative agreement which must be addressed by the Department of the Interior and by the Park Service, that that cooperative agreement would deal with most of the specifics. The Secretary shall provide such technical assistance, but then must mutually agree to most of the precepts in this legislation. Hopefully, this model will accomplish the goals of making certain that our national parks have consistent standards, that they are consistently maintained, in fact, when we have the designation that it achieves the objective.

This, I think, will bear close scrutiny. I do not suspect that there are problems with this, but there is the potential for issues to arise and misunderstandings to occur with regards to this. So I will be closely watching this, as I am certain will the Members of Congress, to see that this is executed properly and that it does attain those high standards.

People around the world, frankly, have come to expect a certain degree of excellence from our National Park Service, a system and an organization, I think, which most of us are very

proud of, and we hope that this model, these amendments that were added to it, after some discussion in the House, will accomplish the objective of keeping that quality intact in this particular park unit and across the 375 units that comprise the National Park System today.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ISTOOK].

Mr. ISTOOK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation regarding the Oklahoma City memorial. I commend my friend, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. LUCAS], for shepherding this through the legislative process, as, of course, in the Senate, Senator NICKLES has done likewise.

Mr. Speaker, I think this is a unique arrangement for this particular memorial because of the unique manner in which things occurred in Oklahoma City. The Federal money to be expended on this memorial ultimately will be outweighed by four to five times as much additional money that will come from other sources, from private sources, perhaps someone from State and local government sources as well. So even though it will be a national memorial, actually, the Federal Government will only bear one-fourth or one-fifth of the cost.

Mr. Speaker, that is the way that it should be, because the terrorist act in Oklahoma City, taking the lives of 168 persons, was not just something that influenced Oklahoma. We all know about the people who came to Oklahoma City as rescue workers to assist, and we know that the assistance in building this memorial will come from places around the country, too. But more than anything else, just like the participation in the rescue efforts, just as the outreach to the rescue workers, to make them know how appreciated they were, came from Oklahomans, so too most of the resources for this memorial will come from Oklahomans. It will be a memorial that is designed by people acting under the community's guidance, under the guidance of the people who are survivors, under the guidance of those who had loved ones and family members who were killed or severely injured or otherwise impacted in the explosion at the Murrah Building.

People came from across the country, and the donations for this will come from businesses, from individuals, from housewives, from school children, from family and friends, and it is going to remind me, Mr. Speaker, of the phenomena that we saw. There are a lot of people who were doing rescue work in Oklahoma, and they would take a dollar bill out of their pocket and they would say, that is an Oklahoma dollar, because when I was with one of the rescue teams that came to Oklahoma,

they would say, I tried when I had time away to buy a meal or to pay for something, but as soon as somebody knew that I had come to help, they would not let me spend my money. Everything was given to me, was provided, by the good people of this State, and that is the same spirit in which this memorial is being created.

Now, to some, they say, well, this ought to be like any other national monument. After all, these people were Federal workers that were killed; it was a Federal building that was bombed, and that was the reason that it was singled out by terrorists as a target. Mr. Speaker, to some people, perhaps, they were just Federal workers, they were people that worked with Social Security or General Services or the Secret Service, but to folks in Oklahoma City, these are the neighbors who coached the Little League teams and the soccer teams; they are the ones who drove the carpools, who attended the parent-teacher conferences, who taught Sunday school, who we saw when we bought gasoline and groceries, who played the piano, and ordered pizza, and sang in choirs and took their kids to the zoo. They were not just Federal workers, they were Mom and Dad, and children and grandparents, and friends and neighbors.

I believe that this memorial is in the highest example and the highest manner of personal involvement, because Oklahoma has taken the lead in this. Despite the Federal contribution, most of the effort will come from the people who saw the victims not as Federal workers, but as friends and neighbors and family and want to be responsible for taking care of our own. For in Oklahoma, Mr. Speaker, we do believe, and we will always believe, that we are our brother's keeper.

I certainly urge adoption of this act, and I appreciate the support of my colleagues.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE].

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I do want to acknowledge the good work of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. LUCAS]. I rose to the floor in particular because we are neighbors, and I am very proud to say that many Houstonians, including the Houston Fire Department, joined the people of Oklahoma and Oklahoma City.

I certainly thank the subcommittee chair and ranking member, but I do want to focus on the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. LUCAS] and his district, because I want it to be mentioned, although there are some technical nuances that have brought this particular legislation to the floor, I will step aside from that as I am not a member of the committee.

□ 1730

I rise to state that this monument is a recognition of the heroism of Oklahomans and Oklahoma City residents. They are American heroes. I think this should be the point of this monument and this park, as we on the floor of the House are acknowledging that the death of the 168 and those that were maimed and injured was in fact in support of the freedom of this Nation. They died because this nation is a free Nation, and we should never forget the sacrifice that was made by them. I wanted to acknowledge and commend this effort and this acknowledgment of this sacrifice.

Mr. Speaker, let me also acknowledge that I did not arrive on the floor in time to support the naming of the former U.S. Federal Building in New York for Ronald H. Brown, and I do want to enthusiastically support that particular legislation for the great American, Mr. Brown.

In conclusion, sometimes the naming of buildings are taken lightly. These monuments are sometimes taken lightly. I hope the American people understand that in many instances we rise to commemorate great Americans, great heroes, and great members of our Nation that sacrificed their lives so we might live in freedom.

I rise in tribute to the citizens of Oklahoma and in tribute to Ron H. Brown.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 29 which would redesignate a U.S. Federal building in New York, in the name of Ronald H. Brown. Ronald H. "Ron" Brown, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee during the 1992 Presidential election and Secretary of Commerce in the first Clinton administration, was a man who served his country and its people above and beyond the call of duty. His performance in every area of his public life maintained and sustained a standard of excellence surpassed by few.

In particular, Mr. Brown was a gift to the African-American community. As the first African-American Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Brown remains a symbol of what we can all achieve when we strive to be the very best. While growing up in Harlem as a boy, often at his family's business, the famed Hotel Theresa, young Ron regularly interacted with the cutting edge leaders in the African-American community. From these experiences he learned the subtle nuances of leadership and sought to apply them in both his professional and political careers.

As a trained and practicing attorney, Mr. Brown regularly distinguished himself as more than simply competent, but exceptional. It was this drive and natural ability that propelled Ron to the Chair of the Democratic National Committee, and through his brilliant tactical leadership helped to put our current President in office. President Clinton, in return, rewarded the brilliant mind which had helped to make the White House a reality for him, by appointing Ron Brown to be the Secretary of Commerce. For 3½ years, Ron Brown pushed a new and exciting international commercial agenda to

benefit parties both home and abroad until his tragic airplane accident in April 1996 near Bosnia. Secretary Brown lost his life in the service of his country, and for that, he stands as a hero for millions of Americans.

Although the loss to his family and loved ones can never be replaced, the least we can do, as a body, as a nation, is to show our eternal gratitude. So by the rededication of this Federal building, we remember and honor his life, his loss, and his legacy; on these grounds, I implore the whole House to vote in favor of H.R. 29.

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Congressman LUCAS for introducing the Oklahoma City National Memorial Act of 1997. I applaud Congressman LUCAS's efforts in realizing the importance of this legislation to all the people of Oklahoma.

April 19, 1995 was a terrible day for the State of Oklahoma. The whole world witnessed what minutes before seemed like an unthinkable act of terrorism. We, as a state and a country, pulled together as one to help all of those in need. Everyone was awed by the outpouring of love and generosity during this time of tragedy in our State.

A national memorial for the victims of the Oklahoma City bombing will help continue the healing process in Oklahoma. This will serve as a central place where all people, who were either victimized or lost a family member or friend, can go to remember not only the day of the tragedy but also the love and support offered by the people of this great Nation.

We must not forget the horrific actions that occurred on the morning of April 19th, 1995. This memorial will allow us to reflect on that day and all those who were affected by this tragedy. It will serve as a memorial of hope, showing future generations of Americans how we as country came together during a time of unimaginable tragedy.

Thank you again Congressman LUCAS for introducing this bill. All of Oklahoma thanks you for your efforts in the passage of this legislation.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 871, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule 1 and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within

which to revise and extend their remarks on the Senate bill just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1997

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 1420) to amend the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 to improve the management of the National Wildlife Refuge System, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendments:

Page 4, line 11, after "a" insert "wildlife-dependent recreational use or any other".

Page 11, line 19, strike out "and".

Page 11, strike out lines 22 and 23 and insert "fish and wildlife agencies during the course of acquiring and managing refuges; and

"(N) monitor the status and trend of fish, wildlife, and plants in each refuge."

Page 15, line 8, after "use" insert "except that, in the case of any use authorized for a period longer than 10 years (such as an electric utility right-of-way), the reevaluation required by this clause shall examine compliance with the terms and conditions of the authorization, not examine the authorization itself".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG] and the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] will each control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG].

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, on June 3 the House passed H.R. 1420 by a vote of 407 to 1. They approved the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act. This measure is the result of 3 years of hard work by the Committee on Resources, the minority and majority. The gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] and myself and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] and other people were involved.

We conducted seven hearings and three markups on ways to improve our National Wildlife Refuge System. It is the culmination of successful negotiations between members of the committee, the administration, hunting and conservation and environmental groups.

The other body has now overwhelmingly approved the amended version of H.R. 1420. The three differences in the legislation include an expanded definition of the term "compatible use" to mean "a wildlife-dependent recreational use or any other use of a refuge"; a requirement that the Secretary monitor the status and trends of fish, wildlife, and plants in each refuge; and

a clarification requiring existing rights-of-way within refuges.

I have carefully reviewed these changes and find them acceptable. By approving this measure today, we will conclude the legislative process and send the bill to the President of the United States. By so doing, I am convinced we have enacted an organic act for our 509 wildlife refuge units that will serve our Nation well in the 21st century.

In the final analysis, this is a fine piece of conservation legislation that is true to the legacy of Theodore Roosevelt, and it reaffirms the National Wildlife System Act of 1966.

Before closing, again I would like to mention the people that have participated in this extraordinary effort: My good friend, the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. DINGELL, who was one of the fathers of the Wildlife Refuge Act; the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. JIM SEXTON, the chairman of the subcommittee; the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. JOHN TANNER; and the gentleman from California, Mr. DUKE CUNNINGHAM.

I would like to recognize and express my appreciation to Secretary Bruce Babbitt; Majority Leader TRENT LOTT; the ranking minority member, the gentleman from California, Mr. GEORGE MILLER, who cosponsored this bill; the leadership of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee; and all the conservation and environmental and hunting organizations supporting this effort.

Together we have been successful in crafting a bill that will effectively conserve and manage our fish and wildlife for the future, while allowing millions of Americans to enjoy wildlife-dependent recreation within our refuge system.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill, and I urge an "aye" vote on H.R. 1420.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the amendments to H.R. 1420 made by the other body. This is in fact a bona fide compromise which resulted from concessions on both sides. When the House last considered this bill, it was 407 to 1. Maybe we can find that one person and they can vote for it this time.

I want to thank my chairman of the committee, the members, and so many people who helped on this measure: Secretary Babbitt, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL], the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG], and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SEXTON], who really did in fact search for common ground on this bill.

This bill continues building on the original version of the refuge system put together by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL], a true Na-

tional Wildlife Refuge System that was envisioned at that time, and ensures that wildlife refuges, the only public lands dedicated to wildlife conservation, are properly managed and protected, while encouraging greater public appreciation for wildlife and the use of the refuge system.

Whether or not Members like to shoot birds with a Browning or a Nikon, this bill will enhance their appreciation of the refuge system. I urge passage of the legislation.

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1420, the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act for the first time establishes a conservation mission for America's 509 refuge units.

Equally important, the measure establishes hunting, fishing, and environmental education, as legitimate and appropriate priority general public uses of the 92 million-plus acres of land and water that make up our refuge system. It also affirms the refuge system not only as a home to all wildlife, but also as a haven to endangered wildlife and fish.

Indeed, each of the six National Wildlife Refuges in Tennessee are either entirely or in part in my congressional district and you can fish and hunt on each of them.

Through the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Program, the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, the Dingell-Johnson-Wallop-Breaux Sportfish Restoration Program, the purchase of Federal duck stamps, and many other conservation and restoration programs, hunters and anglers are the unquestioned leaders when it comes to wildlife and fisheries restoration and conservation.

America's hunters and anglers have contributed well over \$6 billion to wildlife and fisheries restoration over the past 60 years. And last year alone, they spent nearly \$60 billion pursuing the twin traditions of hunting and fishing. And with this legislation, hunters and anglers are again leading the conservation movement.

In the best tradition of President Theodore Roosevelt, an avid hunter, this bill recognizes that fact. So I want to applaud Chairman YOUNG, Representative DINGELL, Chairman SEXTON, Representative MILLER, Secretary Babbitt, and those at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are all to be commended for their leadership on this measure.

The bipartisan process that led to this consensus agreement should be a model for problem solving.

This is an excellent vote for conservation, hunting, and fishing, as we approach the 100th anniversary of our National Wildlife Refuge System. Earlier this year our bill received 407 votes in the House, the Senate passed it earlier this month by unanimous consent, and the President has said he will sign the legislation.

I would urge everyone's support of this bill so that we can send it to President Clinton for his signature.

Mr. SEXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1420, the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act.

This bill passed the House on June 3, 1997 on a recorded vote of 407 to 1. The National Wildlife Refuge Improvement Act provides an organic act for the Refuge System similar to

those which exist for other public lands. Its principle focus is to establish clearly the conservation mission of the System, provide a mechanism for unit-specific refuge planning, and give refuge managers clear direction and procedures for making determinations regarding wildlife conservation and public uses of the System and individual refuges.

The other body passed this bill, amended, on October 9, 1997. The House concurs to the amendments.

I urge all Members to vote in support of this bill, which greatly benefits the Refuge System.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, when President Theodore Roosevelt established the first wildlife refuge in Florida 94 years ago, he could hardly have imagined a national system of 500 refuges covering 93 million acres.

Today, we have another opportunity to make a genuine contribution to this remarkable legacy of wildlife conservation and management. It is in that spirit that I rise today in support of H.R. 1420, the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997. The Chairman and Ranking Member have worked together to craft a bill that ensures the future biological integrity of our refuges.

Legacies are not historic relics: like the species that inhabit our refuges, they survive only if they prosper and evolve. This bill will help protect species large and small, beautiful and not-so-beautiful, endangered and common alike, and specifically recognizes the benefits that refuges bring to people who live and work near them.

The bill explicitly encourages the Interior Department to work with local communities, states and private and non-profit groups. It is precisely such a partnership that has characterized our progress toward one of the newest additions to the refuge system, in Mashpee on Cape Cod, home to over 180 migratory fish and bird species.

Like so many others across the country, the Mashpee Refuge has value even beyond its statutory objectives—in this case, in safeguarding the quality and quantity of the area's fragile water resources. This imperative has become particularly acute with recent findings that pollution emanating from a nearby military reservation is seriously contaminating groundwater and jeopardizing future drinking water supplies.

For all these reasons, I urge my colleagues to enact H.R. 1420—and then to pay for it by passing a 1998 Interior appropriations bill that includes the \$700 million for land acquisition provided for in the budget agreement.

This bill draws on historic, bipartisan support for the basic mission of the refuge system, and makes adjustments that keep this refuge system alive and vibrant. I urge my colleagues to again join me in helping the House send this legislation to the President.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG] that the House suspend the

rules and concur in the Senate amendments to H.R. 1420.

The question was taken.

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the legislation just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska?

There was no objection.

HOOD BAY LAND EXCHANGE ACT OF 1997

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1948) to provide for the exchange of lands within Admiralty Island National Monument, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1948

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Hood Bay Land Exchange Act of 1997".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act established the Admiralty Island National Monument which is managed by the Secretary of Agriculture, by and through the Forest Service.

(2) The Forest Service has established a policy of encouraging the acquisition of private land inholdings within Admiralty Island National Monument on a willing buyer/willing seller basis. Congress has supported this policy, for example by passage of the Greens Creek Land Exchange Act of 1996 which provided for a land exchange of certain public and private lands in Admiralty Island National Monument.

(3) Lands owned by Alaska Pulp Corporation, consisting of 54 acres, more or less, located in Hood Bay on Admiralty Island within the boundaries of the Kootznoowoo Wilderness are available for transfer to Federal ownership on a willing seller/willing buyer basis. The acquisition of these lands would provide Federal ownership of this valuable land in a critical area of Admiralty Island National Monument.

(4) The United States is the owner of certain reversionary interests to 143.87 acres, more or less, located adjacent to Silver Bay near Sitka, Alaska, which interests were reserved in patent No. 1213671 issued to the Alaska Pulp Corporation on October 18, 1960.

The transfer of the reversionary interests of the United States in such lands adjacent to Silver Bay to the Alaska Pulp Corporation would facilitate future use and development of that land.

(5) The future acquisition by the United States of the Chaik Bay property on Admiralty Island to be incorporated into the Kootznoowoo Wilderness would be in the public interest.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

(1) The term "ANILCA" means the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.).

(2) The term "Company" means the Alaska Pulp Corporation, an Alaska corporation, its successors, and assigns.

(3) The term "Company Property" means the property depicted on United States Survey Plat 1058 approved March 20, 1917, consisting of approximately 54 acres of land.

(4) The term "Federal Property" means the reversionary interest of the United States described in paragraphs (6) and (7) of the patent dated October 18, 1960, granted by the Bureau of Land Management to Alaska Lumber & Pulp Co., which was recorded at Book 15, Pages 271-273, Sitka Recording District on November 9, 1960. The term "Federal Property" does not include the interests described in paragraphs (1) through (5) of the said patent.

(5) The term "Monument" means the Admiralty Island National Monument, which was established by section 503 of ANILCA and which is managed by the Secretary of Agriculture as a unit of the National Forest System.

(6) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(7) The term "Sitka" means the city and borough of Sitka, Alaska, a home-rule borough formed in accordance with the laws of the State of Alaska.

(8) The term "Sitka Property" means the property depicted on the maps entitled "Sitka Property", dated August 29, 1997, consisting of approximately 49 acres of land.

SEC. 4. LAND EXCHANGE, TRANSFER, RELINQUISHMENT.

(a) EXCHANGE OF COMPANY AND FEDERAL PROPERTY.—After the Company conveys to the United States, by general warranty deed, all right, title, and interest of the Company in and to the Company Property, the Secretary shall within 60 days of acceptance of delivery of said deed, unconditionally and without limitation except as provided herein, relinquish to the Company all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal Property and shall evidence that relinquishment by conveying to the Company a quitclaim deed to the Federal Property.

(b) RELINQUISHMENT OF PROPERTY TO SITKA.—Upon relinquishment of the Federal Property to the Company under subsection (a), the Company shall transfer all right, title, and interest of the Company in the Sitka Property to Sitka.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF MAPS.—The maps referred to in section 3(3) depicting the Company Property and in section 3(4) depicting Federal Property shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Forest Supervisor, Chatham Area, Tongass National Forest, in Sitka, Alaska. The maps referred to in section 3(8) depicting the Sitka Property shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Manager of the City and Borough of Sitka, Alaska, until the conveyance described in subsection (b), at which time the map shall be recorded along with the deed.

SEC. 5. PROCESSING OF AND TERMS AND CONDITIONS RELATING TO LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) **SURVEYS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior may conduct and approve all cadastral surveys that are necessary for completion of the exchange. The cost of any surveys shall be borne by the Company.

(b) **EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.**—The values of the Federal Property and the Company Property are deemed to be of equal value.

(c) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The Secretary is directed to implement and administer the rights and obligations of the United States under this Act.

(d) **CLEANUP OBLIGATIONS.**—Nothing in this Act shall impact or alter the Company's rights, duties, and obligations regarding investigation, remediation, cleanup, and restoration under its September 10, 1995, Commitment Agreement with the State of Alaska or other applicable law. The Company shall use its property consistent with all restrictive covenants, including those restrictive covenants recorded on September 4, 1997.

(e) **TITLE STANDARDS.**—Title to the Company Property to be conveyed to the United States shall be acceptable to the Secretary consistent with the title review standard of the Attorney General of the United States.

SEC. 6. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) **MANAGEMENT OF COMPANY PROPERTY.**—Upon acquisition of the Company Property by the United States pursuant to this Act, said property shall be managed as a part of the Admiralty Island National Monument and the Kootznoowoo Wilderness.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION TO NEGOTIATE FOR ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.**—In furtherance of the purposes of the Kootznoowoo Wilderness, the Secretary, acting through the Forest Service, is authorized to enter into negotiations with the owners of private property in Chaik Bay on Admiralty Island, with the objective of acquiring such property. The Secretary is authorized to enter into an option to purchase or an exchange agreement with the owners of such property to be effected either through existing administrative mechanisms provided by law and regulation, or by subsequent ratification by Act of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG] and the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] will each control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG].

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1948 is the result of several months of work on a land exchange proposal to help the City and Borough of Sitka, Alaska, to develop new economic opportunities.

Sitka is located in southeast Alaska, and is not accessible by road. Its major source of year-round jobs for several decades was a pulp mill which shut down in 1993.

The land for the pulp mill site was originally granted to the Alaska Pulp Corporation in 1960. However, the Federal Government retained a reversionary interest in it. This means that the United States may take ownership of the site if there is no timber processing on it for 5 consecutive years.

With the mill closure, the property cannot be used for anything other than

timber processing, even though it is one of the best available locations for new economic development in Sitka.

The closure has several severe effects on the local economy. Year-round jobs were lost, the tax rolls took a hit, and people moved out of the city, to name a few.

Sitka has taken a number of steps to revitalize the community. An important component of this effort is to reuse the pulp mill land in order to offset the job losses. Since the Federal reversionary interest clouds the ownership status of the land, the site cannot be put to productive use. H.R. 1948 takes care of this problem through a land exchange between the company and the United States.

Under the legislation, the Federal reverter interest in the pulp mill will be removed. In exchange, APC will convey to the United States a spectacular inholding it holds on Hood Bay, within Admiralty Island National Monument. The Hood Bay property is a prime parcel of land that the Forest Service seeks to acquire, and it will be incorporated into the wilderness.

Finally, the bill also conveys a portion of the mill site land to the city of Sitka, which currently has an easement on the property for its hydro project and water supply system.

The Committee on Resources held a hearing on this legislation during the August recess. Major concerns were raised and resolved. The result is a fair exchange which benefits Sitka as well as Admiralty Island National Monument.

The committee ordered H.R. 1948 reported with an amendment on September 10, 1997, by a unanimous voice vote. The bill is in the best interests of the Federal Government and of Sitka. I look forward to its passing.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. TANNER].

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1948.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly an honor and joy to be here joining the gentleman from Alaska in putting additional lands into wilderness. It is only 54 acres, but hope springs eternal on this side of the aisle.

But the fact of the matter is that the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG], the Alaska Pulp Corporation, and the Forest Service have worked out a land swap that is of benefit to the local area and also a benefit to the Nation's wilderness system.

Very often during these land exchanges I have asked whether or not these exchanges are of fair and equal value. In this case I am relying on the

chief appraiser of the Forest Service, who has concluded the values of the property interests to be exchanged are equal.

In addition, my concerns about a NEPA waiver in the bill as introduced have been addressed with language to assure us that APC meets its clean-up obligations at the former mill site lands. By enacting this bill, we do not intend to alter APC's obligations to pay for cleaning up pulp-mill-related pollution. So I think the gentleman in fact has brought again to the floor a bill that we can all support.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER]. I am extremely pleased that hope springs eternal. Just do not be too hopeful. Fifty-four acres is a lot of land, in my mind. But it is a good bill.

Mr. MILLER of California. If the gentleman will yield, it would be a big deal in Delaware.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. And it would be a big deal in Rhode Island.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1948, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule 1 and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

ALLOWING ELECTION OF DELEGATE FROM GUAM BY OTHER THAN SEPARATE BALLOT

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1460) to allow for election of the Delegate from Guam by other than separate ballot, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1460

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. BALLOT REQUIREMENT FOR DELEGATE.

Section 2(a) of the Act entitled "An Act to provide that the unincorporated territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands shall each be represented in Congress by a Delegate to the

House of Representatives" approved April 10, 1972 (48 U.S.C. 1712(a)), is amended—

(1) by inserting "from the Virgin Islands" before "shall be elected at large"; and

(2) by inserting "The Delegate from Guam shall be elected at large and by a majority of the votes cast for the office of Delegate." before "If no candidate".

SEC. 2. PROGRAM EXTENSION FOR COMMUNITIES IN THE FORMER UNITED STATES TRUST TERRITORY.

Section 103(h)(2) of the Compact of Free Association Act of 1985 (48 U.S.C. 1903(h)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking "ten" and inserting "fifteen"; and

(2) by adding at the end of subparagraph (B) the following: "The President shall ensure the assistance provided under these programs reflects the changes in the population since the inception of such programs."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG] and the gentleman from Guam [Mr. UNDERWOOD] will each control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG].

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is a Democrat bill, I would say to the gentleman from California [Mr. CONDIT]. I am sure the gentleman is going to ask for a vote, too.

The legislation by the delegate from Guam, H.R. 1460, will change existing Federal law to permit the Government of Guam to elect a delegate by other than separate ballot. The bill, as reported unanimously by the Committee on Resources, is being amended at my urging to continue a crucial program for certain small communities in the former Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands which were affected by the United States nuclear testing. As the current authorization expires at the end of this fiscal year, it is essential to take action to permit the continuance of this necessary program.

As H.R. 1460 is consistent with increasing local self-government both in Guam and in the small atoll communities in the former U.S.-administered trust territory, and does not result in any adverse budgetary impact, I would urge my colleagues to adopt the measure. This is a good piece of legislation. I congratulate the gentleman from Guam for introducing the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation by the Delegate from Guam, H.R. 1460, will change existing Federal law to permit the Government of Guam to elect the Delegate by other than separate ballot. This will potentially save costs for the Government of Guam if in fact Guam decides to change from the separate ballot requirement which has been in law since the authorization for the office of Delegate for Guam.

The bill as reported unanimously by the Committee on Resources is being amended at my urging as committee chairman to continue a crucial program for certain small communities in the former Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands which were affected by United

States nuclear testing. As the current authorization expires at the end of this fiscal year, it is essential to take action to permit the continuance of this necessary program.

This matter was the subject of a committee hearing in 1996 and is supported by the administration. On June 12, 1997, the Senate passed this measure as section 2 of S. 210, an omnibus territories bill, which has not been reported due to other nonrelated provisions.

This program will continue to assist four remote atoll communities in the Marshall Islands, which were the locale for U.S. nuclear testing in the atmosphere, ground level, and below the ocean surface. Given the slow decay rate of radioactivity, and the lack of scientific knowledge for radiological rehabilitation, the people of these communities have been forced to rely on external food supplies. Locally grown products are contaminated by high levels of radioactivity, which has hampered resettlement efforts.

However, federally funded research has identified methods which are believed to be safe for raising safe food, which is necessary for any realistic effort of establishing a self-sustaining community. While active efforts are ongoing as part of the resettlement and rehabilitation processes, it will take an undetermined additional period for these new rehabilitation procedures to be analyzed to see if they can in fact produce enough radiation-free food to sustain the populations.

There is expected to be overall minor fiscal impact by extending the program, as the number of people in these communities is relatively small and it involves foodstuffs and not cash. In addition, the savings from helping to maintain the health of the people in these communities and preventing extended care or increased risk from radiological related problems may ultimately reduce the ongoing treatment costs to the Federal Government.

As H.R. 1460 is consistent with increasing local self-government both in Guam and in the small atoll communities in the former U.S. administered trust territory, and does not result in any adverse budgetary impact, I would urge my colleagues to adopt the measure.

Returning to the subject of amending Federal statutes defining Guam's political process, the report of the Committee on Resources on this bill (Report No. 105-253 of September 18, 1997) elaborates on the necessity for a change in Federal law. In particular, the committee notes that Congress is being requested by Guam's territorial leaders to enact various amendments to the 1950 Organic Act concerning matters of internal government and local administrative affairs. This is happening because Guam has not established internal self-government under a local constitution adopted by the people of the territory, as authorized by Congress in 1976 under Public Law 94-584.

While the committee has approved the non-controversial amendment to Federal law in this bill as a cost-saving measure, other amendments to organic law which have been proposed involve matters of internal affairs and self-government which could be addressed through a local constitution, which the people of Guam could amend on their own initiative through their own internal constitutional process. As long as the Organic Act continues to

define the state of self-government in Guam, Congress will exercise its authority and responsibility under the territorial clause of the U.S. Constitution, and accordingly will consider amendments which may be proposed. However, as the committee report notes, establishment of local constitutional self-government would promote greater self-determination and autonomy for Guam and Congress would not be required to become involved in matters of a purely local nature. Perhaps most importantly, the report states that "The adoption of a local constitution is a significant part of the evolution of self-government, but it does not preclude the right of further self-determination in the advance toward a final political status."

The committee's emphasis of this latter issue is important in light of the adoption on September 15, 1997, of Guam Legislature Resolution 85 (LS). This measure requests Congress to confirm that adoption of a local constitution will not be prejudicial to further self-determination for Guam. The committee's report unequivocally confirms that there is no adverse effect on the right of self-determination for the people of Guam upon implementing local constitutional government and their right to seek a final political status.

It should be noted that the 1976 statute (section 2 of P.L. 94-584) explicitly defines the nature of local constitutional government authorized by that act as being "within the existing territorial-Federal relationship." While this seems to clearly mean that adoption of a local constitution does not diminish the right of self-determination regarding an ultimate political status, it is understandable that after over two decades the Legislature of Guam has now requested Congress to clarify and confirm this in Federal law, as stated in Guam Legislature Resolution No. 85 (LS), as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 85

Whereas, in 1976 the United States Congress enabled the people of Guam, pursuant to P.L. No. 95-584, to organize a government under a constitution of our own adoption, which upon approval by Congress and the people of Guam, would provide for local government over the internal affairs of our Island; and

Whereas, when the current government of Guam structure for territorial government was established under the 1950 Organic Act, it was welcomed by the people of Guam as progress toward greater local government, but it was instituted without the consent of the people of Guam through a democratic act of self-determination or participation in the Federal lawmaking process on the basis of equal citizenship or equal representation; and

Whereas, the 1977 Constitution of Guam, drafted pursuant to Federal and local statutes, was approved by Congress but was not approved by the people of Guam in the 1979 referendum; and

Whereas, the process of establishment of internal local government under a local constitution was suspended after linkage was created between the draft constitution and the political status process; and

Whereas, in light of representation and speculations inconsistent with the foregoing from 1979 to the present, it is essential for Congress to confirm its original and continued intention and expectation that authorization and approval of local constitutional government in Guam would not preclude or be prejudicial to the exercise of the right to

self-determination, as part of the process through which ultimate political status of the territory of Guam is to be determined; now therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Guam Legislature, on behalf of the people of Guam, request the One Hundred and Fifth Congress of the United States to amend Public Law No. 94-585, Oct. 21, 1976, 90 Stat. 2899, as amended by Public Law No. 96-597, Title V, Sec. 501, Dec. 24, 1980, 94 Stat. 3479, by adding a new Section 6 to read as follows:

"Section 6. Establishment of local constitutional local government pursuant to this Act shall not preclude or prejudice the further exercise in the future by the people of Guam or the Virgin Islands of the right of self-determination regarding the ultimate political status of either territory." and be it further

Resolved, That the Speaker certifies to, and the Legislative Secretary attests, the adoption hereof and that copies thereafter be transmitted to the President of the United States of America; to the President Pro Tempore, United States Senate; to the Majority Leader, United States Senate; to the Minority Leader, United States Senate; to the Chairman of the Committee of Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate; to the Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives; to the Majority Leader, U.S. House of Representatives; to the Minority Leader, U.S. House of Representatives; to the Chairman of the Committee on Resources, U.S. House of Representatives; to the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico, U.S. House of Representatives; to the Virgin Islands Delegate to Washington, U.S. House of Representatives; to the Guam Delegate to Washington, U.S. House of Representatives; to the President of the Mayor's Council; and to the Honorable Carl T. Gutierrez, Governor of Guam.

Duly and regularly adopted on the 15th day of September, 1997.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 1460 as amended by the Committee on Resources. Section 1 of the legislation would provide cost savings to the Government of Guam in its conduct of the election of the Guam Delegate to Congress.

This section has no opposition and has no impact on the Federal budget. The legislation would remove the much-dated single ballot requirement that has been in place in Guam since the inception of the Guam Delegate position. This would enable the ballot to be combined with those for other elective offices by the Guam Election Commission, and the Commission estimates a cost savings of more than \$10,000.

Section 2 of this legislation would extend the Eniwetok Food and Agricultural Program for an additional 5 years. Many of my colleagues should remember the nuclear testing that was conducted by the United States in the atolls of the Marshall Islands. Eniwetok Atoll, along with Bikini Atoll, were the subjects of these nuclear tests.

These tests caused a release of radioactive contaminants on these atolls

and into their atmosphere. The people of these islands were displaced and resettled on other atolls, and there was always a commitment by the United States that they would be resettled at a later time.

□ 1745

Although some of this has occurred 20 or more years later, the vast majority of the land, some 75 percent, is not suitable or available for food production.

The livelihood of the Eniwetok people has been advanced by this food and agricultural program. The program provides the Eniwetok people with safe imported food for consumption as well as nutritional and agricultural rehabilitation assistance. Also included in this legislation is language that would address the growth and the population of the Eniwetok people since the program was created more than 10 years ago.

We have a unique relationship with the Marshall Islands which needs support and understanding. The Marshalls is in free association with the U.S. Aside from the nuclear testing we have conducted in the Marshalls, we continue to use Kwajalein Atoll as part of a system of missile testing. We should be mindful of this unique and beneficial relationship when programs like the Eniwetok Food and Agricultural effort are reviewed. We must support the people of Eniwetok and indeed all of the Marshalls.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, but I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL], if I may, if he would like to speak on our favored bill. He was not here. But if he wants to speak on something else, that is fine, too. After all, he is a senior Member of this House and I bow to his wisdom and maturity.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I do want to thank and commend my dear friend, the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG], and I do want to note the fine work of the gentleman on the Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 and tell him what a great pleasure it was for me to work with him, what a good piece of legislation I think it is. And it brings back great memories that he and I shared of years past, when he used to work on the same kind of questions back when this business was done in the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation on the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, where the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG] was a valuable member, as he is today a valuable member as the chair of the Committee on the Interior, and I thank him, and I had a few remarks which I think would just help say nice things about him and others who have made possible a sig-

nificant advance in terms of protection of a great national treasure, our refuge system.

Mr. Speaker, today we find ourselves in the very fortunate position of having agreed to legislation which almost everyone agrees will better protect species and habitat on our Nation's wildlife refuges. It does so while articulating an overall mission for the National Wildlife Refuge System and providing general management guidance that the System has sorely needed for too long.

Not only does this codify almost all of the administrative reforms signed by President Clinton last year, it makes very clear the important role that hunting, fishing, and other wildlife-dependent recreational uses play in the successful option of our refuge system.

I understand that the Senate adopted three minor changes that it deemed important to the continued vitality of the Refuge System. After reviewing these proposals, I agree. Those changes include making clear that compatible uses can include wildlife and non-wildlife dependent uses; requires the Secretary to monitor the status and trends of fish, wildlife, and plants on refuges; and makes clear how periodic re-evaluation of secondary uses, such as electric utility rights-of-way, will be conducted consistent with the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, as will soon be amended.

Mr. Speaker, many people deserve credit for bringing this legislation to a point where the President will sign it. I'd like to thank Chairman YOUNG, Ranking Member MILLER, and Secretary Bruce Babbitt for their leadership in helping bring about passage of this most important legislation.

I might note in closing, Mr. Speaker, that these same people are all very interested in the future protection of wildlife and plants that are NOT on refuge lands but still in need of federal protection. There is much discussion in both chambers about how to reauthorize the *Endangered Species Act*. I understand that the other body had a hearing on a consensus, bipartisan bill introduced last week. While I understand that the Senate bill is not a perfect bill, I wish to take note of the fact that reauthorization of the *Endangered Species Act* is 5 years overdue. With the passage of the Refuge Bill, it is my hope that all of the Members and interests that have an interest in the *Endangered Species Act* will negotiate in good faith so we might bring about better, *smarter* protection of species on all of our lands across the nation.

Mr. Speaker, in the meantime we have before us a good bill that is the product of hard work, sensible compromise, and in the interest of our refuges' future. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1420.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands [Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN].

Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague the gentleman from Guam [Mr. UNDERWOOD] for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support passage of H.R.

1460, which was introduced by our colleague the gentleman from Guam [Mr. UNDERWOOD]. I also want to take this time to commend the gentleman for his hard work in getting Congress to address not only the provisions of this bill, but the many issues faced by the people of Guam.

Mr. Speaker, next year marks the 100th anniversary of Guam's becoming a member of the American family at the end of the Spanish-American War. It would be a deserving tribute to the people of Guam if this House, in recognition of the loyalty and support that Guam has shown for this Nation during those 100 years, could pass H.R. 100, the Guam Commonwealth Act, before this 100th anniversary ends.

Mr. Speaker, the Guam Election Commission has requested that Congress pass H.R. 1460 to remedy the cost of the Federal requirement that election ballots for delegates of Guam to the House of Representatives be by separate ballot from those of other elected officials.

Mr. Speaker, we should unanimously support our colleague and H.R. 1460 because it would facilitate the election of the delegate in Guam and avoid unnecessary costs. I urge my colleagues to support enactment of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I would further like to thank the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG], chairman of the Committee on Resources, as well as the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER], the ranking Democrat, for their efforts to bring this bill to the floor today.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the chairman and the ranking member for their attention to the issues pertaining to Guam, and I am particularly grateful to the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG] for his interest in the insular areas and in attending to issues pertaining to us.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1460, a bill which will permit the Government of Guam to include the candidates for the position of Guam's Delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives on the same ballot with candidates running for territorial office. The bill will also extend for 5 years a food assistance program in the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Mr. Speaker, we have been trying to help the Government of Guam reduce its election expenses for a couple of years now. I want to thank Chairman DON YOUNG and senior Democrat GEORGE MILLER for scheduling committee action on this legislation so we could address Guam's election problem.

For the record, there are similar provisions in the Federal laws which govern the election of congressional delegates in American Samoa and the Virgin Islands, but it is my understanding that the leaders of these two governments prefer not to change the laws governing their elections at this time.

Mr. Speaker, I also rise in strong support of extending the food assistance program for the

Republic of the Marshall Islands. The United States created a multidimensional disaster when it conducted atmospheric tests of nuclear weapons in the Pacific and the people of the Marshall Islands are still suffering from the aftermath of those tests. We have a moral obligation to provide this food assistance, and much more, for the damage we did to their country with our atmospheric tests. As this is the same provision which passed the Senate as section 1 of S. 210, I am glad to see we are considering at least this small portion of that legislation, so these Pacific islanders can continue to receive this necessary assistance.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1460, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1460, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 2107, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 2107) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT OFFERED BY MR. YATES

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct conferees.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Yates moves that the managers on the part of the House be instructed to agree to the amendments of the Senate numbered 120, 121, and 122.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. REGULA] will be recognized for 30 minutes and the gentleman from Illinois

[Mr. YATES] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognized the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is a motion to instruct the conferees on the Interior appropriations bill, to accept the provisions of the Senate bill improving funding for the National Endowment of the Arts.

The House, my colleagues will recall, provided no funds for the National Endowment of the Arts because it was said it was unauthorized. And yet, Mr. Speaker, 14 other agencies in the House bill which were unauthorized received waivers from the Committee on Rules in order to permit them to receive money for their operations.

NEA was the only unauthorized agency that did not receive a waiver of the Committee on Rules. And therefore, it was subject to being stricken by the bill on a point of order. That is why we attacked the rule, Mr. Speaker. We sought to vote down the previous question to correct the discriminatory treatment accorded to the NEA.

Mr. Speaker, we lost by one vote. One vote, Mr. Speaker. And NEA was stricken from the bill on a point of order when the bill came to the floor. That strong showing, Mr. Speaker, indicates to me that there is strong support for the NEA in the House, and that is why I believe the House is ready and willing to join the Senate in providing the fund for NEA, and that is why, Mr. Speaker, I have filed this motion to agree with the Senate.

I urge support for my motion.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I have not had any requests for time at this point on this motion to instruct. I reserve the balance of my time if the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] would go forward.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. ROUKEMA].

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] for yielding me the time.

I rise in strong support of the motion of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES]. I supported it in the House when we first brought this issue up. But of course, it was eliminated, as the gentleman stated, really on a parliamentary maneuver, not only the

lack of a waiver but the parliamentary maneuver to defeat the rule.

I am afraid that a lot of people were opposing it because they thought it was reducing the budget deficit, and I do not believe that had validity. But more importantly, there was a parliamentary maneuver that denied us the vote, not only denied us the vote, but really gave some people the opportunity to dodge the issue instead of confronting it directly. I am afraid that it put the House on record as being part of a dumbing down of America. I hate to say that, but I regretfully must admit that is the way the people across the country interpreted that vote. And in my opinion, it will be part of a "dumbing down" and denying Americans and the children especially the benefits of cultural and educational programming.

Fortunately, the Senate had the wisdom to include the funding. And indeed, I want to remind my colleagues, as they are aware from their own situations in their own communities, this is not just something that is good for urban communities; it supplements in urban, suburban, and rural areas alike improve the educational and the cultural qualities, whether we are talking about community orchestras or dance companies or the numbers of other children's programs that are supported by the NEA.

I want to tell my colleagues also, from my own experience as a member of the authorizing committee and for those that are fearful that there are some violations of community ethical and cultural standards and some that are still operating under the assumption that there is somehow a pornographic or indecent material here, I want to speak now as one of those who worked with our late departed colleague Paul Henry in 1990 to put the reforms in place.

This statement and debate was not permitted because we were denied, under the previous rule, the opportunity to debate this issue under the rules. The law as it now exists as to how the community standards must be met and it is precise as to how those selections are made. There is no longer any reason to look askance at the NEA as violating community standards of decency or projects that have questionable background.

So I guess in summary I want to say, for those who are concerned that we are violating community standards under this proposal, that is a thing of the past. Our committee put in good operational standards as long ago as 1990. This is no longer valid as an argument against the NEA. But to those who were taken in by the parliamentary maneuver so that some dodged the issue as to whether they stood squarely for continuing support for the National Endowment for the Arts, I want to say, this is a straight up-or-down vote. We

are agreeing or disagreeing directly with the funding and authorization for the National Endowment for the Arts and following the wisdom of the Senate.

I know that all those letters and telephone calls that my colleagues had those editorials, commentary that was highly critical of us in the House, we now have a way, a direct up-or-down vote, to correct that problem that we created for ourselves under the parliamentary procedure and to correct it and follow the lead that the Senate has given us and bring all those orchestras and those community activities and those children's educational programs back to our communities across this Nation.

I urge support of the motion to instruct the conferees.

□ 1800

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MORAN].

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, this is an opportunity for the House to do the right thing. I know in my heart that the chairman as well as the ranking Democrat on this subcommittee know that the National Endowment for the Arts deserves funding. I think that most people that have looked into what the National Endowment for the Arts has done over the last several years, particularly since Jane Alexander took over, recognize that all the projects are scrutinized, that the ones that have been used for rhetorical purposes are all past history. They were marginal projects, anyway. They certainly do not define what the National Endowment for the Arts is all about.

What defines what the National Endowment for the Arts is all about is a young woman that grew up just a few blocks from the Kennedy Center but never could afford to go to the Kennedy Center. When she was a teenager, she attended a National Endowment for the Arts opera recital and realized she wanted to sing opera. Now she is an internationally acclaimed star because the National Endowment for the Arts gave the kind of inspiration to Denyce Graves as it has to many thousands of artists around the country and to communities that wanted their people to be able to appreciate what this country's artists have to offer. These are not grants that go to the well-funded cities. These are grants that go out into communities that appreciate the arts but lack the funding to offer them to their citizens.

We heard from the chairman of CBS last week. The gentlewoman from New York [Ms. SLAUGHTER] sponsored the breakfast. He stood up, and said he represented corporate America. He told us that when the NEA gives its endorsement to a project, they know that it is worth investing in. They want to in-

vest in the arts. They know it is in the best interests of their employees, that it is in the best interest of America.

But if we were to give it to the States or to otherwise eviscerate what the NEA stands for, then we will not have that kind of credibility, that the projects that need funding will not get funding. It is only the projects which have the contacts, which know the wealthy people, which know the right people which will get funded. Thousands of other projects around the country will not get funded because they do not have a National Endowment for the Arts ready, willing, and able to fund the most meritorious artists.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the Members of this House to do the right thing, support NEA, and follow the lead of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES], our ranking Democrat, in instructing the conferees to restore its funding.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentlewoman from New York [Ms. SLAUGHTER].

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to support this motion very strongly to instruct the conferees to include the Senate level of \$100 million in this conference report. This is absolutely essential for us, Mr. Speaker, as part of the most important link that we have in the United States to humanize and to give the opportunity for every child in this country to participate in arts programs.

We hear all the time, the debate always centers around where all these grants go. Oh, they say they go to New York City, to Chicago, and to Los Angeles. Yes, a lot of them do. Why do they do that? What do they do with the money in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles? They send out troupes of artists, of dancers, of musicians, of teachers to every nook and cranny of the United States.

That really is what our obligation is here. Those famous and wonderful institutions that have art museums throughout the country will probably survive without the NEA, but I can guarantee Members that those programs that reach into the smallest of schools, to the most deprived of areas in the United States, those will not survive, and they will die.

Will it matter? You bet it matters. What do we do with children who have arts programs in school? In the first place, they are going to tell us that these are kids who never drop out, and on art day all those children are going to be there. Absenteeism is cut down. But one of the most important things is that, according to the college board in the United States, students with 4 years of art, they score 59 points higher on their verbal scores on the SAT's and 44 points higher on math portions than kids with no arts classes. There is nothing else that we do for education that gives us back that return.

Newsweek recently highlighted a school in Raleigh, NC, that used art to transform what was a troubled elementary school with below-average test scores to a school where the kids are excited about learning and the scores have gone up. University of California at Irvine researchers found that music training, specifically piano instruction, is far superior to computer instruction, dramatically enhancing the children's abstract reasoning skills necessary for learning math and science. A study in Florida shows there is a connection between arts education and dropout prevention. This is the best thing we do for children at risk.

Can we afford not to do that? Can we afford to not do these small programs, the small investment that we make to make sure as we are here on the cusp of the next century that every child in the public school system in the United States has that opportunity to expand its brainpower and its own ability, its verbal scores, and do better on the SAT's? How foolish for us not to do that.

The NEA's budget is less than 0.01 percent of the Federal budget. What does it do? It returns \$3.4 billion to the Treasury. I promise my colleagues that we make no other investment in the Congress of the United States that brings that kind of return. It supports 1.3 million jobs and generates \$36.8 billion annually. In addition, the arts produce \$790 million in local government revenue and \$1.2 billion in State government revenue.

Let me just close with something that is very important. Recently the New York Times ran the words of Harold Holzer, the Metropolitan Museum of Art's vice president. He said that in the fiscal year which ended June 30, the Metropolitan Museum of Art had greater attendance, 5.5 million persons, than the New York Mets, the Yankees, the Rangers, and the Knicks combined. That certainly says to us that people in this country are hungry to have art, hungry to hear music, anxious to dance, want their children to have the opportunity to expand their brains, to be everything they can be, to help us be ready to go into the next century with our children prepared.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. NADLER].

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this motion to restore funding to the National Endowment for the Arts. I am grateful that the other body has more clearly understood the value of the NEA and has in its wisdom not only rejected efforts to eliminate the agency, but has also rejected efforts that would have dramatically altered the fundamental structure and mission of the NEA.

The NEA has a proven track record of supporting the creation of excellent art and facilitating Americans' access

to it. For 30 years the NEA has helped bring art and culture to those who otherwise would be without it.

The NEA is sometimes accused of being elitist, but just the opposite is the case. Before the NEA, there were 38 orchestras in the country just 30 years ago. Today there are more than 1,000. Before the NEA, there were 37 professional dance companies. Now there are 300. Before the NEA, 30 years ago, only 1 million people attended theater each year. Today more than 55 million attend. All of this because of the NEA.

The NEA plays a crucial role in the nonprofit arts industry, which supports 1.3 million jobs and generates more than \$3.4 billion in Federal income taxes. We cannot afford either culturally or economically to eliminate the NEA.

I am especially pleased that the House of Representatives will now finally be allowed to vote on whether or not to fund the NEA. Earlier this year the leadership of this House took extraordinary steps to prevent the House from even considering funding the NEA. On the controversial vote on the rule, several Members of Congress who have supported the arts in the past and had pledged to support the NEA failed to do so at that critical moment. I hope that these Members in particular will seize this opportunity to demonstrate their support for the NEA by voting for this motion to instruct conferees. I urge all of my colleagues to support the National Endowment for the Arts and to vote to accept the Senate funding level of \$100 million for the NEA.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY].

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I know that there are a few persons in politics who will use the fact that an occasional fool has misused NEA funding to produce decadent and objectionable pieces of art under endowment funding, but I would simply point out one thing. Even Babe Ruth struck out 1,300 times, and no sane manager would have benched Babe Ruth. I do not think we should bench the National Endowment for the Arts.

I would say that for every occasional grant that any Member of this body can find that has funded a piece of so-called art that we would find objectionable or outrageous, there are literally tens of thousands of grants that are provided that raise people's spirits, that open the eyes of young people to their greater and finer possibilities. And I would just suggest that it is not the urban centers of this country who would be the great losers if the Endowment were to die, it would be the thousands of small communities across this country who need the seed money that the Endowment provides in order to enrich the cultural lives of their children in many areas where they would other-

wise not have the opportunity to see some of the grand things that funding under the Endowment can provide.

Mr. Speaker, I would simply urge that we support this motion of the gentleman from Illinois. I also want to take this opportunity to say about the gentleman that I do not think there is a finer human being who has ever served in this House than the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES]. He has devoted a great portion of his energies and his passions to improving the lives of many people in material ways as well as spiritual ways. I think this endowment is just one of the ways that he has tried to do that. On behalf of every person who cares about this program all across the country, I would like to personally thank him for the efforts he has shown. I think he does the House proud when he takes the positions that he has. We are, I think, all very happy to stand with him today in this effort to make the Congress finally do what is right on this issue.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin for his kind remarks.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. REGULA. Is it my understanding that this motion to instruct would in no way bind the conferees in terms of conditions that would be put on the grant? I know that the gentleman from Illinois has suggested we have six Members, three from the House and three from the Senate, on the NEA Board so that we have continuing input. There has been some talk about limiting the percentage that any State could receive and also no individual grants even for literature. Is my understanding correct that those types of conditions could be imposed by the conferees, and that this motion would in no way restrict our ability to do so?

Mr. YATES. That was my understanding as well. I subscribe to that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

The motion to instruct was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees:

Messrs. REGULA, MCDADE, KOLBE, SKEEN, TAYLOR of North Carolina,

NETHERCUTT, MILLER of Florida, WAMP, LIVINGSTON, YATES, MURTHA, DICKS, SKAGGS, MORAN of Virginia, and OBEY. There was no objection.

□ 1815

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 2264, DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 2264) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois? There was no objection.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT OFFERED BY MR. OBEY

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct conferees.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. OBEY moves that in resolving the differences between the House and Senate, the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill, H.R. 2264, be instructed to insist on the Senate position to provide \$368,716,000 for congregate meals for the elderly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY].

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to take very much time. This amendment simply would raise by \$4.1 million above the House figure the amount that we would support for congregate meals for the elderly. The Senate is \$4 million higher than the House bill is. This would simply instruct the conferees to move to the Senate position.

This program reaches our most vulnerable senior citizens, and I would think and hope that it would have broad support within the House.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we accept the gentleman's motion.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I, too, yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY].

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees:

Messrs. PORTER, YOUNG of Florida, BONILLA, ISTOOK, MILLER of Florida, Dickey, WICKER, Mrs. NORTHUP, and MESSRS. LIVINGSTON, OBEY, STOKES, HOYER, Ms. PELOSI, Mrs. LOWEY, and Ms. DELAURO. There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will now put the question on the Corrections Calendar bill and then on three motions to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today, in the order in which the motions were entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order: H.R. 2343 on the Corrections Calendar, de novo; H.R. 2414, de novo; S. 996, de novo; H.R. 2027, de novo; H.R. 1683, de novo; H.R. 643, de novo; H.R. 824, de novo; S. 1000, de novo; H.R. 29, de novo; S. 871, de novo; H.R. 1420, concurring in Senate amendments, de novo; and H.R. 1948, de novo.

Again, under previous agreement there will be three electronic votes during this voting period.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

THRIFT DEPOSITOR PROTECTION OVERSIGHT BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of passage of the bill, H.R. 2343, on which further proceedings were postponed.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the

ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 420, nays 0, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 416]

YEAS—420

Abercrombie	Crane	Hansen
Ackerman	Crapo	Harman
Aderholt	Cubin	Hastert
Allen	Cummings	Hastings (WA)
Andrews	Cunningham	Hayworth
Archer	Danner	Hefley
Armey	Davis (FL)	Herger
Bachus	Davis (IL)	Hill
Baesler	Davis (VA)	Hilleary
Baker	Deal	Hilliard
Baldacci	DeFazio	Hinchey
Ballenger	DeGette	Hinojosa
Barcia	Delahunt	Hobson
Barr	DeLauro	Hoekstra
Barrett (NE)	DeLay	Holden
Barrett (WI)	Dellums	Hooley
Bartlett	Deutsch	Horn
Barton	Diaz-Balart	Hostettler
Bass	Dickey	Houghton
Bateman	Dicks	Hoyer
Becerra	Dingell	Hulshof
Bentsen	Dixon	Hunter
Bereuter	Doggett	Hutchinson
Berman	Dooley	Hyde
Berry	Doolittle	Inglis
Bilbray	Doyle	Istook
Billirakis	Dreier	Jackson (IL)
Bishop	Duncan	Jackson-Lee
Blagojevich	Dunn	(TX)
Bliley	Ehlers	Jefferson
Blumenauer	Ehrlich	Jenkins
Blunt	Emerson	Johnson (CT)
Boehert	Engel	Johnson (WI)
Boehner	English	Johnson, E.B.
Bonior	Ensign	Johnson, Sam
Bono	Etheridge	Jones
Borski	Evans	Kanjorski
Boswell	Everett	Kaptur
Boucher	Ewing	Kasich
Boyd	Farr	Kelly
Brady	Fattah	Kennedy (MA)
Brown (CA)	Fawell	Kennedy (RI)
Brown (FL)	Fazio	Kennelly
Brown (OH)	Filner	Kildee
Bryant	Flake	Kilpatrick
Bunning	Foglietta	Kim
Burr	Foley	Kind (WI)
Burton	Forbes	King (NY)
Buyer	Ford	Kingston
Callahan	Fowler	Klecza
Calvert	Fox	Klink
Camp	Frank (MA)	Klug
Campbell	Franks (NJ)	Knollenberg
Canady	Frelinghuysen	Kolbe
Cannon	Frost	Kucinich
Capps	Furse	LaFalce
Cardin	Gallely	LaHood
Carson	Ganske	Lampson
Castle	Gejdenson	Lantos
Chabot	Gekas	Largent
Chambliss	Gephardt	Latham
Chenoweth	Gibbons	LaTourette
Christensen	Gilchrest	Lazio
Clay	Gillmor	Leach
Clayton	Gilman	Levin
Clement	Goode	Lewis (CA)
Clyburn	Goodlatte	Lewis (GA)
Coble	Goodling	Lewis (KY)
Coburn	Gordon	Linder
Collins	Goss	Lipinski
Combest	Graham	Livingston
Condit	Granger	LoBlundo
Conyers	Green	Lowey
Cook	Greenwood	Lucas
Cooksey	Gutierrez	Luther
Costello	Gutknecht	Maloney (CT)
Cox	Hall (OH)	Maloney (NY)
Coyne	Hall (TX)	Manton
Cramer	Hamilton	Manzullo

NOT VOTING—14

Bonilla	Hastings (FL)	Ortiz
Cox	Hefner	Schiff
Edwards	Hinojosa	Taylor (NC)
Eshoo	John	Woolsey
Gonzalez	Lofgren	

□ 1856

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would remind Members that this will be the last recorded vote in this series. This will be a 5-minute vote.

PROVIDING AUTHORIZATION FOR
ARBITRATION IN UNITED
STATES DISTRICT COURTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the Senate bill, S. 996, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COBLE] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 996, as amended.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 421, noes 0, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 418]

AYES—421

Abercrombie	Blagojevich	Cardin
Ackerman	Bliley	Carson
Aderholt	Blumenauer	Castle
Allen	Blunt	Chabot
Andrews	Boehlert	Chambliss
Archer	Boehner	Chenoweth
Armey	Bonior	Christensen
Bachus	Bono	Clay
Baesler	Borski	Clayton
Baker	Boswell	Clement
Baldacci	Boucher	Clyburn
Ballenger	Boyd	Coble
Barcia	Brady	Coburn
Barr	Brown (CA)	Collins
Barrett (NE)	Brown (FL)	Combest
Barrett (WI)	Brown (OH)	Condit
Bartlett	Bryant	Conyers
Barton	Bunning	Cook
Bass	Burr	Cooksey
Bateman	Burton	Costello
Becerra	Buyer	Cox
Bentsen	Callahan	Coyne
Bereuter	Calvert	Cramer
Berman	Camp	Crane
Berry	Campbell	Crapo
Billray	Canady	Cubin
Bilirakis	Cannon	Cummings
Bishop	Capps	Cunningham

Danner	Hyde	Neumann
Davis (FL)	Inglis	Ney
Davis (IL)	Istook	Northup
Davis (VA)	Jackson (IL)	Norwood
Deal	Jackson-Lee	Nussle
DeFazio	(TX)	Oberstar
DeGette	Jefferson	Obey
Delahunt	Jenkins	Oliver
DeLauro	Johnson (CT)	Owens
DeLay	Johnson (WI)	Oxley
Dellums	Johnson, E. B.	Packard
Deutsch	Johnson, Sam	Pallone
Diaz-Balart	Jones	Pappas
Dickey	Kanjorski	Parker
Dicks	Kaptur	Pascarell
Dingell	Kasich	Pastor
Dixon	Kelly	Paul
Doggett	Kennedy (MA)	Paxon
Dooley	Kennedy (RI)	Payne
Doolittle	Kennelly	Pease
Doyle	Kildee	Pelosi
Dreier	Kilpatrick	Peterson (MN)
Duncan	Kim	Peterson (PA)
Dunn	Kind (WI)	Petri
Ehlers	King (NY)	Pickering
Ehrlich	Kingston	Pickett
Emerson	Kleczka	Pitts
Engel	Klink	Pombo
English	Klug	Pomeroy
Ensign	Knollenberg	Porter
Etheridge	Kolbe	Portman
Evans	Kucinich	Poshard
Everett	LaFalce	Price (NC)
Farr	LaHood	Pryce (OH)
Fattah	Lampson	Quinn
Fawell	Lantos	Radanovich
Fazio	Largent	Rahall
Fligner	Latham	Ramstad
Flake	LaTourrette	Rangel
Foglietta	Lazio	Redmond
Foley	Leach	Regula
Forbes	Levin	Reyes
Ford	Lewis (CA)	Riggs
Fowler	Lewis (GA)	Riley
Fox	Lewis (KY)	Rivers
Frank (MA)	Linder	Rodriguez
Franks (NJ)	Lipinski	Roemer
Frelinghuysen	Livingston	Rogan
Frost	LoBiondo	Rogers
Furse	Lowe	Rohrabacher
Galleghy	Lucas	Ros-Lehtinen
Ganske	Luther	Rothman
Gejdenson	Maloney (CT)	Roukema
Gekas	Maloney (NY)	Roybal-Allard
Gephardt	Manion	Royce
Gibbons	Manzullo	Rush
Gilchrest	Markey	Ryun
Gillmor	Martinez	Sabo
Gilman	Mascara	Salmon
Goode	Matsui	Sanchez
Goodlatte	McCarthy (MO)	Sanders
Goodling	McCarthy (NY)	Sandlin
Gordon	McCollum	Sanford
Goss	McCrery	Sawyer
Graham	McDade	Saxton
Granger	McDermott	Scarborough
Green	McGovern	Schaefer, Dan
Greenwood	McHale	Schaffer, Bob
Gutierrez	McHugh	Schumer
Gutknecht	McInnis	Scott
Hall (OH)	McIntosh	Sensenbrenner
Hall (TX)	McIntyre	Serrano
Hamilton	McKeon	Sessions
Hansen	McKinney	Shadegg
Harman	McNulty	Shaw
Hastert	Meehan	Shays
Hastings (WA)	Meek	Sherman
Hayworth	Menendez	Shinkus
Hefley	Metcalf	Shuster
Herger	Mica	Sisisky
Hill	Millender-	Skaggs
Hilleary	McDonald	Skeen
Hillard	Miller (CA)	Skelton
Hinchey	Miller (FL)	Slaughter
Hinojosa	Minge	Smith (MI)
Hobson	Mink	Smith (NJ)
Hoekstra	Moakley	Smith (OR)
Mollohan	Mollohan	Smith (TX)
Moran (KS)	Moran (VA)	Smith, Adam
Morrell	Morella	Smith, Linda
Murtha	Murtha	Snowbarger
Myrick	Nadler	Snyder
Nadler	Neal	Solomon
Neal	Nethercutt	Souder
Nethercutt		Spence
		Spratt

Stabenow	Thornberry	Watt (NC)
Stark	Thune	Watts (OK)
Stearns	Thurman	Waxman
Stenholm	Tiahrt	Weldon (FL)
Stokes	Tierney	Weldon (PA)
Strickland	Torres	Weller
Stump	Towns	Wexler
Stupak	Trafilant	Weygand
Sununu	Turner	White
Talent	Upton	Whitfield
Tanner	Velázquez	Wicker
Tauscher	Vento	Wise
Tauzin	Visclosky	Wolf
Taylor (MS)	Walsh	Wynn
Taylor (NC)	Wamp	Yates
Thomas	Waters	Young (AK)
Thompson	Watkins	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—12

Bonilla	Gonzalez	Lofgren
Edwards	Hastings (FL)	Ortiz
Eshoo	Hefner	Schiff
Ewing	John	Woolsey

□ 1904

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the Senate bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the Senate bill was amended so as to read:

"An Act to provide for the authorization of appropriations in each fiscal year for arbitration in United States district courts, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably delayed and missed votes 416, 417, and 418 because my flight from San Francisco to Washington, United flight 964, was canceled and I had to take a later flight. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on 416, "aye" on 417, and "aye" on 418.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 9 p.m.

Accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 9 p.m.

□ 2100

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT) at 9 p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING
POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CON-
FERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2209,
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPRO-
PRIATIONS ACT, 1998

Mr. SOLOMON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105-263) on the resolution (H. Res. 238) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2209) making

appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2267, DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

Mr. SOLOMON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105-264) on the resolution (H. Res. 239) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2267) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2266, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

Mr. YOUNG of Florida submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 2266) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 105-265)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2266) "making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert:

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, for military functions administered by the Department of Defense, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Army on active duty (except members of reserve components provided for elsewhere), cadets, and aviation cadets; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), to section 229(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 429(b)), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund; \$20,452,057,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Navy on active duty (except members of the Reserve provided for elsewhere), midshipmen, and aviation cadets; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), to section 229(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 429(b)), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund; \$16,493,518,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Marine Corps on active duty (except members of the Reserve provided for elsewhere); and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), to section 229(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 429(b)), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund; \$6,137,899,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Air Force on active duty (except members of reserve components provided for elsewhere), cadets, and aviation cadets; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), to section 229(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 429(b)), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund; \$17,102,120,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Army Reserve on active duty under sections 10211, 10302, and 3038 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund; \$2,032,046,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Navy Reserve on active duty under section 10211 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund; \$1,376,601,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Marine Corps Reserve on active duty under section 10211 of title 10, United

States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and for members of the Marine Corps platoon leaders class, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund; \$391,770,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air Force Reserve on active duty under sections 10211, 10305, and 8038 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and for members of the Air Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund; \$815,915,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Army National Guard while on duty under section 10211, 10302, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10 or section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund; \$3,333,867,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on duty under section 10211, 10305, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10 or section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund; \$1,334,712,000.

TITLE II

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Army, as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$11,437,000, can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Army, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes; \$16,754,306,000 and, in addition, \$50,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund: Provided, That of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, not less than \$300,000,000 shall be made available only for conventional ammunition care and maintenance.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the

Navy and the Marine Corps, as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$5,500,000, can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes; \$21,617,766,000 and, in addition, \$50,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Marine Corps, as authorized by law; \$2,372,635,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Air Force, as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$8,362,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Air Force, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes; \$18,492,883,000 and, in addition, \$50,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), as authorized by law; \$10,369,740,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000,000 may be available for the CINC initiative fund account; and of which not to exceed \$28,850,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of Defense, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Army Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications; \$1,207,891,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Navy Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications; \$921,711,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Marine Corps Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications; \$116,366,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Air Force Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications; \$1,632,030,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For expenses of training, organizing, and administering the Army National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment and related expenses in non-Federal hospitals; maintenance, operation, and repairs to structures and facilities; hire of passenger motor vehicles; personnel services in the National Guard Bureau; travel expenses (other than mileage), as authorized by law for Army personnel on active duty, for Army National Guard division, regimental, and battalion commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau; supplying and equipping the Army National Guard as authorized by law; and expenses of repair, modification, maintenance, and issue of supplies and equipment (including aircraft); \$2,419,632,000: Provided, That not later than March 15, 1998, the Director of the Army National Guard shall provide a report to the congressional defense committees identifying the allocation, by installation and activity, of all base operations funds appropriated under this heading.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For operation and maintenance of the Air National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment and related expenses in non-Federal hospitals; maintenance, operation, repair, and other necessary expenses of facilities for the training and administration of the Air National Guard, including repair of facilities, maintenance, operation, and modification of aircraft; transportation of things, hire of passenger motor vehicles; supplies, materials, and equipment, as authorized by law for the Air National Guard; and expenses incident to the maintenance and use of supplies, materials, and equipment, including such as may be furnished from stocks under the control of agencies of the Department of Defense; travel expenses (other than mileage) on the same basis as authorized by law for Air National Guard personnel on active Federal duty, for Air National Guard commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau; \$3,013,282,000.

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses directly relating to Overseas Contingency Operations by United States military forces; \$1,884,000,000: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer these funds only to operation and maintenance accounts within this title, and working capital funds: Provided further, That the funds transferred shall be merged with and shall be available for the same purposes and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided in this paragraph is in addition to any other transfer authority contained elsewhere in this Act.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES

For salaries and expenses necessary for the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces; \$6,952,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500 can be used for official representation purposes.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Army, \$375,337,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Army shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings

and debris of the Department of the Army, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Army, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That not more than twenty-five per centum of funds provided under this heading may be obligated for environmental remediation by the Corps of Engineers under total environmental remediation contracts.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Navy, \$275,500,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Navy, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Navy, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Air Force, \$376,900,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Air Force shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Air Force, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Air Force, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of Defense, \$26,900,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of Defense, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of Defense, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Army, \$242,300,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided,

That the Secretary of the Army shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris at sites formerly used by the Department of Defense, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Army, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID

For expenses relating to the Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid programs of the Department of Defense (consisting of the programs provided under sections 401, 402, 404, 2547, and 2551 of title 10, United States Code); \$47,130,000, to remain available until September 30, 1999.

FORMER SOVIET UNION THREAT REDUCTION

For assistance to the republics of the former Soviet Union, including assistance provided by contract or by grants, for facilitating the elimination and the safe and secure transportation and storage of nuclear, chemical and other weapons; for establishing programs to prevent the proliferation of weapons, weapons components, and weapon-related technology and expertise; for programs relating to the training and support of defense and military personnel for demilitarization and protection of weapons, weapons components and weapons technology and expertise; \$382,200,000, to remain available until September 30, 2000: Provided, That of the amounts provided under this heading, \$35,000,000 shall be available only to support the dismantling and disposal of nuclear submarines and submarine reactor components in the Russian Far East: Provided further, That of the amounts provided under this heading, \$5,000,000 shall be available only for the Arctic Military Environmental Cooperation Program.

QUALITY OF LIFE ENHANCEMENTS, DEFENSE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, resulting from unfunded shortfalls in the repair and maintenance of real property of the Department of Defense (including military housing and barracks); \$360,000,000, for the maintenance of real property of the Department of Defense (including minor construction and major maintenance and repair), which shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 1999, as follows:

Army, \$100,000,000;
Navy, \$70,000,000;
Marine Corps, \$45,000,000; and
Air Force, \$145,000,000.

TITLE III

PROCUREMENT

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes; \$1,346,317,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2000.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of missiles, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes; \$762,409,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2000.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes; \$1,298,707,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2000.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes; \$1,037,202,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2000.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of vehicles, including tactical, support, and non-tracked combat vehicles; communications and electronic equipment; other support equipment; spare parts, ordnance, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes; \$2,679,130,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2000.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and con-

struction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; \$6,535,444,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2000.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of missiles, torpedoes, other weapons, and related support equipment including spare parts, and accessories therefor; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; \$1,102,193,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2000.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes; \$397,547,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2000.

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

For expenses necessary for the construction, acquisition, or conversion of vessels as authorized by law, including armor and armament thereof, plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools and installation thereof in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; procurement of critical, long leadtime components and designs for vessels to be constructed or converted in the future; and expansion of public and private plants, including land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title, as follows:

For continuation of the SSN-21 attack submarine program, \$153,444,000;
NSSN, \$2,314,903,000;
NSSN (AP), \$284,859,000;
CVN-77 (AP), \$50,000,000;
CVN Refuelings, \$1,615,003,000;
CVN Refuelings (AP), \$46,855,000;
DDG-51 destroyer program, \$3,411,200,000;
DDG-51 destroyer program (AP), \$157,806,000;
LPD-17 amphibious transport dock ship (AP), \$100,000,000;
Oceanographic ship program (AP), \$16,000,000;
LCAC landing craft air cushion program, \$20,000,000; and

For craft, outfitting, post delivery, conversions, and first destination transportation, \$137,521,000;

In all: \$8,235,591,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2002: Provided, That additional obligations may be incurred after September 30, 2002, for engineering services, tests, evaluations, and other such budgeted work that must be performed in the final stage of ship construction: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading

for the construction or conversion of any naval vessel to be constructed in shipyards in the United States shall be expended in foreign facilities for the construction of major components of such vessel: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading shall be used for the construction of any naval vessel in foreign shipyards.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For procurement, production, and modernization of support equipment and materials not otherwise provided for, Navy ordnance (except ordnance for new aircraft, new ships, and ships authorized for conversion); the purchase of not to exceed 194 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and the purchase of one vehicle required for physical security of personnel, notwithstanding price limitations applicable to passenger vehicles but not to exceed \$232,340 per vehicle; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; \$3,144,205,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2000.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For expenses necessary for the procurement, manufacture, and modification of missiles, armament, military equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools, and installation thereof in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; vehicles for the Marine Corps, including the purchase of not to exceed 40 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and expansion of public and private plants, including land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; \$482,398,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2000.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of aircraft and equipment, including armor and armament, specialized ground handling equipment, and training devices, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment; expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes including rents and transportation of things; \$6,480,983,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2000: Provided, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$331,000,000 shall be available for long lead activities related to the procurement of additional B-2 bombers: Provided further, That if the President determines that no additional B-2 bombers should be procured during this fiscal year, and he certifies to the Congress his decision, the funding described in the previous proviso shall be made available to modify and repair the existing fleet of B-2 bombers.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of missiles, spacecraft, rockets, and related equipment, including spare parts and accessories therefor, ground handling equipment, and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and

installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes including rents and transportation of things; \$2,394,202,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2000.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities authorized by section 2854, title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes; \$398,534,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2000.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For procurement and modification of equipment (including ground guidance and electronic control equipment, and ground electronic and communication equipment), and supplies, materials, and spare parts therefor, not otherwise provided for; the purchase of not to exceed 196 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; the purchase of one vehicle required for physical security of personnel, notwithstanding price limitations applicable to passenger vehicles but not to exceed \$232,340 per vehicle; and expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; \$6,592,909,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2000.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For expenses of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) necessary for procurement, production, and modification of equipment, supplies, materials, and spare parts therefor, not otherwise provided for; the purchase of not to exceed 381 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; expansion of public and private plants, equipment, and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; \$2,106,444,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2000.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT

For procurement of aircraft, missiles, tracked combat vehicles, ammunition, other weapons, and other procurement for the reserve components of the Armed Forces; \$653,000,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2000: Provided, That the Chiefs of the Reserve and National Guard components shall, not later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, individually submit to the congressional defense committees the modernization priority assessment for their respective Reserve or National Guard component.

TITLE IV

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment; \$5,156,507,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1999.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment; \$8,115,686,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1999: Provided, That funds appropriated in this paragraph which are available for the V-22 may be used to meet unique requirements of the Special Operations Forces.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment; \$14,507,804,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1999: Provided, That of the funds made available in this paragraph, \$4,000,000 shall be only for development of coal-derived jet fuel technologies.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

For expenses of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation; advanced research projects as may be designated and determined by the Secretary of Defense, pursuant to law; maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment; \$9,821,760,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1999: Provided, That not less than \$409,898,000 of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be made available only for the Sea-Based Wide Area Defense (Navy Upper-Tier) program: Provided further, That funds appropriated for the Dual-Use Applications Program under section 5803 of the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208), shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 1998.

DEVELOPMENTAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, of independent activities of the Director, Test and Evaluation in the direction and supervision of developmental test and evaluation, including performance and joint developmental testing and evaluation; and administrative expenses in connection therewith; \$258,183,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1999.

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the independent activities of the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation in the direction and supervision of operational test and evaluation, including initial operational test and evaluation which is conducted prior to, and in support of, production decisions; joint operational testing and evaluation; and administrative expenses in connection therewith; \$31,384,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1999.

TITLE V

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

For the Defense Working Capital Funds; \$971,952,000.

NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND

For National Defense Sealift Fund programs, projects, and activities, and for expenses of the National Defense Reserve Fleet, as established by section 11 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (50 U.S.C. App. 1744); \$1,074,948,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds provided in this paragraph shall be used to award a new contract that provides for the acquisition of any of the following major components unless such components are manufactured in the United States: auxiliary equipment, including pumps, for all shipboard services; propulsion system components (that is; engines, reduction gears, and propellers); shipboard cranes; and spreaders for shipboard cranes: Provided further, That the exercise of an option in a contract awarded through the obligation of previously appropriated funds shall not be considered to be the award of a new contract: Provided further, That the Secretary of the military department responsible for such procurement may waive these restrictions on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes.

TITLE VI

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, for medical and health care programs of the Department of Defense, as authorized by law; \$10,369,075,000, of which \$10,095,007,000 shall be for Operation and maintenance, of which not to exceed two per centum shall remain available until September 30, 1999, and of which \$274,068,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2000, shall be for Procurement.

CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the destruction of the United States stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions in accordance with the provisions of section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (50 U.S.C. 1521), and for the destruction of other chemical warfare materials that are not in the chemical weapon stockpile, \$600,700,000, of which \$462,200,000 shall be for Operation and maintenance, \$72,200,000 shall be for Procurement to remain available until September 30, 2000, and \$66,300,000 shall be for Research, development, test and evaluation to remain available until September 30, 1999: Provided, That of the funds available under this heading, \$1,000,000 shall be available until expended each year only for a Johnston Atoll off-island leave program: Provided further, That the Secretaries concerned shall, pursuant to uniform regulations, prescribe travel and transportation allowances for travel by participants in the off-island leave program.

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For drug interdiction and counter-drug activities of the Department of Defense, for transfer to appropriations available to the Department of Defense for military personnel of the reserve components serving under the provisions of title 10 and title 32, United States Code; for Operation and maintenance; for Procurement; and for Research, development, test and evaluation; \$712,882,000: Provided, That the funds appropriated under this head shall be available for

obligation for the same time period and for the same purpose as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided in this paragraph is in addition to any transfer authority contained elsewhere in this Act.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses and activities of the Office of the Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended; \$138,380,000, of which \$136,580,000 shall be for Operation and maintenance, of which not to exceed \$500,000 is available for emergencies and extraordinary expenses to be expended on the approval or authority of the Inspector General, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes; and of which \$1,800,000, to remain available until September 30, 2000, shall be for Procurement.

TITLE VII

RELATED AGENCIES

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM FUND

For payment to the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund, to maintain proper funding level for continuing the operation of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System; \$196,900,000.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Intelligence Community Management Account; \$121,080,000, of which \$39,011,000 for the Advanced Research and Development Committee and the Environmental Intelligence and Applications Program shall remain available until September 30, 1999: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$27,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Justice for the National Drug Intelligence Center to support the Department of Defense's counter-drug intelligence responsibilities, and of the said amount, \$1,500,000 for Procurement shall remain available until September 30, 2000, and \$3,000,000 for Research, development, test and evaluation shall remain available until September 30, 1999.

PAYMENT TO KAHŌ'OLAWĒ ISLAND CONVEYANCE, REMEDIATION, AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FUND

For payment to Kaho'olawe Island Conveyance, Remediation, and Environmental Restoration Fund, as authorized by law; \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL SECURITY EDUCATION TRUST FUND

For the purposes of title VIII of Public Law 102-183, \$2,000,000, to be derived from the National Security Education Trust Fund, to remain available until expended.

TITLE VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 8001. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 8002. During the current fiscal year, provisions of law prohibiting the payment of compensation to, or employment of, any person not a citizen of the United States shall not apply to personnel of the Department of Defense: Provided, That salary increases granted to direct and indirect hire foreign national employees of the Department of Defense funded by this Act shall not be at a rate in excess of the percentage increase authorized by law for civilian employees of the Department of Defense whose pay is computed under the provisions of section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, or at a rate in excess of the percentage increase provided by the appropriate host nation to its own employees, whichever is higher: Provided further, That this

section shall not apply to Department of Defense foreign service national employees serving at United States diplomatic missions whose pay is set by the Department of State under the Foreign Service Act of 1980: Provided further, That the limitations of this provision shall not apply to foreign national employees of the Department of Defense in the Republic of Turkey.

SEC. 8003. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 8004. No more than 20 per centum of the appropriations in this Act which are limited for obligation during the current fiscal year shall be obligated during the last two months of the fiscal year: Provided, That this section shall not apply to obligations for support of active duty training of reserve components or summer camp training of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8005. Upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary in the national interest, he may, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer not to exceed \$2,000,000,000 of working capital funds of the Department of Defense or funds made available in this Act to the Department of Defense for military functions (except military construction) between such appropriations or funds or any subdivision thereof, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation or fund to which transferred: Provided, That such authority to transfer may not be used unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen military requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which funds are requested has been denied by Congress: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the Congress promptly of all transfers made pursuant to this authority or any other authority in this Act: Provided further, That no part of the funds in this Act shall be available to prepare or present a request to the Committees on Appropriations for reprogramming of funds, unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen military requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which reprogramming is requested has been denied by the Congress: Provided further, That of the authority provided under this section, not to exceed \$65,000,000 shall be available to meet requirements for termination of the Reserve Mobilization Insurance Program, notwithstanding chapter 1214 of title 10 of the United States Code.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8006. During the current fiscal year, cash balances in working capital funds of the Department of Defense established pursuant to section 2208 of title 10, United States Code, may be maintained in only such amounts as are necessary at any time for cash disbursements to be made from such funds: Provided, That transfers may be made between such funds: Provided further, That transfers may be made between working capital funds and the "Foreign Currency Fluctuations, Defense" appropriation and the "Operation and Maintenance" appropriation accounts in such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, except that such transfers may not be made unless the Secretary of Defense has notified the Congress of the proposed transfer. Except in amounts equal to the amounts appropriated to working capital funds in this Act, no obligations may be made against a working capital fund to procure or increase the value of war reserve material inventory, unless the Secretary of Defense has notified the Congress prior to any such obligation.

SEC. 8007. Funds appropriated by this Act may not be used to initiate a special access program without prior notification 30 calendar days in session in advance to the congressional defense committees.

SEC. 8008. (a) None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available to initiate (1) a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of \$20,000,000 in any one year of the contract or that includes an unfunded contingent liability in excess of \$20,000,000, or (2) a contract for advance procurement leading to a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of \$20,000,000 in any one year, unless the congressional defense committees have been notified at least thirty days in advance of the proposed contract award: Provided, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to initiate a multiyear contract for which the economic order quantity advance procurement is not funded at least to the limits of the Government's liability: Provided further, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to initiate multiyear procurement contracts for any systems or component thereof if the value of the multiyear contract would exceed \$500,000,000 unless specifically provided in this Act: Provided further, That no multiyear procurement contract can be terminated without 10-day prior notification to the congressional defense committees: Provided further, That the execution of multiyear authority shall require the use of a present value analysis to determine lowest cost compared to an annual procurement.

Funds appropriated in title III of this Act may be used for multiyear procurement contracts as follows:

Apache Longbow radar;
AV-8B aircraft; and
Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles.

(b) None of the funds provided in this Act and hereafter may be used to submit to Congress (or to any committee of Congress) a request for authority to enter into a contract covered by those provisions of subsection (a) that precede the first proviso of that subsection unless—

(1) such request is made as part of the submission of the President's Budget for the United States Government for any fiscal year and is set forth in the Appendix to that budget as part of proposed legislative language for appropriations bills for the next fiscal year; or

(2) such request is formally submitted by the President as a budget amendment; or

(3) the Secretary of Defense makes such request in writing to the congressional defense committees.

SEC. 8009. Within the funds appropriated for the operation and maintenance of the Armed Forces, funds are hereby appropriated pursuant to section 401 of title 10, United States Code, for humanitarian and civic assistance costs under chapter 20 of title 10, United States Code. Such funds may also be obligated for humanitarian and civic assistance costs incidental to authorized operations and pursuant to authority granted in section 401 of chapter 20 of title 10, United States Code, and these obligations shall be reported to Congress on September 30 of each year: Provided, That funds available for operation and maintenance shall be available for providing humanitarian and similar assistance by using Civic Action Teams in the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands and freely associated states of Micronesia, pursuant to the Compact of Free Association as authorized by Public Law 99-239: Provided further, That upon a determination by the Secretary of the Army that such action is beneficial for graduate medical education programs conducted at Army medical facilities located in Hawaii, the Secretary of the Army may authorize the provision of medical

services at such facilities and transportation to such facilities, on a nonreimbursable basis, for civilian patients from American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, and Guam.

SEC. 8010. (a) During fiscal year 1998, the civilian personnel of the Department of Defense may not be managed on the basis of any end-strength, and the management of such personnel during that fiscal year shall not be subject to any constraint or limitation (known as an end-strength) on the number of such personnel who may be employed on the last day of such fiscal year.

(b) The fiscal year 1999 budget request for the Department of Defense as well as all justification material and other documentation supporting the fiscal year 1999 Department of Defense budget request shall be prepared and submitted to the Congress as if subsections (a) and (b) of this provision were effective with regard to fiscal year 1999.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to military (civilian) technicians.

SEC. 8011. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available by this Act shall be used by the Department of Defense to exceed, outside the fifty United States, its territories, and the District of Columbia, 125,000 civilian workyears: Provided, That workyears shall be applied as defined in the Federal Personnel Manual: Provided further, That workyears expended in dependent student hiring programs for disadvantaged youths shall not be included in this workyear limitation.

SEC. 8012. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before the Congress.

SEC. 8013. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used to make contributions to the Department of Defense Education Benefits Fund pursuant to section 2006(g) of title 10, United States Code, representing the normal cost for future benefits under section 3015(c) of title 38, United States Code, for any member of the armed services who, on or after the date of enactment of this Act—

(1) enlists in the armed services for a period of active duty of less than three years; or

(2) receives an enlistment bonus under section 308a or 308f of title 37, United States Code,

nor shall any amounts representing the normal cost of such future benefits be transferred from the Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs pursuant to section 2006(d) of title 10, United States Code; nor shall the Secretary of Veterans Affairs pay such benefits to any such member: Provided, That in the case of a member covered by clause (1), these limitations shall not apply to members in combat arms skills or to members who enlist in the armed services on or after July 1, 1989, under a program continued or established by the Secretary of Defense in fiscal year 1991 to test the cost-effective use of special recruiting incentives involving not more than nineteen noncombat arms skills approved in advance by the Secretary of Defense: Provided further, That this subsection applies only to active components of the Army.

(b) None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available for the basic pay and allowances of any member of the Army participating as a full-time student and receiving benefits paid by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs from the Department of Defense Education Benefits Fund when time spent as a full-time student is credited toward completion of a service commitment: Provided, That this subsection shall not apply to those members who have reenlisted with this option prior to October 1, 1987: Pro-

vided further, That this subsection applies only to active components of the Army.

SEC. 8014. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to convert to contractor performance an activity or function of the Department of Defense that, on or after the date of enactment of this Act, is performed by more than ten Department of Defense civilian employees until a most efficient and cost-effective organization analysis is completed on such activity or function and certification of the analysis is made to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided, That this section shall not apply to a commercial or industrial type function of the Department of Defense that: (1) is included on the procurement list established pursuant to section 2 of the Act of June 25, 1938 (41 U.S.C. 47), popularly referred to as the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act; (2) is planned to be converted to performance by a qualified nonprofit agency for the blind or by a qualified nonprofit agency for other severely handicapped individuals in accordance with that Act; or (3) is planned to be converted to performance by a qualified firm under 51 per centum Native American ownership.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8015. Funds appropriated in title III of this Act for the Department of Defense Pilot Mentor-Protege Program may be transferred to any other appropriation contained in this Act solely for the purpose of implementing a Mentor-Protege Program developmental assistance agreement pursuant to section 831 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101-510; 10 U.S.C. 2301 note), as amended, under the authority of this provision or any other transfer authority contained in this Act.

SEC. 8016. None of the funds in this Act may be available for the purchase by the Department of Defense (and its departments and agencies) of welded shipboard anchor and mooring chain 4 inches in diameter and under unless the anchor and mooring chain are manufactured in the United States from components which are substantially manufactured in the United States: Provided, That for the purpose of this section manufactured will include cutting, heat treating, quality control, testing of chain and welding (including the forging and shot blasting process): Provided further, That for the purpose of this section substantially all of the components of anchor and mooring chain shall be considered to be produced or manufactured in the United States if the aggregate cost of the components produced or manufactured in the United States exceeds the aggregate cost of the components produced or manufactured outside the United States: Provided further, That when adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis, the Secretary of the service responsible for the procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes.

SEC. 8017. None of the funds appropriated by this Act available for the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) shall be available for the reimbursement of any health care provider for inpatient mental health service for care received when a patient is referred to a provider of inpatient mental health care or residential treatment care by a medical or health care professional having an economic interest in the facility to which the patient is referred: Provided, That this limitation does not apply in the case of inpatient mental health services provided under the program for the handicapped under subsection (d) of section 1079 of title 10, United

States Code, provided as partial hospital care, or provided pursuant to a waiver authorized by the Secretary of Defense because of medical or psychological circumstances of the patient that are confirmed by a health professional who is not a Federal employee after a review, pursuant to rules prescribed by the Secretary, which takes into account the appropriate level of care for the patient, the intensity of services required by the patient, and the availability of that care.

SEC. 8018. Funds available in this Act may be used to provide transportation for the next-of-kin of individuals who have been prisoners of war or missing in action from the Vietnam era to an annual meeting in the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe.

SEC. 8019. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during the current fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense may, by Executive Agreement, establish with host nation governments in NATO member states a separate account into which such residual value amounts negotiated in the return of United States military installations in NATO member states may be deposited, in the currency of the host nation, in lieu of direct monetary transfers to the United States Treasury: Provided, That such credits may be utilized only for the construction of facilities to support United States military forces in that host nation, or such real property maintenance and base operating costs that are currently executed through monetary transfers to such host nations: Provided further, That the Department of Defense's budget submission for fiscal year 1999 shall identify such sums anticipated in residual value settlements, and identify such construction, real property maintenance or base operating costs that shall be funded by the host nation through such credits: Provided further, That all military construction projects to be executed from such accounts must be previously approved in a prior Act of Congress: Provided further, That each such Executive Agreement with a NATO member host nation shall be reported to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate thirty days prior to the conclusion and endorsement of any such agreement established under this provision.

SEC. 8020. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be used to demilitarize or dispose of M-1 Carbines, M-1 Garand rifles, M-14 rifles, .22 caliber rifles, .30 caliber rifles, or M-1911 pistols.

SEC. 8021. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to pay more than 50 per centum of an amount paid to any person under section 308 of title 37, United States Code, in a lump sum.

SEC. 8022. No more than \$500,000 of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used during a single fiscal year for any single relocation of an organization, unit, activity or function of the Department of Defense into or within the National Capital Region: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the congressional defense committees that such a relocation is required in the best interest of the Government.

SEC. 8023. A member of a reserve component whose unit or whose residence is located in a state which is not contiguous with another state is authorized to travel in a space required status on aircraft of the Armed Forces between home and place of inactive duty training, or place of duty in lieu of unit training assembly, when there is no road or railroad transportation (or combination of road and railroad transportation between those locations): Provided, That a member traveling in that status on a military air-

craft pursuant to the authority provided in this section is not authorized to receive travel, transportation, or per diem allowances in connection with that travel.

SEC. 8024. In addition to funds provided elsewhere in this Act, \$3,000,000 is appropriated only for incentive payments authorized by section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974, 25 U.S.C. 1544: Provided, That these payments shall be available only to contractors which have submitted subcontracting plans pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 637(d), and according to regulations which shall be promulgated by the Secretary of Defense within 90 days of the passage of this Act: Provided further, That contractors participating in the test program established by Section 854 of Public Law 101-189 (15 U.S.C. 637 note) shall be eligible for the program established by Section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544).

SEC. 8025. During the current fiscal year, none of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be used to procure or acquire (1) defensive handguns unless such handguns are the M-9 or M-11 9mm Department of Defense standard handguns, or (2) offensive handguns except for the Special Operations Forces: Provided, That the foregoing shall not apply to handguns and ammunition for marksmanship competitions.

SEC. 8026. During the current fiscal year, funds appropriated or otherwise available for any Federal agency, the Congress, the judicial branch, or the District of Columbia may be used for the pay, allowances, and benefits of an employee as defined by section 2105 of title 5 or an individual employed by the government of the District of Columbia, permanent or temporary indefinite, who—

(1) is a member of a Reserve component of the Armed Forces, as described in section 10101 of title 10, or the National Guard, as described in section 101 of title 32;

(2) performs, for the purpose of providing military aid to enforce the law or providing assistance to civil authorities in the protection or saving of life or property or prevention of injury—

(A) Federal service under sections 331, 332, 333, or 12406 of title 10, or other provision of law, as applicable; or

(B) full-time military service for his or her State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a territory of the United States; and

(3) requests and is granted—

(A) leave under the authority of this section; or

(B) annual leave, which may be granted without regard to the provisions of sections 5519 and 6323(b) of title 5, if such employee is otherwise entitled to such annual leave:

Provided, That any employee who requests leave under subsection (3)(A) for service described in subsection (2) of this section is entitled to such leave, subject to the provisions of this section and of the last sentence of section 6323(b) of title 5, and such leave shall be considered leave under section 6323(b) of title 5.

SEC. 8027. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to perform any cost study pursuant to the provisions of OMB Circular A-76 if the study being performed exceeds a period of twenty-four months after initiation of such study with respect to a single function activity or forty-eight months after initiation of such study for a multi-function activity.

SEC. 8028. Funds appropriated by this Act for the American Forces Information Service shall not be used for any national or international political or psychological activities.

SEC. 8029. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, the Secretary of Defense may adjust wage rates for civilian employees hired for certain health care occupations as

authorized for the Secretary of Veterans Affairs by section 7455 of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 8030. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to reduce or disestablish the operation of the 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron of the Air Force Reserve, if such action would reduce the WC-130 Weather Reconnaissance mission below the levels funded in this Act.

SEC. 8031. (a) Of the funds for the procurement of supplies or services appropriated by this Act, qualified nonprofit agencies for the blind or other severely handicapped shall be afforded the maximum practicable opportunity to participate as subcontractors and supplies in the performance of contracts let by the Department of Defense.

(b) During the current fiscal year, a business concern which has negotiated with a military service or defense agency a subcontracting plan for the participation by small business concerns pursuant to section 8(d) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)) shall be given credit toward meeting that subcontracting goal for any purchases made from qualified nonprofit agencies for the blind or other severely handicapped.

(c) For the purpose of this section, the phrase "qualified nonprofit agency for the blind or other severely handicapped" means a nonprofit agency for the blind or other severely handicapped that has been approved by the Committee for the Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped under the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 46-48).

SEC. 8032. During the current fiscal year, net receipts pursuant to collections from third party payers pursuant to section 1095 of title 10, United States Code, shall be made available to the local facility of the uniformed services responsible for the collections and shall be over and above the facility's direct budget amount.

SEC. 8033. During the current fiscal year, the Department of Defense is authorized to incur obligations of not to exceed \$350,000,000 for purposes specified in section 2350j(c) of title 10, United States Code, in anticipation of receipt of contributions, only from the Government of Kuwait, under that section: Provided, That, upon receipt, such contributions from the Government of Kuwait shall be credited to the appropriations or fund which incurred such obligations.

SEC. 8034. Of the funds made available in this Act, not less than \$26,247,000 shall be available for the Civil Air Patrol, of which \$22,702,000 shall be available for Operation and maintenance.

SEC. 8035. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act are available to establish a new Department of Defense (department) federally funded research and development center (FFRDC), either as a new entity, or as a separate entity administered by an organization managing another FFRDC, or as a nonprofit membership corporation consisting of a consortium of other FFRDCs and other non-profit entities.

(b) LIMITATION ON COMPENSATION—FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER (FFRDC).—No member of a Board of Directors, Trustees, Overseers, Advisory Group, Special Issues Panel, Visiting Committee, or any similar entity of a defense FFRDC, and no paid consultant to any defense FFRDC, may be compensated for his or her services as a member of such entity, or as a paid consultant, except under the same conditions, and to the same extent, as members of the Defense Science Board: Provided, That a member of any such entity referred to previously in this subsection shall be allowed travel expenses and per diem as authorized under the Federal Joint Travel Regulations, when engaged in the performance of membership duties.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds available to the department from any source during fiscal year 1998 may be used by a defense FFRDC, through a fee or other payment mechanism, for charitable contributions, for construction of new buildings, for payment of cost sharing for projects funded by government grants, or for absorption of contract overruns.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds available to the department during fiscal year 1998, not more than 6,206 staff years of technical effort (staff years) may be funded for defense FFRDCs: Provided, That of the specific amount referred to previously in this subsection, not more than 1,105 staff years may be funded for the defense studies and analysis FFRDCs.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense shall control the total number of staff years to be performed by defense FFRDCs during fiscal year 1998 so as to reduce the total amounts appropriated in titles II, III, and IV of this Act by \$71,800,000: Provided, That the total amounts appropriated in titles II, III, and IV of this Act are hereby reduced by \$71,800,000 to reflect savings from the use of defense FFRDCs by the department.

(f) Within 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report presenting the specific amounts of staff years of technical effort to be allocated by the department for each defense FFRDC during fiscal year 1998: Provided, That, after the submission of the report required by this subsection, the department may not reallocate more than five per centum of an FFRDC's staff years among other defense FFRDCs until 30 days after a detailed justification for any such reallocation is submitted to the congressional defense committees.

(g) The Secretary of Defense shall, with the submission of the department's fiscal year 1999 budget request, submit a report presenting the specific amounts of staff years of technical effort to be allocated for each defense FFRDC during that fiscal year.

(h) No part of the reductions contained in subsection (e) of this section may be applied against any budget activity, activity group, subactivity group, line item, program element, program, project, subproject or activity which does not fund defense FFRDC activities within each appropriation account, and the reductions in subsection (e) shall be allocated on a proportional basis.

(i) Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report listing the specific funding reductions allocated to each category listed in subsection (h) above pursuant to this section.

SEC. 8036. None of the funds in this or any other Act shall be available for the preparation of studies on—

(a) the cost effectiveness or feasibility of removal and transportation of unitary chemical weapons or agents from the eight chemical storage sites within the continental United States to Johnston Atoll: Provided, That this prohibition shall not apply to General Accounting Office studies requested by a Member of Congress or a Congressional Committee; and

(b) the potential future uses of the nine chemical disposal facilities other than for the destruction of stockpile chemical munitions and as limited by section 1412(c)(2), Public Law 99-145: Provided, That this prohibition does not apply to future use studies for the CAMDS facility at Tooele, Utah.

SEC. 8037. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to procure carbon, alloy or armor steel plate for use in any Government-owned facility or property

under the control of the Department of Defense which were not melted and rolled in the United States or Canada: Provided, That these procurement restrictions shall apply to any and all Federal Supply Class 9515, American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) or American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) specifications of carbon, alloy or armor steel plate: Provided further, That the Secretary of the military department responsible for the procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes: Provided further, That these restrictions shall not apply to contracts which are in being as of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8038. For the purposes of this Act, the term "congressional defense committees" means the National Security Committee of the House of Representatives, the Armed Services Committee of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Subcommittee on National Security of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 8039. During the current fiscal year, the Department of Defense may acquire the modification, depot maintenance and repair of aircraft, vehicles and vessels as well as the production of components and other Defense-related articles, through competition between Department of Defense depot maintenance activities and private firms: Provided, That the Senior Acquisition Executive of the military department or defense agency concerned, with power of delegation, shall certify that successful bids include comparable estimates of all direct and indirect costs for both public and private bids: Provided further, That Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 shall not apply to competitions conducted under this section.

SEC. 8040. (a)(1) If the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the United States Trade Representative, determines that a foreign country which is party to an agreement described in paragraph (2) has violated the terms of the agreement by discriminating against certain types of products produced in the United States that are covered by the agreement, the Secretary of Defense shall rescind the Secretary's blanket waiver of the Buy American Act with respect to such types of products produced in that foreign country.

(2) An agreement referred to in paragraph (1) is any reciprocal defense procurement memorandum of understanding, between the United States and a foreign country pursuant to which the Secretary of Defense has prospectively waived the Buy American Act for certain products in that country.

(b) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the amount of Department of Defense purchases from foreign entities in fiscal year 1998. Such report shall separately indicate the dollar value of items for which the Buy American Act was waived pursuant to any agreement described in subsection (a)(2), the Trade Agreement Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), or any international agreement to which the United States is a party.

(c) For purposes of this section, the term "Buy American Act" means title III of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.).

SEC. 8041. The total amounts appropriated in titles II, III, and IV of this Act are hereby re-

duced by \$300,000,000 to reflect savings from the use of advisory and assistance services by the Department of Defense: Provided, That the savings shall be applied to the following titles in the following amounts:

Title II, Operation and Maintenance, \$112,000,000;

Title III, Procurement, \$62,000,000; and

Title IV, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, \$126,000,000:

Provided further, That the savings specified shall be applied only to funds budgeted to purchase advisory and assistance services: Provided further, That the savings shall be applied on a pro-rata basis to each program, project and activity which included budget funds for advisory and assistance services.

SEC. 8042. Appropriations contained in this Act that remain available at the end of the current fiscal year as a result of energy cost savings realized by the Department of Defense shall remain available for obligation for the next fiscal year to the extent, and for the purposes, provided in section 2865 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8043. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amounts provided in all appropriation accounts in titles III and IV of this Act are reduced by 1.5 percent: Provided, That these reductions shall be applied on a pro-rata basis to each line item, program element, program, project, subproject, and activity within each appropriation account: Provided further, That not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, the Undersecretary of Defense (Comptroller) shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees listing the specific funding reductions allocated to each category listed in the preceding proviso pursuant to this section.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8044. Amounts deposited during the current fiscal year to the special account established under 40 U.S.C. 485(h)(2) and to the special account established under 10 U.S.C. 2667(d)(1) are appropriated and shall be available until transferred by the Secretary of Defense to current applicable appropriations or funds of the Department of Defense under the terms and conditions specified by 40 U.S.C. 485(h)(2) (A) and (B) and 10 U.S.C. 2667(d)(1)(B), to be merged with and to be available for the same time period and the same purposes as the appropriation to which transferred.

SEC. 8045. During the current fiscal year, appropriations available to the Department of Defense may be used to reimburse a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces who is not otherwise entitled to travel and transportation allowances and who occupies transient government housing while performing active duty for training or inactive duty training: Provided, That such members may be provided lodging in kind if transient government quarters are unavailable as if the member was entitled to such allowances under subsection (a) of section 404 of title 37, United States Code: Provided further, That if lodging in kind is provided, any authorized service charge or cost of such lodging may be paid directly from funds appropriated for operation and maintenance of the reserve component of the member concerned.

SEC. 8046. The President shall include with each budget for a fiscal year submitted to the Congress under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, materials that shall identify clearly and separately the amounts requested in the budget for appropriation for that fiscal year for salaries and expenses related to administrative activities of the Department of Defense, the military departments, and the Defense Agencies.

SEC. 8047. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds available for "Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense" may be obligated for the Young Marines program.

SEC. 8048. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the total amount appropriated in title IV of this Act is hereby reduced by \$474,000,000: Provided, That each program element, program, project, subproject, and activity funded in title IV of this Act shall be allocated a pro-rata share of any of the reductions made by this section: Provided further, That not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, the Undersecretary of Defense (Comptroller) shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees listing the specific funding reductions allocated to each category listed in the preceding proviso pursuant to this section.

SEC. 8049. During the current fiscal year, amounts contained in the Department of Defense Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery Account established by section 2921(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act of 1991 (Public Law 101-510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) shall be available until expended for the payments specified by section 2921(c)(2) of that Act.

SEC. 8050. Of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act, not more than \$119,200,000 shall be available for payment of the operating costs of NATO Headquarters: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this section for Department of Defense support provided to NATO forces in and around the former Yugoslavia.

SEC. 8051. During the current fiscal year, appropriations which are available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be used to purchase items having an investment item unit cost of not more than \$100,000.

SEC. 8052. (a) During the current fiscal year, none of the appropriations or funds available to the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds shall be used for the purchase of an investment item for the purpose of acquiring a new inventory item for sale or anticipated sale during the current fiscal year or a subsequent fiscal year to customers of the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds if such an item would not have been chargeable to the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds during fiscal year 1994 and if the purchase of such an investment item would be chargeable during the current fiscal year to appropriations made to the Department of Defense for procurement.

(b) The fiscal year 1999 budget request for the Department of Defense as well as all justification material and other documentation supporting the fiscal year 1999 Department of Defense budget shall be prepared and submitted to the Congress on the basis that any equipment which was classified as an end item and funded in a procurement appropriation contained in this Act shall be budgeted for in a proposed fiscal year 1999 procurement appropriation and not in the supply management business area or any other area or category of the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds.

SEC. 8053. None of the funds provided in this Act and hereafter shall be available for use by a Military Department to modify an aircraft, weapon, ship or other item of equipment, that the Military Department concerned plans to retire or otherwise dispose of within five years after completion of the modification: Provided, That this prohibition shall not apply to safety modifications: Provided further, That this prohibition may be waived by the Secretary of a Military Department if the Secretary determines it is in the best national security interest of the United States to provide such waiver and so notifies the congressional defense committees in writing.

SEC. 8054. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for programs of the Central Intelligence Agency shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, except for funds appropriated for the Reserve for Contingencies, which shall remain available until September 30, 1999.

SEC. 8055. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this Act for the Defense Intelligence Agency may be used for the design, development, and deployment of General Defense Intelligence Program intelligence communications and intelligence information systems for the Services, the Unified and Specified Commands, and the component commands.

SEC. 8056. Of the funds appropriated by the Department of Defense under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide", not less than \$8,000,000 shall be made available only for the mitigation of environmental impacts, including training and technical assistance to tribes, related administrative support, the gathering of information, documenting of environmental damage, and developing a system for prioritization of mitigation and cost to complete estimates for mitigation, on Indian lands resulting from Department of Defense activities.

SEC. 8057. Amounts collected for the use of the facilities of the National Science Center for Communications and Electronics during the current fiscal year pursuant to section 1459(g) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986, and deposited to the special account established under subsection 1459(g)(2) of that Act are appropriated and shall be available until expended for the operation and maintenance of the Center as provided for in subsection 1459(g)(2).

SEC. 8058. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to fill the commander's position at any military medical facility with a health care professional unless the prospective candidate can demonstrate professional administrative skills.

SEC. 8059. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be expended by an entity of the Department of Defense unless the entity, in expending the funds, complies with the Buy American Act. For purposes of this subsection, the term "Buy American Act" means title III of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.).

(b) If the Secretary of Defense determines that a person has been convicted of intentionally affixing a label bearing a "Made in America" inscription to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in America, the Secretary shall determine, in accordance with section 2410f of title 10, United States Code, whether the person should be debarred from contracting with the Department of Defense.

(c) In the case of any equipment or products purchased with appropriations provided under this Act, it is the sense of the Congress that any entity of the Department of Defense, in expending the appropriation, purchase only American-made equipment and products, provided that American-made equipment and products are cost-competitive, quality-competitive, and available in a timely fashion.

SEC. 8060. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available for a contract for studies, analysis, or consulting services entered into without competition on the basis of an unsolicited proposal unless the head of the activity responsible for the procurement determines—

(1) as a result of thorough technical evaluation, only one source is found fully qualified to perform the proposed work, or

(2) the purpose of the contract is to explore an unsolicited proposal which offers significant scientific or technological promise, represents the product of original thinking, and was submitted in confidence by one source, or

(3) the purpose of the contract is to take advantage of unique and significant industrial accomplishment by a specific concern, or to insure

that a new product or idea of a specific concern is given financial support:

Provided, That this limitation shall not apply to contracts in an amount of less than \$25,000, contracts related to improvements of equipment that is in development or production, or contracts as to which a civilian official of the Department of Defense, who has been confirmed by the Senate, determines that the award of such contract is in the interest of the national defense.

SEC. 8061. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), none of the funds made available by this Act may be used—

(1) to establish a field operating agency; or
(2) to pay the basic pay of a member of the Armed Forces or civilian employee of the Department who is transferred or reassigned from a headquarters activity if the member or employee's place of duty remains at the location of that headquarters.

(b) The Secretary of Defense or Secretary of a military department may waive the limitations in subsection (a), on a case-by-case basis, if the Secretary determines, and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate that the granting of the waiver will reduce the personnel requirements or the financial requirements of the department.

(c) This section does not apply to field operating agencies funded within the National Foreign Intelligence Program.

SEC. 8062. Funds appropriated by this Act for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 1998 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998.

SEC. 8063. Notwithstanding section 303 of Public Law 96-487 or any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to lease real and personal property at Naval Air Facility, Adak, Alaska, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2667(f), for commercial, industrial or other purposes.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 8064. Of the funds provided in Department of Defense Appropriations Acts, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts in the specified amounts:

"Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 1996/2000", \$35,600,000;

"Other Procurement, Navy, 1996/1998", \$3,300,000;

"Aircraft Procurement, Army, 1997/1999", \$5,000,000;

"Procurement of Ammunition, Army, 1997/1999", \$5,000,000;

"Other Procurement, Army, 1997/1999", \$6,000,000;

"Other Procurement, Navy, 1997/1999", \$2,200,000;

"Aircraft Procurement, Navy, 1997/1999", \$24,000,000;

"Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army, 1997/1998", \$6,000,000;

"Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy, 1997/1998", \$40,000,000;

"Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force, 1997/1998", \$25,000,000;

"Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide, 1997/1998", \$24,000,000.

SEC. 8065. None of the funds available in this Act may be used to reduce the authorized positions for military (civilian) technicians of the Army National Guard, the Air National Guard, Army Reserve and Air Force Reserve for the purpose of applying any administratively imposed civilian personnel ceiling, freeze, or reduction on military (civilian) technicians, unless such reductions are a direct result of a reduction in military force structure.

SEC. 8066. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be obligated or expended for assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea unless specifically appropriated for that purpose.

SEC. 8067. During the current fiscal year, funds appropriated in this Act are available to compensate members of the National Guard for duty performed pursuant to a plan submitted by a Governor of a State and approved by the Secretary of Defense under section 112 of title 32, United States Code: Provided, That during the performance of such duty, the members of the National Guard shall be under State command and control: Provided further, That such duty shall be treated as full-time National Guard duty for purposes of sections 12602 (a)(2) and (b)(2) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8068. Funds appropriated in this Act for operation and maintenance of the Military Departments, Unified and Specified Commands and Defense Agencies shall be available for reimbursement of pay, allowances and other expenses which would otherwise be incurred against appropriations for the National Guard and Reserve when members of the National Guard and Reserve provide intelligence support to Unified Commands, Defense Agencies and Joint Intelligence Activities, including the activities and programs included within the General Defense Intelligence Program and the Consolidated Cryptologic Program: Provided, That nothing in this section authorizes deviation from established Reserve and National Guard personnel and training procedures.

SEC. 8069. During the current fiscal year, none of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to reduce the civilian medical and medical support personnel assigned to military treatment facilities below the September 30, 1997 level: Provided, That the Service Surgeons General may waive this section by certifying to the congressional defense committees that the beneficiary population is declining in some catchment areas and civilian strength reductions may be consistent with responsible resource stewardship and capitation-based budgeting.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8070. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be transferred to or obligated from the Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies that the total cost for the planning, design, construction and installation of equipment for the renovation of the Pentagon Reservation will not exceed \$1,118,000,000.

SEC. 8071. (a) None of the funds available to the Department of Defense for any fiscal year for drug interdiction or counter-drug activities may be transferred to any other department or agency of the United States except as specifically provided in an appropriations law.

(b) None of the funds available to the Central Intelligence Agency for any fiscal year for drug interdiction and counter-drug activities may be transferred to any other department or agency of the United States except as specifically provided in an appropriations law.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8072. Appropriations available in this Act under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide" for increasing energy and water efficiency in Federal buildings may, during their period of availability, be transferred to other appropriations or funds of the Department of Defense for projects related to increasing energy and water efficiency, to be merged with and to be available for the same general purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation or fund to which transferred.

SEC. 8073. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the procurement of ball and roller bearings other than those produced by a domestic source and of domestic origin: Provided, That the Secretary of the military department responsible for such procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives

and the Senate, that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes.

SEC. 8074. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds available to the Department of Defense shall be made available to provide transportation of medical supplies and equipment, on a nonreimbursable basis, to American Samoa: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds available to the Department of Defense shall be made available to provide transportation of medical supplies and equipment, on a nonreimbursable basis, to the Indian Health Service when it is in conjunction with a civil-military project.

SEC. 8075. None of the funds in this Act may be used to purchase any supercomputer which is not manufactured in the United States, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes that is not available from United States manufacturers.

SEC. 8076. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Naval shipyards of the United States shall be eligible to participate in any manufacturing extension program financed by funds appropriated in this or any other Act.

SEC. 8077. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each contract awarded by the Department of Defense during the current fiscal year for construction or service performed in whole or in part in a State which is not contiguous with another State and has an unemployment rate in excess of the national average rate of unemployment as determined by the Secretary of Labor, shall include a provision requiring the contractor to employ, for the purpose of performing that portion of the contract in such State that is not contiguous with another State, individuals who are residents of such State and who, in the case of any craft or trade, possess or would be able to acquire promptly the necessary skills: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may waive the requirements of this section, on a case-by-case basis, in the interest of national security.

SEC. 8078. During the current fiscal year, the Army shall use the former George Air Force Base as the airhead for the National Training Center at Fort Irwin: Provided, That none of the funds in this Act shall be obligated or expended to transport Army personnel into Edwards Air Force Base for training rotations at the National Training Center.

SEC. 8079. (a) The Secretary of Defense shall submit, on a quarterly basis, a report to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate setting forth all costs (including incremental costs) incurred by the Department of Defense during the preceding quarter in implementing or supporting resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, including any such resolution calling for international sanctions, international peacekeeping operations, and humanitarian missions undertaken by the Department of Defense. The quarterly report shall include an aggregate of all such Department of Defense costs by operation or mission.

(b) The Secretary of Defense shall detail in the quarterly reports all efforts made to seek credit against past United Nations expenditures and all efforts made to seek compensation from the United Nations for costs incurred by the Department of Defense in implementing and supporting United Nations activities.

SEC. 8080. (a) LIMITATION ON TRANSFER OF DEFENSE ARTICLES AND SERVICES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the

funds available to the Department of Defense for the current fiscal year may be obligated or expended to transfer to another nation or an international organization any defense articles or services (other than intelligence services) for use in the activities described in subsection (b) unless the congressional defense committees, the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate are notified 15 days in advance of such transfer.

(b) COVERED ACTIVITIES.—This section applies to—

(1) any international peacekeeping or peace-enforcement operation under the authority of chapter VI or chapter VII of the United Nations Charter under the authority of a United Nations Security Council resolution; and

(2) any other international peacekeeping, peace-enforcement, or humanitarian assistance operation.

(c) REQUIRED NOTICE.—A notice under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the equipment, supplies, or services to be transferred.

(2) A statement of the value of the equipment, supplies, or services to be transferred.

(3) In the case of a proposed transfer of equipment or supplies—

(A) a statement of whether the inventory requirements of all elements of the Armed Forces (including the reserve components) for the type of equipment or supplies to be transferred have been met; and

(B) a statement of whether the items proposed to be transferred will have to be replaced and, if so, how the President proposes to provide funds for such replacement.

SEC. 8081. To the extent authorized by subchapter VI of chapter 148 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense shall issue loan guarantees in support of U.S. defense exports not otherwise provided for: Provided, That the total contingent liability of the United States for guarantees issued under the authority of this section may not exceed \$15,000,000,000: Provided further, That the exposure fees charged and collected by the Secretary for each guarantee, shall be paid by the country involved and shall not be financed as part of a loan guaranteed by the United States: Provided further, That the Secretary shall provide quarterly reports to the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations, National Security and International Relations in the House of Representatives on the implementation of this program: Provided further, That amounts charged for administrative fees and deposited to the special account provided for under section 2540c(d) of title 10, shall be available for paying the costs of administrative expenses of the Department of Defense that are attributable to the loan guarantee program under subchapter VI of chapter 148 of title 10.

SEC. 8082. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense shall be obligated or expended to make a financial contribution to the United Nations for the cost of an United Nations peacekeeping activity (whether pursuant to assessment or a voluntary contribution) or for payment of any United States arrearage to the United Nations.

SEC. 8083. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense under this Act shall be obligated or expended to pay a contractor under a contract with the Department of Defense for costs of any amount paid by the contractor to an employee when—

(1) such costs are for a bonus or otherwise in excess of the normal salary paid by the contractor to the employee; and

(2) such bonus is part of restructuring costs associated with a business combination.

SEC. 8084. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be used to transport or provide for the transportation of chemical munitions or agents to the Johnston Atoll for the purpose of storing or demilitarizing such munitions or agents.

(b) The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to any obsolete World War II chemical munition or agent of the United States found in the World War II Pacific Theater of Operations.

(c) The President may suspend the application of subsection (a) during a period of war in which the United States is a party.

SEC. 8085. None of the funds provided in title II of this Act for "Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction" may be obligated or expended to finance housing for any individual who was a member of the military forces of the Soviet Union or for any individual who is or was a member of the military forces of the Russian Federation.

SEC. 8086. During the current fiscal year, no more than \$10,000,000 of appropriations made in this Act under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide" may be transferred to appropriations available for the pay of military personnel, to be merged with, and to be available for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred, to be used in support of such personnel in connection with support and services for eligible organizations and activities outside the Department of Defense pursuant to section 2012 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8087. For purposes of section 1553(b) of title 31, United States Code, any subdivision of appropriations made in this Act under the heading "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy" shall be considered to be for the same purpose as any subdivision under the heading "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy" appropriations in any prior year, and the one percent limitation shall apply to the total amount of the appropriation.

SEC. 8088. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1552(a), not more than \$14,000,000 appropriated under the heading "Aircraft Procurement, Air Force" in Public Law 102-396 which was available and obligated for the B-2 Aircraft Program shall remain available for expenditure and for adjusting obligations for such program until September 30, 2003.

SEC. 8089. During the current fiscal year, in the case of an appropriation account of the Department of Defense for which the period of availability for obligation has expired or which has closed under the provisions of section 1552 of title 31, United States Code, and which has a negative unliquidated or unexpended balance, an obligation or an adjustment of an obligation may be charged to any current appropriation account for the same purpose as the expired or closed account if—

(1) the obligation would have been properly chargeable (except as to amount) to the expired or closed account before the end of the period of availability or closing of that account;

(2) the obligation is not otherwise properly chargeable to any current appropriation account of the Department of Defense; and

(3) in the case of an expired account, the obligation is not chargeable to a current appropriation of the Department of Defense under the provisions of section 1405(b)(8) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991, Public Law 101-510, as amended (31 U.S.C. 1551 note): Provided, That in the case of an expired account, if subsequent review or investigation discloses that there was not in fact a negative unliquidated or unexpended balance in the account, any charge to a current account under the authority of this section shall be reversed and recorded against the expired account: Provided further, That the total amount charged to a current appropriation under this section may

not exceed an amount equal to one percent of the total appropriation for that account.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8090. Upon enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall make the following transfers of funds: Provided, That the amounts transferred shall be available for the same purposes as the appropriations to which transferred, and for the same time period as the appropriation from which transferred: Provided further, That the amounts shall be transferred between the following appropriations in the amount specified:

From:
Under the heading, "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 1989/2000":

SSN-688 attack submarine program, \$3,000,000;
DDG-51 destroyer program, \$1,500,000;
LHD-1 amphibious assault ship program, \$8,000,000;

T-AO fleet oiler program, \$3,453,000;
AOE combat support ship program, \$3,600,000; and

For craft, outfitting, and post delivery, \$2,019,000;

To:
Under the heading, "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 1989/2000":

SSN-21 attack submarine program, \$21,572,000;

From:
Under the heading, "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 1991/2001":

DDG-51 destroyer program, \$1,060,000;
LHD-1 amphibious assault ship program, \$1,600,000;

LSD-41 cargo variant ship program, \$2,666,000;

AOE combat support ship program, \$7,307,000; and

For craft, outfitting, and post delivery, \$12,000,000;

To:
Under the heading, "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 1991/2001":

SSN-21 attack submarine program, \$24,633,000;

From:
Under the heading, "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 1996/2000":

LHD-1 amphibious assault ship program, \$5,592,000;

To:
Under the heading, "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 1996/2000":

SSN-21 attack submarine program, \$5,592,000;

From:
Under the heading, "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 1994/1998":

LHD-1 amphibious assault ship program, \$400,000; and

DDG-51 destroyer program, \$1,054,000;

From:
Under the heading, "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 1995/1999":

For craft, outfitting, and post delivery, conversions, and first destination transportation, \$715,000;

From:
Under the heading, "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 1996/2000":

LHD-1 amphibious assault ship program, \$17,513,000; and

For craft, outfitting, and post delivery, conversions, and first destination transportation, \$878,000;

From:
Under the heading, "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 1997/2001":

For craft, outfitting, and post delivery, conversions, and first destination transportation, \$3,600,000;

To:
Under the heading, "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 1997/2001":

DDG-51 destroyer program, \$24,160,000;

From:

Under the heading, "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 1996/2000":

Fast Patrol Boat, \$9,500,000;

To:

"Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy, 1998/1999", \$9,500,000;

From:

Under the heading, "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 1997/2001":

Oceanographic ship SWATH, \$45,000,000;

To:

"Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy, 1998/1999", \$45,000,000;

From:

"Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, 1997/1999", \$73,531,000;

To:

"Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force, 1997/1998", \$73,531,000;

Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, to facilitate a full and final settlement of all claims under contracts N00024-79-C-2614 and N00024-77-C-2031, the Secretary of the Navy may offset the amount of \$1,660,680.84, owed by the Navy under contract N00024-79-C-2614 for the T-ARC-7 against an equal amount, \$1,660,680.84, owed to the Navy under contract N00024-77-C-2031 for the AD 43.

SEC. 8091. The Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) shall submit to the congressional defense committees by February 1, 1998 a detailed report identifying, by amount and by separate budget activity, activity group, subactivity group, line item, program element, program, project, subproject, and activity, any activity for which the fiscal year 1999 budget request was reduced because Congress appropriated funds above the President's budget request for that specific activity for fiscal year 1998.

SEC. 8092. (a) None of the funds available to the Department of Defense under this Act may be obligated or expended to reimburse a defense contractor for restructuring costs associated with a business combination of the defense contractor that occurs after the date of enactment of this Act unless—

(1) the auditable savings for the Department of Defense resulting from the restructuring will exceed the costs allowed by a factor of at least two to one; or

(2) the savings for the Department of Defense resulting from the restructuring will exceed the costs allowed and the Secretary of Defense determines that the business combination will result in the preservation of a critical capability that might otherwise be lost to the Department; and

(3) the report required by Section 818(e) of Public Law 103-337 to be submitted to Congress in 1997 is submitted.

(b) Not later than April 1, 1998, the Comptroller General shall, in consultation with the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Labor, submit to Congress a report which shall include the following:

(1) an analysis and breakdown of the restructuring costs paid by or submitted to the Department of Defense to companies involved in business combinations since 1993;

(2) an analysis of the specific costs associated with workforce reductions;

(3) an analysis of the services provided to the workers affected by business combinations;

(4) an analysis of the effectiveness of the restructuring costs used to assist laid off workers in gaining employment; and

(5) in accordance with section 818 of Public Law 103-337, an analysis of the savings reached from the business combination relative to the restructuring costs paid by the Department of Defense.

(c) The report should set forth recommendations to make this program more effective for

workers affected by business combinations and more efficient in terms of the use of Federal dollars.

SEC. 8093. Funds appropriated in title II of this Act for supervision and administration costs for facilities maintenance and repair, minor construction, or design projects may be obligated at the time the reimbursable order is accepted by the performing activity: Provided, That for the purpose of this section, supervision and administration costs includes all in-house Government cost.

SEC. 8094. The Secretary of Defense may waive reimbursement of the cost of conferences, seminars, courses of instruction, or similar educational activities of the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies for military officers and civilian officials of foreign nations if the Secretary determines that attendance by such personnel, without reimbursement, is in the national security interest of the United States: Provided, That costs for which reimbursement is waived pursuant to this subsection shall be paid from appropriations available for the Asia-Pacific Center.

SEC. 8095. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau may permit the use of equipment of the National Guard Distance Learning Project by any person or entity on a space-available, reimbursable basis. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall establish the amount of reimbursement for such use on a case-by-case basis.

(b) Amounts collected under subsection (a) shall be credited to funds available for the National Guard Distance Learning Project and be available to defray the costs associated with the use of equipment of the project under that subsection. Such funds shall be available for such purposes without fiscal year limitation.

SEC. 8096. Using funds available by this Act or any other Act, the Secretary of the Air Force, pursuant to a determination under section 2690 of title 10, United States Code, may implement cost-effective agreements for required heating facility modernization in the Kaiserslautern Military Community in the Federal Republic of Germany: Provided, That in the City of Kaiserslautern such agreements will include the use of United States anthracite as the base load energy for municipal district heat to the United States Defense installations: Provided further, That at Landstuhl Army Regional Medical Center and Ramstein Air Base, furnished heat may be obtained from private, regional or municipal services, if provisions are included for the consideration of United States coal as an energy source.

SEC. 8097. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and notwithstanding the provisions in section 7306 of title 10, United States Code, in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated or made available by this Act, \$13,000,000 is appropriated to the Department of the Navy and shall be available only for a grant to the Intrepid Sea-Air-Space Foundation only for the refurbishment of the former U.S.S. Intrepid (CV 11).

SEC. 8098. In accordance with section 1557 of title 31, United States Code, the following obligated balance shall be exempt from subchapter IV of chapter 15 of such title and shall remain available for expenditure without fiscal year limitation: Funds obligated by the Economic Development Administration for EDA Project No. 04-49-04095 from funds made available in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1994 (Public Law 103-189).

SEC. 8099. None of the funds provided by this Act may be used to pay costs of instruction for an Air Force officer for enrollment commencing during the 1998-1999 academic year in a postgraduate degree program at a civilian educational institution if—

(1) the degree program to be pursued by that officer is offered by the Air Force Institute of

Technology (or was offered by that institute during the 1996-1997 academic year);

(2) the officer is qualified for enrollment at the Air Force Institute of Technology in that degree program; and

(3) the number of students commencing that degree program at the Air Force Institute of Technology during the first semester of the 1998-1999 academic year is less than the number of students commencing that degree program for the first semester of the 1996-1997 academic year.

SEC. 8100. During the current fiscal year, the amounts which are necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Fisher Houses administered by the Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force are hereby appropriated, to be derived from amounts which are available in the applicable Fisher House trust fund established under 10 U.S.C. 2221 for the Fisher Houses of each such department.

SEC. 8101. During the current fiscal year, refunds attributable to the use of the Government travel card by military personnel and civilian employees of the Department of Defense may be credited to operation and maintenance accounts of the Department of Defense which are current when the refunds are received.

SEC. 8102. During the current fiscal year, not more than a total of \$60,000,000 in withdrawal credits may be made by the Marine Corps Supply Management activity group of the Navy Working Capital Fund, Department of Defense Working Capital Funds, to the credit of current applicable appropriations of a Department of Defense activity in connection with the acquisition of critical low density repairables that are capitalized into the Navy Working Capital Fund.

SEC. 8103. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3902, during the current fiscal year interest penalties may be paid by the Department of Defense from funds financing the operation of the military department or defense agency with which the invoice or contract payment is associated.

SEC. 8104. At the time the President submits his budget for fiscal year 1999, the Department of Defense shall transmit to the congressional defense committees a budget justification document for the active and reserve Military Personnel accounts, to be known as the "M-1", which shall identify, at the budget activity, activity group, and subactivity group level, the amounts requested by the President to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for military personnel in any budget request, or amended budget request, for fiscal year 1999.

SEC. 8105. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act, the total amount appropriated in this Act is hereby reduced by \$100,000,000 to reflect savings due to excess inventory, to be distributed as follows: "Operation and Maintenance, Army", \$40,000,000; "Operation and Maintenance, Navy", \$40,000,000; and "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force", \$20,000,000.

SEC. 8106. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act, the total amount appropriated in title III of this Act is hereby reduced by \$75,000,000 to reflect savings from repeal of section 2403 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8107. The Secretary of the Army may exchange or sell one Army C-20 aircraft and may apply the exchange allowance or sale proceeds in whole or in part payment for the acquisition of one C-37 aircraft: Provided, That in addition to such exchange allowance or sale proceeds, of the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1998 for Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, not more than \$6,000,000 shall be made available for acquisition of the C-37 for the United States Army: Provided further, That in addition to such exchange allowance or sale proceeds, of the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1997 for Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, not more than \$27,100,000 shall be made available for acquisition of the C-37 for the United States Army.

SEC. 8108. During the current fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense may award contracts for capital assets having a development or acquisition cost of not less than \$100,000 of a Working Capital Fund in advance of the availability of funds in the Working Capital Fund for minor construction, automatic data processing equipment, software, equipment, and other capital improvements.

SEC. 8109. From funds made available by this Act for the Maritime Technology Program up to \$250,000 shall be made available to assist with a pilot project that will facilitate the transfer of commercial cruise ship shipbuilding technology and expertise to U.S. yards, utilize the experience and expertise of existing U.S.-flag cruise ship operators, and enable the operation of a U.S.-flag foreign-built cruise ship, and two newly-constructed U.S.-flag cruise ships: Provided, That a person (including a related person with respect to that person) who, within 18 months after the date of enactment, enters into a binding contract for construction in the United States of two cruise ships, which contract shall provide for the construction of two cruise ships of equal or greater size than the cruise ship being operated by such person on the date of enactment and shall require the delivery of the first cruise ship no later than January 1, 2005, and the second cruise ship no later than January 1, 2008, may document with a coastwise endorsement a cruise ship constructed pursuant to this section and a foreign-built cruise ship otherwise in compliance with 46 U.S.C. sections 289, 883 and 12106 until such date which is twenty-four (24) months after the delivery of the second cruise ship or any subsequently delivered cruise ship: Provided further, That a person (including a related person with respect to that person) within the meaning of 46 U.S.C. section 801 may not operate a U.S.-flag foreign-built cruise ship, or any other cruise ship, in coastwise trade between or among the islands of Hawaii, upon execution of the contract referred to in this section and continuing throughout the life expectancy (as that term is used in 46 U.S.C. App 1125) of a newly constructed U.S. flag cruise ship referred to in this section, unless the cruise ship is operated by a person (including a related person with respect to that person) that is operating a cruise ship in coastwise trade between or among the islands of Hawaii on the date of enactment, except if any cruise ship constructed pursuant to this section operates in regular service other than between or among the islands of Hawaii: Provided further, That for purposes of this section the term "cruise ship" means a vessel that is at least 10,000 gross tons (as measured under chapter 143 of title 46, United States Code) and has berth or stateroom accommodations for at least 275 passengers: Provided further, That for purposes of this section, unless otherwise defined in this section, the term "person" means a corporation, partnership or association the controlling interest of which is owned by citizens of the United States within the meaning of 46 U.S.C. section 802(b): Provided further, That for purposes of this section the term "related person" means with respect to a person (i) a holding company, subsidiary, affiliate or association of the person and (ii) an officer, director, or agent of the person or of an entity referred to in (i): Provided further, That none of the funds provided in this or any other Act may be obligated for the tooling to construct or the construction of vessels addressed by this section.

SEC. 8110. The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees not later than November 15, 1997 an aviation safety plan outlining an appropriate level of navigational safety upgrades for all Department of Defense aircraft and the associated funding profile to install these upgrades in an expeditious manner.

SEC. 8111. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense shall obligate the funds provided for University Research Initiatives in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1997 (titles I through VIII under section 101(b) of Public Law 104-208) for the projects and in the amounts provided for in House Report 104-863 of the House of Representatives, 104th Congress, second session.

SEC. 8112. The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate, not later than April 15, 1998, a report on alternatives for current theater combat simulations: Provided, That this report shall be based on a review and evaluation by the Defense Science Board of the adequacy of the current models used by the Department of Defense for theater combat simulations, with particular emphasis on the tactical warfare (TACWAR) model and the ability of that model to adequately measure airpower, stealth, and other asymmetrical United States warfighting advantages, and shall include the recommendations of the Defense Science Board for improvements to current models and modeling techniques.

SEC. 8113. Effective on June 30, 1998, section 8106(a) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1997 (titles I through VIII of the matter under section 101(b) of Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat. 3009-111; 10 U.S.C. 113 note), is amended by striking out "\$3,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,000,000".

SEC. 8114. None of the funds appropriated in title IV of this Act may be used to procure end-items for delivery to military forces for operational training, operational use or inventory requirements: Provided, That this restriction does not apply to end-items used in development, prototyping, and test activities preceding and leading to acceptance for operational use: Provided further, That this restriction does not apply to programs funded within the National Foreign Intelligence Program: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that it is in the national security interest to do so.

SEC. 8115. It is the sense of the Congress that all member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) should contribute their proportionate share to pay for the costs of the Partnership for Peace program and for any future costs attributable to the expansion of NATO.

SEC. 8116. The budget of the President for fiscal year 1999 submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, and each annual budget request thereafter, shall include budget activity groups (known as "sub-activities") in the operation and maintenance accounts of the military departments and other appropriation accounts, as may be necessary, to separately identify all costs incurred by the Department of Defense to support the expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The budget justification materials submitted to Congress in support of the budget of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1999, and subsequent fiscal years, shall provide complete, detailed estimates for the incremental costs of such expansion.

SEC. 8117. None of the funds made available in this Act may be obligated or expended to enter into or renew a contract with a contractor that is subject to the reporting requirement set forth in subsection (d) of section 4212 of title 38, United States Code, but has not submitted the most recent report required by such subsection for 1997 or a subsequent year.

SEC. 8118. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to approve or license the

sale of the F-22 advanced tactical fighter to any foreign government.

SEC. 8119. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for the United States Man and the Biosphere Program, or related projects.

SEC. 8120. Up to \$4,500,000 of funds available to the Department of Defense may be available for the payment of claims for loss and damage to personal property suffered as a direct result of the flooding in the Red River Basin during April and May, 1997 by members of the Armed Forces residing in the vicinity of Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota, without regard to the provisions of section 3721(e) of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 8121. Of the total amount appropriated under title II for the Navy, the Secretary of the Navy shall make \$25,000,000 available for a program to demonstrate expanded use of multitechnology automated reader cards throughout the Navy and the Marine Corps, including demonstration of the use of the so-called "smartship" technology of the ship-to-shore work load/off load program.

SEC. 8122. (a) FINDINGS.—(1) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, at the Madrid summit, decided to admit three new members, the Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary.

(2) The President, on behalf of the United States endorsed and advocated the expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to include three additional members.

(3) The Senate will consider the ratification of instruments to approve the admissions of new members to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

(4) The United States has contributed more than \$20,000,000,000 since 1952 for infrastructure and support of the Alliance.

(5) In appropriations Acts considered by the Congress for fiscal year 1998, \$449,000,000 has been requested by the President for expenditures in direct support of United States participation in the Alliance.

(6) In appropriations Acts considered by the Congress for fiscal year 1998, \$9,983,300,000 has been requested by the President in support of United States military expenditures in North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of Defense shall identify and report to the congressional defense committees not later than October 1, 1997—

(1) the amounts necessary, by appropriation account, for all anticipated costs to the United States for the admission of the Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for the fiscal years 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002; and

(2) any new commitments or obligations entered into or assumed by the United States in association with the admission of new members to the Alliance, to include the deployment of United States military personnel, the provision of defense articles or equipment, training activities and the modification and construction of military facilities.

SEC. 8123. (a) The Secretary of Defense may, on a case-by-case basis, waive with respect to a foreign country each limitation on the procurement of defense items from foreign sources provided in law if the Secretary determines that the application of the limitation with respect to that country would invalidate cooperative programs entered into between the Department of Defense and the foreign country, or would invalidate reciprocal trade agreements for the procurement of defense items entered into under section 2531 of title 10, United States Code, and the country does not discriminate against the same or similar defense items produced in the United States for that country.

(b) Subsection (a) applies with respect to—

(1) contracts and subcontracts entered into on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) options for the procurement of items that are exercised after such date under contracts that are entered into before such date if the option prices are adjusted for any reason other than the application of a waiver granted under subsection (a).

(c) Subsection (a) does not apply to a limitation regarding construction of warships, ball and roller bearings, and clothing or textile materials as defined by section 11 (chapters 50-65) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule and products classified under headings 4010, 4202, 4203, 6401 through 6406, 6505, 7019, and 9404.

SEC. 8124. It is the sense of Congress that should the Senate ratify NATO enlargement, that the proportional cost of the United States share of the NATO common budget should not increase, and that if any NATO member does not pay its share, the United States shall not pay either.

SEC. 8125. Congress finds that the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission directed the transfer of only 10 electro-magnetic test environment systems from Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, to Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada.

SEC. 8126. (a) FINDINGS.—(1) The Department of Defense budget is insufficient to fulfill all the requirements on the unfunded priorities lists of the military services and defense agencies;

(2) the documented printing expenses of the Department of Defense amount to several hundred million dollars per year, and a similar amount of undocumented printing expenses may be included in external defense contracts;

(3) printing in two or more colors generally increases costs;

(4) the Joint Committee on Printing of the Congress of the United States has established regulations intended to protect taxpayers from extravagant Government printing expenses;

(5) the Government Printing and Binding Regulations published by the Joint Committee on Printing direct that "... it is the responsibility of the head of any department, independent office or establishment of the Government to assure that all multicolor printing shall contribute demonstrable value toward achieving a greater fulfillment of the ultimate end-purpose of whatever printed item in which it is included.";

(6) the Department of Defense publishes a large number of brochures, calendars, and other products in which the use of multicolor printing does not appear to meet the demonstrably valuable contribution requirement of the Joint Committee on Printing, but instead appears to be used primarily for decorative effect; and

(7) the Department of Defense could save resources for higher priority needs by reducing printing expenses.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—Therefore, it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Secretary of Defense should ensure that the printing costs of the Department of Defense and military services are held to the lowest amount possible;

(2) the Department of Defense should strictly comply with the Printing and Binding Regulations published by the Joint Committee on Printing of the Congress of the United States;

(3) the Department of Defense budget submission for fiscal year 1999 should reflect the savings that will result from the stricter printing guidelines in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 8127. Of the funds provided in title III of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104-61), \$62,000,000 are rescinded, and of the funds provided in title IV of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1997 (as contained in section 101(b) of Public Law 104-208), \$38,000,000 are rescinded: Provided, That such rescissions shall not be made

before July 1, 1998: Provided further, That not later than June 1, 1998, the Undersecretary of Defense (Comptroller) shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees listing the specific programs, projects and activities proposed for rescission subject to the provisions of this section.

SEC. 8128. Section 303(e) of the 1997 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Recovery from Natural Disasters, and for Overseas Peacekeeping Efforts, Including Those in Bosnia (Public Law 105-18; 111 Stat. 168) is struck and the following is inserted in lieu thereof:

"(e) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—The Secretary may use funds available in the Defense Working Capital Fund for the payment of the costs of utilities, maintenance and repair, and improvements entered into under the lease under this section."

SEC. 8129. Subject to amounts appropriated under the heading "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy" in this Act for the New Attack Submarine Program, and notwithstanding any provisions of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 and of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 to the contrary, and notwithstanding section 2304(k) of title 10, United States Code, and the policy set forth in paragraph (1) of that section, the Secretary of the Navy may enter into a contract during fiscal year 1998 for the necessary procurement of four submarines under the New Attack Submarine Program with one of the two shipbuilders which are party to the Team Agreement between Electric Boat Corporation and Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company dated February 25, 1997, that was submitted to the Congress by the Secretary of the Navy on March 31, 1997, as the prime contractor on the condition such prime contractor enter into one or more subcontracts (under such prime contract) with the other shipbuilder which is a party to such Team Agreement as contemplated in such Team Agreement, with such contract providing for construction of the first submarine in fiscal year 1998 and for the advance construction and advance procurement of material for the second, third, and fourth submarines in fiscal year 1998: Provided, That such prime contract shall provide that if such contract is terminated, the United States shall not be liable for termination costs in excess of the total amount appropriated for the New Attack Submarine Program.

SEC. 8130. In addition to the amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, \$3,000,000 is hereby appropriated for "Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide", and shall be made available only for the establishment of the "21st Century National Security Study Group" (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Study Group"): Provided, That these funds may be obligated only upon the completion of a memorandum of agreement between the Secretary of Defense (after consultation with the President), the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the Senate, and the Minority Leader of the Senate: Provided further, That this memorandum of agreement will set forth the scope of the Group's work, as well as its charter, composition, authorities, lifespan, and products to be generated: Provided further, That this memorandum of agreement shall be completed not later than December 15, 1997.

SEC. 8131. (a) PANEL TO REVIEW LONG RANGE AIR POWER.—(1) There is hereby established an independent panel to evaluate the adequacy of current planning for United States long-range air power and the requirement for continued low-rate production of B-2 stealth bombers.

(2) The panel shall be composed of nine members appointed as follows:

(A) Two members shall be named by the President;

(B) Two members shall be named by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(C) One member shall be named by the minority leader of the House of Representatives;

(D) Two members shall be named by the majority leader of the Senate;

(E) One member shall be named by the minority leader of the Senate; and

(F) One member, will serve as chairman of the panel, shall be named by the President.

(b) FUNCTIONS OF PANEL.—(1) Not later than March 1, 1998, the panel shall submit to the President and Congress a report containing its conclusions and recommendations concerning the appropriate B-2 bomber force and specifically stating its recommendation on whether additional funds for the B-2 should be used for continued low-rate production of the B-2 or for upgrades to improve deployability, survivability and maintainability.

(2) As part of its evaluation and review, the panel shall consider, but not be limited to, the following:

(A) Scenarios involving no warning time and little warning time from potential adversaries;

(B) The make-up of the current bomber fleet and expected attrition to that fleet over the next fifteen years;

(C) The potential effect of additional B-2 bombers on deterrence;

(D) The potential effect of additional B-2 bombers in the "halt phase" of a conflict;

(E) The potential of a biological or chemical "lock-out" of tactical U.S. assets by future adversaries and the effect of additional B-2 bombers toward mitigating such a tactic;

(F) Trade-offs between additional B-2 bombers and other programmed DOD assets in meeting the scenarios described in subsections (b)(2)(A) through (b)(2)(E) above;

(G) The desirability of an increased rate of purchase of precision-guided munitions for aircraft in the existing B-2 fleet;

(H) The desirability of improving the low observable characteristics of the existing B-2 fleet; and

(I) The affordability of additional B-2 bombers in the context of projected levels of future defense funding.

(c) PANEL ADMINISTRATION.—(1) The members of the panel shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter 1 of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the panel.

(2) Upon the request of the chairman of the panel, the Secretary of Defense may detail to the panel, on a nonreimbursable basis, personnel of the Department of Defense to assist the panel in carrying out its duties. The Secretary of Defense shall furnish to the panel such administrative and support services as may be requested by the chairman of the panel and shall ensure that all appropriate actions are taken to preserve the options of the President until the panel submits its report under subsection (b)(1).

(d) FUNDING.—The Secretary of Defense shall, upon the request of the panel, make available to the panel such amounts as the panel may require to carry out its duties under this section.

(e) TERMINATION OF THE PANEL.—The panel shall terminate 30 days after the date on which it submits its report under subsection (b)(1).

SEC. 8132. None of the funds in this Act may be made available for the deployment of United States armed forces in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina after June 30, 1998, unless the President, after consultation with the bipartisan leadership of the Senate and the House of Rep-

resentatives, transmits to the Congress not later than May 15, 1998 a certification that the continued presence of United States armed forces is required in order to meet the national security interests of the United States: Provided, That such certification shall specify the following aspects of any deployment beyond June 30, 1998—

(1) The reasons why such deployment is in the national interest;

(2) The number of United States military personnel to be deployed in and around the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslavia;

(3) The expected duration of any such deployment;

(4) The mission and objectives of United States military forces deployed in and around the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslavia;

(5) The exit strategy for United States forces engaged in such deployment;

(6) The costs associated with any deployment beyond June 30, 1998; and

(7) The impact of such deployment on the morale, retention, and effectiveness of U.S. forces:

Provided further, That concurrent with said certification, the President shall submit a supplemental appropriations request for such amounts as are necessary for any continued deployment beyond June 30, 1998: Provided further, That nothing in this section shall be deemed to restrict the authority of the President under the Constitution to protect the lives of United States citizens.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1998".

And the Senate agree to the same.

BILL YOUNG,
JOSEPH M. MCDADE,
JERRY LEWIS,
JOE SKEEN,
DAVID L. HOBSON,
HENRY BONILLA,
GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT,
Jr.,
ERNEST ISTOOK,
RANDY "DUKE"
CUNNINGHAM,
BOB LIVINGSTON,
JOHN P. MURTHA,
NORM DICKS

(except on amendment dealing with the B-2 bomber.),

W.G. BILL HEFNER,
MARTIN OLAV SABO,
JULIAN C. DIXON,
PETER J. VISCLOSKEY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

TED STEVENS,
THAD COCHRAN,
ARLEN SPECTER,
PETE DOMENICI,
CHRISTOPHER S. BOND,
MITCH MCCONNELL,
RICHARD SHELBY,
JUDD GREGG,
KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON,
DANIEL K. INOUE,
ROBERT BYRD,
PATRICK J. LEAHY,
DALE BUMPERS,
FRANK R. LAUTENBERG,
BYRON L. DORGAN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2266), making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes,

submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

The conference agreement on the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1998, incorporates some of the provisions of both the House and Senate versions of the bill. The language and allocations set forth in House Report 105-206 and Senate Report 105-45 should be complied with unless specifically addressed in the accompanying bill and statement of the managers to the contrary.

Senate Amendment: The Senate deleted the entire House bill after the enacting clause and inserted the Senate bill. The conference agreement includes a revised bill.

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

The conferees agree that for the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Def-

icit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177) as amended by the balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Reaffirmation Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-119) and by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-508), the term program, project, and activity for appropriations contained in this Act shall be defined as the most specific level of budget items identified in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1998, the accompanying House and Senate Committee reports, the conference report and accompanying joint explanatory statement of the managers of the Committee of Conference, the related classified annexes and reports, and the P-1 and R-1 budget justification documents as subsequently modified by Congressional action. The following exception to the above definition shall apply:

for the Military Personnel and the Operation and Maintenance accounts, the term "program, project, and activity" is defined

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
Active personnel:				
Army	\$20,492,257	\$20,445,381	\$20,426,457	\$20,452,057
Navy	16,501,118	16,504,911	16,508,218	16,493,518
Marine Corps	6,147,599	6,141,635	6,148,899	6,137,899
Air Force	17,145,556	17,044,874	17,206,056	17,102,120
Reserve personnel:				
Army	2,024,446	2,045,615	2,037,046	2,032,046
Navy	1,375,401	1,377,249	1,374,901	1,376,601
Marine Corps	381,070	391,953	384,770	391,770
Air Force	814,936	814,772	815,745	815,915
National Guard Personnel:				
Army	3,200,667	3,245,387	3,446,867	3,333,867
Air Force	1,319,712	1,331,417	1,334,712	1,334,714
Total, Military Personnel	69,411,762	69,343,194	69,683,671	69,470,505

PERSONNEL UNDERSTRENGTH

The conferees recommend a total reduction of \$303,200,000 to the services military personnel accounts due to lower than estimated end strengths during fiscal year 1997. The conferees understand that the Services will begin fiscal year 1998 with fewer personnel on-board than originally budgeted, therefore, the requirements for pays and allowances of personnel are overstated. A summary of the understrength reductions is shown in the table below:

	(In thousands of dollars)
Army	-\$240,000
Navy	-10,000
Marine Corps	-3,600
Air Force	-44,600
Army Reserve	-5,000
Total	-303,200

FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES

The fiscal year 1998 budget request included reductions in the size of Primary Aircraft Authorized (PAA) levels for Air Force B-52's, and Air Force Reserve and Air Na-

as the appropriations accounts contained in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act. At the time the President submits his budget for fiscal year 1999, the conferees direct the Department of Defense to transmit to the congressional defense committees budget justification documents to be known as the "M-1" and "O-1" which shall identify, at the budget activity, activity group, and subactivity group level, the amounts requested by the President to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance in any budget request, or amended budget request, for fiscal year 1999.

TITLE I—MILITARY PERSONNEL

The conferees agree to the following amounts and end strength totals for the Military Personnel accounts as follows:

tional Guard C-130's units. The conferees recommend restoring these aircraft levels during fiscal year 1998. In addition, the conferees recommend adding funds to support the Air Force Reserve's WC-130 Weather Reconnaissance mission, and Navy Reserve LAMPS squadrons. In total, the conferees recommend an additional \$11,779,000 in the military personnel accounts and \$64,373,000 in the services Operations and Maintenance accounts for personnel and support costs of these units. A summary of the funds provided follows:

	Military personnel	O&M	Procurement	Total
Air Force, B-52's	4,500	42,400	10,400	57,300
Air Force Reserve, C-130's	1,409	6,780		8,189
Air National Guard C-130's	4,000	13,063		17,063
Air Force Reserve, WC-130 Weather Reconnaissance	170	830		1,000
Navy/Navy Reserve, Magic Lantern	1,700	1,300		3,000
Total	11,779	64,373	10,400	86,552

FOREIGN CURRENCY SAVINGS

The budget request reduces the active duty military personnel accounts by \$62,000,000 for foreign currency savings due to favorable fluctuations in overseas exchange rates. The conferees understand that there are additional savings and recommend a further reduction of \$16,000,000 to the personnel accounts, for a total foreign currency reduction of \$78,000,000.

CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS FUNDING

The fiscal year 1998 budget request recommended \$213,600,000 for pay and allowances of military personnel in the "Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund", for cost of operations in Bosnia during fiscal year 1998. The conferees agree to the realignment of these funds into the Services military personnel accounts.

TEMPORARY EARLY RETIREMENT AUTHORITY

The conferees recommend a total of \$126,902,000 for Army and Air Force Temporary Early Retirement Authority. Of this amount, the conferees agree to restore \$36,902,000, the budget request, for Army separation payments. However, due to enlisted understrength projections, the conferees recommend \$90,000,000, a reduction of \$57,836,000 from the budget request, for Air Force separation payments.

ACTIVE END STRENGTH

(Fiscal year 1998)

	Budget	Conference	Conference vs. budget
Army	495,000	495,000	
Navy	390,802	390,802	
Marine Corps	174,000	174,000	
Air Force	371,577	371,699	+122
Total, Active Personnel	1,431,379	1,431,501	+122

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	House	Senate	Conference
Basic Allowance for Quarters	10,326		
Foreign Currency Savings	-4,000		-9,000
Temporary Early Retirement Program	-36,902		
Service Academies Foreign Students	-1,000		-1,000
Personnel Understrength Savings	-183,100		-240,000
Family Separation Allowance	9,600		9,600
Contingency Operations Transfer—Bosnia	158,200		158,200
End Strength Reduction		-266,000	
Additional Recruiting Support		42,000	42,000
Total, Military Personnel, Army	-46,876	-65,800	-40,200

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]			
	House	Senate	Conference
Basic Allowance for Quarters	9,393		
Foreign Currency Savings	-1,000		-3,000
Service Academies Foreign Students	-1,000		-1,000
Personnel Understrength Savings	-10,000		-10,000
Unemployment Compensation Savings	-10,000		-10,000
Family Separation Allowance	9,300		9,300
Contingency Operations Transfer-Bosnia	7,100	7,100	7,100
Total, Military Personnel, Navy	3,793	7,100	-7,600

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]			
	House	Senate	Conference
Basic Allowance for Quarters	2,736		
Foreign Currency Savings			-1,000
Personnel Understrength Savings	-3,600		-3,600
Family Separation Allowance	-3,600		-3,600
Unemployment Compensation Savings	-10,000		-10,000
Contingency Operations Transfer-Bosnia	1,300	1,300	1,300
Total, Military Personnel, Marine Corps	-5,964	1,300	-9,700

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]			
	House	Senate	Conference
Basic Allowance for Quarters	8,654		
Temporary Early Retirement Program	-147,836		-57,836
Foreign Currency Savings	-1,000		-3,000
Service Academies Foreign Students	-1,000		-1,000
Personnel Understrength Savings	-18,000		-44,600
Family Separation Allowance	2,500		2,500
Contingency Operations Transfer-Bosnia	47,000	47,000	47,000
B-52 Force Structure		4,500	4,500
Total, Military Personnel, Air Force	-109,682	51,500	-52,436

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES

The conferees agree to provide \$9,284,911,000 in Reserve personnel appropriations, \$9,310,912,000 in Operation and maintenance appropriations, and \$653,000,000 in the National Guard and Reserve Equipment appropriation. These funds support a Selected Reserve strength of 892,597 as shown below.

RESERVE STRENGTHS

	Fiscal year 1998		
	Budget	Conference	Conference vs. Budget
Selected Reserve:			
Army Reserve	208,000	208,000	

	Fiscal year 1998		
	Budget	Conference	Conference vs. Budget
O&M. ARMY	17,049,484	17,078,218	16,913,473
TRANSFER—STOCKPILE	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)
O&M. NAVY	21,508,130	21,779,365	21,576,419
TRANSFER—STOCKPILE	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)
O&M. MARINE CORPS	2,301,345	2,598,032	2,328,535
O&M. AIR FORCE	18,817,785	18,740,167	18,592,385
TRANSFER—STOCKPILE	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)
O&M. DEFENSEWIDE	10,390,938	10,053,956	10,399,638
O&M. ARMY RESERVE	1,192,891	1,207,891	1,212,891
O&M. NAVY RESERVE	834,711	924,711	834,211
O&M. MARINE CORPS RESERVE	110,366	119,266	110,366
O&M. AIR FORCE RESERVE	1,624,420	1,635,250	1,631,200

Fiscal year 1998

	Budget	Conference	Conference vs. Budget
Navy Reserve	94,294	94,326	+32
Marine Corps Reserve	42,000	42,000	
Air Force Reserve	73,431	73,598	+167
Army National Guard	366,516	366,516	
Air National Guard	107,377	108,157	+780
Total	891,618	892,597	+979
AGR/TARS:			
Army Reserve	11,500	11,500	
Navy Reserve	16,136	16,168	+32
Marine Corps Reserve	2,559	2,559	
Air Force Reserve	963	963	
Army National Guard	22,310	22,310	
Air National Guard	10,616	10,671	+55
Total	64,084	64,171	+87
Technicians:			
Army Reserve	6,501	6,501	
Navy Reserve	9,622	9,659	+37
Army National Guard	25,250	25,250	
Air National Guard	22,968	23,068	+100
Total	64,341	64,478	+137

RETENTION OF MILITARY LEAVE FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

The conferees reject the budget request proposal to eliminate military leave for those members of the Reserve components who are Federal employees.

RESERVE MOBILIZATION INCOME INSURANCE PROGRAM

The conferees include language in section 8005 of the general provisions which provides the Department of Defense reprogramming authority to meet its financial obligations with respect to the termination of this program in the absence of a supplemental appropriation.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]			
	House	Senate	Conference
Unit Readiness/Training	8,000		
Basic Allowance for Quarters	569		
Reserve Duty Drill Pay	20,400	20,400	20,400
Health Scholarship Stipend	-7,800	-7,800	-7,800
Personnel Understrength Savings			-5,000
Total, Reserve Personnel, Army	21,169	12,600	7,600

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]			
	House	Senate	Conference
Basic Allowance for Quarters	648		
Reserve Duty Drill Pay	8,500	8,500	8,500
Health Scholarship Stipend	-9,000	-9,000	-9,000
Magic Lantern Aircraft	1,700		1,700
Total, Reserve Personnel, Navy	1,848	-500	1,200

[In thousands of dollars]

NAVY RESERVE FORCES

The conferees concur in the House direction regarding Navy Reserve Forces.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]			
	House	Senate	Conference
Annual Training/School Tours	7,000		7,000
Basic Allowance for Quarters	183		
Reserve Duty Drill Pay	3,700	3,700	3,700
Total, Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps	10,883	3,700	10,700

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]			
	House	Senate	Conference
Basic Allowance for Quarters	266		
Reserve Duty Drill Pay	8,200	8,200	8,200
Health Scholarship Stipend	-8,800	-8,800	-8,800
WC-130 Weather Reconnaissance	170		170
C-130 Force Structure		1,409	1,409
Total, Reserve Personnel, Air Force	-164	809	979

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]			
	House	Senate	Conference
School/Special Training	10,000	115,000	40,000
Basic Allowance for Quarters	1,520		
Reserve Duty Drill Pay	33,200	33,200	33,200
Annual Training		33,000	15,000
Inactive Duty Training		20,000	10,000
Initial Entry Training		35,000	30,000
Bonus/Transition Benefits		10,000	5,000
Total, National Guard Personnel, Army	44,720	246,200	133,200

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]			
	House	Senate	Conference
Basic Allowance for Quarters	705		
Reserve Duty Drill Pay	11,000	11,000	11,000
C-130 Force Structure		4,000	4,000
Total, National Guard Personnel, Air Force	11,705	15,000	15,000

TITLE II—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

A summary of the conference agreement on the items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
17,049,484	17,078,218	16,913,473	16,754,306	
(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	
21,508,130	21,779,365	21,576,419	21,617,766	
(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	
2,301,345	2,598,032	2,328,535	2,372,635	
18,817,785	18,740,167	18,592,385	18,492,883	
(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	
10,390,938	10,053,956	10,399,638	10,639,740	
1,192,891	1,207,891	1,212,891	1,207,891	
834,711	924,711	834,211	921,711	
110,366	119,266	110,366	116,366	
1,624,420	1,635,250	1,631,200	1,632,030	

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
O&M, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	2,258,932	2,313,632	2,449,932	2,419,632
O&M, AIR NATIONAL GUARD	2,991,219	2,995,719	3,010,282	3,013,282

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND	1,467,500	1,855,400	1,889,000	1,884,000
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES	6,952	6,952	6,952	6,952
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	377,337	377,337	375,337	375,337
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	277,500	277,500	275,500	275,500
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	378,900	378,900	376,900	376,900
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE-WIDE	27,900	27,900	26,900	26,900
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USIC DEFENSE SITES	202,300	202,300	242,300	242,300
OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID	80,130	55,557	40,130	47,130
FORMER SOVIET UNION THREAT REDUCTION	382,200	284,700	382,200	382,200
QUALITY OF LIFE ENHANCEMENTS, DEFENSE			100,000	360,000
GRAND TOTAL, O&M	82,280,940	82,912,753	82,774,551	82,895,461

REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE

The conferees are concerned about the extensive backlog of real property maintenance in the Department of Defense and the effect this has on the morale of U.S. service personnel. Accordingly, the conferees agree to provide a total of \$724,620,000, of which \$360,000,000 is provided in the Quality of Life Enhancements, Defense account. The conferees also agree that, of the funds for real property maintenance provided within Operation and Maintenance, Army at \$15,000,000 shall be used for demolition requirements previously identified by the Department of the Army. In the case of real property maintenance funding provided directly to the services' Operation and maintenance accounts, the conferees agree the Department of Defense should provide written notification to the congressional defense committees for transfers of greater than \$15,000,000 to or from the total real property maintenance amount provided to each service.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE BUDGET EXECUTION DATA

The conferees support the position expressed in the House report accompanying the Defense Appropriations bill for fiscal year 1998 requiring the Department of Defense to provide the congressional defense committees with quarterly budget execution data. Such data should be provided not later than forty-five days past the close of each quarter of the fiscal year, and should provide data for each O-1 budget activity, activity group, and subactivity for each of the active, defense-wide, reserve and national guard components. These reports should also include: the budget request and actual obligations for each O-1 budget activity, activity group, and subactivity; the DoD distribution of any unallocated congressional adjustments to the budget request to each budget activity, activity group, and subactivity group; and, adjustments to each budget activity, activity group and subactivity group resulting from DoD reprogramming actions.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE REPROGRAMMING

The conferees agree that proposed transfers of funds between O-1 budget activities in excess of \$15,000,000 are subject to normal, prior approval reprogramming procedures.

The Department should also follow prior approval reprogramming procedures for the cumulative value of transfers in excess of \$15,000,000 into or out of the following O-1 subactivity groups.

Operation and Maintenance, Army

Depot maintenance.

Operation and maintenance, Navy

Aircraft depot maintenance, ship depot maintenance, and Intermediate maintenance.

Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps

Depot maintenance.

The conferees further direct the Secretary of the Air Force to identify in separate budget subactivities depot maintenance for budget activity one and budget activity two in the fiscal year 1999 budget request and subsequent budget requests. In addition, due to continuing concerns about force readiness and the apparent diversion of Operation and maintenance funds, the conferees agree that the Department should provide written notification of the congressional defense committees for the cumulative value of any and all transfers in excess of \$15,000,000 from or into the following budget activities and subactivity group categories:

Operation and maintenance, Army

Land Forces: Divisions, Corps combat forces, Corps support forces, Echelon above corps forces, Land forces operations support; Land Forces Readiness: Land forces depot maintenance.

Operation and maintenance, Navy

Air Operations: Mission and other flight operations; Fleet air training, Aircraft depot maintenance; Ship Operations: Mission and other ship operations, Ship operational support and training, Intermediate maintenance, Ship depot maintenance.

Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps

Expeditionary Forces: Operational forces, depot maintenance.

Operation and maintenance, Air Force

Air Operations: Primary combat forces, Primary combat weapons, Air operations training; Mobility Operations: Airlift operations, payments to the transportation business area.

DEFENSE COMPUTER INVESTIGATIONS TRAINING PROGRAM

COMPUTER FORENSICS LAB

The conferees support the Department of Defense efforts to improve information security and investigative capabilities related to computer crimes. The conferees urge the Department of Defense to allocate \$8,500,000 of the funds available in Operation and Maintenance, Navy and \$2,700,000 available in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force to improve capabilities in this area. Further, the conferees direct that the Department of Defense fully fund these activities in the fiscal year 1999 budget request.

CHEMICAL-BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE FUNDING

The conferees recommend that the Department of Defense use existing facilities with explosives ranges capable of handling large blasts and existing instructional and research programs in response to blast, radiological, biological and chemical threats.

DISTANCE EDUCATION

The conferees recognize that in recent nationwide surveys, one out of three homeless men identifies himself as a military veteran. The conferees further recognize that a significant percentage of the thousands of men and women leaving the armed forces each year are doing so without having earned either an associates or bachelors degree. This lack of formal education credentials may be making it more difficult for veterans to secure good jobs following their military service. Therefore, the conferees encourage the Department to explore distance education initiatives that could assist active duty personnel and their family members, DoD civilian employees and veterans in pursuing college-level degrees. These distance education degree-granting initiatives must be portable so that they can be pursued regardless of changes of duty station.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE FUEL STORAGE TANKS

The conferees support Department of Defense efforts to develop and install environmentally safe fuel storage tanks. Accordingly, the conferees direct that \$2,000,000 of the funds in Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps, and \$2,000,000 of the funds made available in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force be used to support such efforts.

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

The conferees are aware of communications between the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Department of Defense concerning future development of certain lands on the island of Tinian in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands under lease to the United States. Accordingly, the conferees believe the Secretary of Defense should consider a development plan approved by the Government of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to be a "Permitted Use" within the meaning of Article 1, Subsection D of the Leaseback and Disposal Agreement between the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the United States of America dated August 4, 1994, provided that (1) such a plan has been approved by the Government of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and (2) the plan does not preclude use of the land for urgent military purposes.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
100 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY				
150 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
200 LAND FORCES				
250 DIVISIONS	1,221,794	1,267,007	1,161,494	1,173,494
300 CORPS COMBAT FORCES	350,942	350,942	327,242	332,942
350 CORPS SUPPORT FORCES	323,190	323,190	323,190	323,190
400 ECHELON ABOVE CORPS FORCES	440,542	440,542	440,542	440,542
450 LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	658,067	658,067	658,067	658,067
500 LAND FORCES READINESS				
550 FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	898,356	898,356	898,356	898,356
600 LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	346,651	346,651	346,651	346,651
650 LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	637,044	806,744	701,044	780,244
700 LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT				
750 BASE SUPPORT	2,417,712	2,441,712	2,417,712	2,440,712
800 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	693,328	693,328	743,328	693,328
850 MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	130,012	130,012	131,212	131,212
900 UNIFIED COMMANDS	70,620	70,620	63,620	52,620
950 MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES	179,864	185,264	179,864	179,864
955 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS, UNDISTRIBUTED			1,800	
1045 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	8,368,122	8,612,435	8,394,122	8,451,222
1050 BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: MOBILIZATION				
1100 MOBILITY OPERATIONS				
1200 STRATEGIC MOBILIZATION	317,241	317,241	317,241	317,241
1250 WAR RESERVE ACTIVITIES	171,100	171,100	171,100	171,100
1300 INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	78,103	59,099	78,103	59,099
1350 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	566,444	547,440	566,444	547,440
1400 BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING				
1450 ACCESSING TRAINING				
1500 OFFICER ACQUISITION	63,992	62,592	63,992	62,592
1550 RECRUIT TRAINING	12,620	12,620	12,620	12,620
1600 ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	14,723	14,723	14,723	14,723
1650 RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	113,128	113,128	113,578	113,578
1700 BASE SUPPORT (ACADEMY ONLY)	72,470	72,470	72,470	72,470
1750 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY (ACADEMY ONLY)	28,123	28,123	28,123	28,123
1800 BASIC SKILL/ADVANCE TRAINING				
1850 SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	217,202	217,202	217,202	217,202
1900 FLIGHT TRAINING	213,906	213,906	227,906	224,906
1950 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	69,594	69,594	69,594	69,594
2000 TRAINING SUPPORT	484,484	484,484	482,484	479,484
2050 BASE SUPPORT (OTHER TRAINING)	897,433	897,433	897,433	897,433
2100 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY (OTHER TRAINING)	321,089	321,089	350,089	321,089
2150 RECRUITING/OTHER TRAINING				
2200 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	222,718	229,718	241,718	235,718
2250 EXAMINING	75,922	75,922	75,922	75,922
2300 OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	94,364	94,364	94,364	94,364
2350 CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	81,481	78,629	81,481	81,481
2400 JUNIOR ROTC	73,439	74,189	73,439	74,189
2450 BASE SUPPORT (RECRUITING LEASES), 163,010	163,010	163,010	163,010	163,010
2500 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	3,219,698	3,223,196	3,280,148	3,238,498
2550 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
2600 SECURITY PROGRAMS				
2650 SECURITY PROGRAMS	366,085	366,085	366,085	366,085
2700 LOGISTICS OPERATIONS				
2750 SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	531,326	531,326	531,326	531,326
2800 CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	405,371	405,371	405,371	405,371
2850 LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	253,138	286,338	275,038	289,138
2900 AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	369,407	369,407	369,407	369,407
2950 SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT				
3000 ADMINISTRATION	294,972	246,971	294,972	246,372
3050 SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	620,825	620,825	632,825	626,825
3100 MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	152,437	152,437	152,437	152,437
3150 OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	155,307	155,307	155,307	155,307
3200 OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	593,446	595,446	529,485	531,485
3250 ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES	151,092	151,092	151,092	151,092
3300 REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	63,526	63,526	63,526	63,526
3350 BASE SUPPORT	667,779	624,279	667,779	623,779
3400 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	131,528	131,528	145,028	135,028
3550 SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS				
3600 INTERNATIONAL MILITARY HEADQUARTERS	270,413	270,413	255,413	255,413
3650 MISC SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	34,568	34,568	34,568	34,568
3700 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	5,061,220	5,004,919	5,029,759	4,937,159
3710 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS UNDISTRIBUTED		-6,895		-6,895
3715 CIVILIAN PERSONNEL UNDERSTRENGTH		-33,300	-131,000	-96,400
3720 GENERAL REDUCTION, NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE FUND	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000
3730 FOREIGN CURRENCY FLUCTUATION/BUDGET AMEND	-116,000	-135,000	-135,000	-167,000
3770 INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		-25,000		-25,000
3785 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE		232,000		98,812
3787 ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS			-41,000	-41,000
3790 TDY EXPENSES		-19,930		-22,930
3795 QDR CIVILIAN PERSONNEL REDUCTIONS		-140,347		-70,000
3800 CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER—SWA		-80,300		
3815 NON-BRAC CARETAKER STATUS		-51,000		-40,000
3835 MEMORIAL EVENTS				400
4100 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY	17,049,484	17,078,218	16,913,473	16,754,306
4150 TRANSFER	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)
4200 TOTAL FUNDING AVAILABLE	(17,099,484)	(17,128,218)	(16,963,473)	(16,804,306)

ADJUSTMENTS TO BUDGET ACTIVITIES

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces:	
250 Readiness Training—NTC Rotation Shortfall	30,000
250 Parachute Maintenance and Repair	2,000
250 Contingency Operations Transfer	-80,300
300 Hunter UAV	12,000
300 Flying Hour Program	-30,000
650 Depot Maintenance—Other	143,200
750 Organizational Clothing and Equipment (Increment I)	20,000
750 Range Safe System	1,700
750 Ft. Irwin, George AFB Airhead	1,300
850 USARPAC Reserve Component Integration	1,200
900 JCS Exercises and Headquarters Reduction	-18,000
Budget Activity 2: Mobilization:	
1300 Industrial Preparedness—Nominal Growth	-19,004
Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting:	
1500 Service Academies—Foreign Students	-1,400
1650 Army Air Battle Captain Program	450
1900 Army Pilot Modernization Program	11,000
2000 Training Infrastructure Reduction	-5,000
2200 Recruiting—Enlisted Advertising	7,000
2200 Recruiter Support	3,500
2200 Recruiting—College Loan Repayment Program	2,500
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities:	
2400 Indiana University Northwest JROTC Mentoring Program	750
2850 Army Logistics Automation	20,000
2850 Central Logistics—SSTS, Depot Maintenance, SDT	16,000

3000 Headquarters and Administrative Activity Reduction	-48,600
3050 SBIS	6,000
3200 Army Conservation and Ecosystem Management	3,000
3200 Eisenhower Center	2,000
3200 Pentagon Reservation Transfer	-66,961
3350 Laser-Leveling	1,000
3350 FEMP	-45,000
3400 Rock Island Arsenal Bridge	3,500
3600 International Military Headquarters	-15,000
Undistributed:	
3710 Classified Undistributed ..	-6,895
3715 Civilian Personnel Understrength	-96,400
3730 Foreign Currency Fluctuation	-51,000
3770 High Risk Automation Systems	-25,000
3785 Real Property Maintenance	98,812
3787 Revised Economic Assumptions	-41,000
3790 TDY Expenses	-22,930
3795 QDR—Civilian Personnel Reductions	-70,000
3815 Non-BRAC Caretaker Status	-40,000
3835 Capitol Memorial Events	400

DEPOT MAINTENANCE

The conferees recommend increasing the Army depot maintenance funding by \$143,200,000 above the budget request. In addition, \$16,000,000 is provided in budget activity 4, Administration and Service-wide support to provide for transportation and warehousing costs associated with the increase in the funded depot maintenance program. The conferees remain concerned about backlogs in the repair and maintenance of communications and electronic equipment. Accordingly, \$43,500,000 of the total depot maintenance increase is allocated to the U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command Battlefield Communications Review program, for performance at Army depots, of the following workloads: \$21,000,000 for repair/maintenance of Mobile Subscriber Equipment shelters, prime movers, and ac-

cessories or support equipment; \$15,800,000 for the repair/maintenance of Non-Integrated Communications Secure and Integrated Communications Secure SINGARS radios and accessories or support equipment; and \$6,700,000 for the repair, maintenance or modification of the AN/TS-85 and AN/TSC-93 Tactical Satellite Communications Terminals, associated antenna systems, accessories or support equipment.

In addition, the conferees are concerned about the increasing backlog of depot maintenance workload associated with inventory drawdowns in support of contingency operations. Accordingly, the conferees recommend that the Army apply \$30,000,000 of the total increase to this workload.

ARMY LOGISTICS AUTOMATION

The House and Senate bills each addressed separate shortfalls totaling \$46,900,090 in Army Logistics Automation. The conferees agree to provide \$20,000,000 in Operations and Maintenance, Army and \$10,000,000 in Other Procurement, Army (LOGTECH) to support both these critical efforts.

AIR BATTLE CAPTAIN PROGRAM

The conferees concur with the funding provided for the continuation of the Air Battle Captain program, and direct that program continue to accept new students.

EISENHOWER CENTER

The conferees have provided \$2,000,000 only for the Eisenhower Center for military history and education efforts focusing on combat leadership, motivation, endurance and including historical exhibits, equipment, and the collection, transcribing, and cataloging of oral histories and written memoirs of combat veterans

NORTH STAR BOROUGH LANDFILL

Of the funds provided in this account, the conferees direct the Department of the Army to provide \$5,000,000 for developmental costs associated with the expansion of the North Star Borough landfill.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
4250 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY				
4300 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
4350 AIR OPERATIONS	2,101,423	2,423,423	2,035,663	2,357,663
4400 MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	667,112	667,112	682,112	682,112
4450 FLEET AIR TRAINING	58,087	58,087	58,087	58,087
4500 INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	73,248	73,248	73,248	73,248
4550 AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	716,300	865,300	1,012,094	782,094
4600 AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	21,575	21,575	21,575	21,575
4650 AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	789,892	789,892	789,892	789,892
4700 BASE SUPPORT	262,452	262,452	262,452	262,452
4750 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY			-7,500	-9,000
4760 JCS EXERCISES & HEADQUARTERS REDUCTION				
4800 SHIP OPERATIONS	2,130,636	2,130,636	2,117,112	2,117,112
4850 MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	735,660	735,660	735,660	735,660
4900 SHIP OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AND TRAINING	511,125	511,125	511,125	511,125
4950 INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	2,040,690	2,115,690	2,040,690	2,100,690
5000 SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	786,021	786,021	785,817	785,817
5050 SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	840,646	840,646	840,646	840,646
5100 BASE SUPPORT	245,904	245,904	245,904	245,904
5150 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY			-7,500	-9,000
5160 JCS EXERCISES & HEADQUARTERS REDUCTION				
5200 COMBAT OPERATIONS/HEADQUARTERS				
5250 COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	210,776	210,776	210,776	210,776
5300 ELECTRONIC WARFARE	7,763	7,763	7,763	7,763
5350 SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE	136,869	136,869	136,869	136,869
5400 WARFARE TACTICS	125,892	125,892	125,892	125,892
5450 OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	209,188	208,188	228,688	228,688
5500 COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	383,830	383,830	383,815	383,815
5550 EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	177,708	178,208	176,906	177,406
5600 DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	908	908	908	908
5650 BASE SUPPORT	317,266	317,266	317,266	317,266
5700 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	42,864	42,864	46,864	46,864
5710 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS UNDISTRIBUTED			5,500	
5750 WEAPONS SUPPORT				
5800 CRUISE MISSILE	92,462	92,482	92,482	92,482
5850 FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE	811,451	811,451	811,451	811,451
5900 IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	54,927	54,927	54,927	54,927

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
5950 WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	400,817	422,717	400,817	414,817
6000 BASE SUPPORT	71,540	71,540	71,540	71,540
6050 MAINTENANCE OF REAL ESTATE PROPERTY	27,516	27,516	30,016	27,516
6200 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	15,052,568	15,620,968	15,345,257	15,451,057
6250 BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: MOBILIZATION				
6300 READY RESERVE AND PREPOSITIONING FORCES				
6350 SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	455,030	455,030	454,948	454,948
6400 ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS				
6450 AIRCRAFT ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	3,081	3,081	3,081	3,081
6500 SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	701,583	701,583	701,583	701,583
6550 MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS				
6600 FLEET HOSPITAL PROGRAM	19,814	19,814	19,814	19,814
6650 INDUSTRIAL READINESS	29,196	703	29,196	15,196
6700 COAST GUARD SUPPORT	18,363	18,363	18,363	18,363
6750 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2:	1,227,067	1,198,574	1,226,985	1,212,985
6800 BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING				
6850 ACCESSION TRAINING				
6900 OFFICER ACQUISITIONS	69,274	67,874	69,274	67,874
6950 RECRUIT TRAINING	4,646	4,646	4,646	4,646
7000 RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	67,795	67,795	67,695	67,795
7050 BASE SUPPORT	57,605	57,605	57,605	57,605
7100 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	74,215	42,715	74,215	74,215
7150 BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING				
7200 SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	236,487	236,487	218,487	216,987
7250 FLIGHT TRAINING	314,790	314,790	314,790	314,790
7300 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	69,044	65,071	64,044	66,044
7350 TRAINING SUPPORT	135,051	137,051	122,051	122,551
7400 BASE SUPPORT	339,627	339,627	339,627	339,627
7450 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	95,601	95,601	104,101	95,601
7500 RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION				
7550 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	122,454	129,454	122,454	125,454
7600 OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	69,495	69,495	69,495	69,495
7650 CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	29,198	28,176	29,198	29,198
7700 JUNIOR ROTC	23,642	23,642	23,642	23,642
7750 BASE SUPPORT	445	445	445	445
7800 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	62	62	62	62
7850 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	1,709,431	1,680,536	1,681,931	1,676,031
7900 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
7950 SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT				
8000 ADMINISTRATION	574,305	535,225	545,494	497,194
8050 EXTERNAL RELATIONS	24,141	24,141	24,141	24,141
8100 CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSON MANAGEMENT	118,544	118,544	118,544	118,544
8150 MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSON MANAGEMENT	124,403	124,403	124,403	124,403
8200 OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	199,446	199,446	199,446	199,446
8250 SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	260,056	260,056	259,749	259,749
8300 BASE SUPPORT	197,537	197,537	197,537	197,537
8400 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	39,623	39,623	42,923	39,623
8450 LOGISTICS OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT				
8500 SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	149,675	149,675	149,675	149,675
8550 PLANNING, ENGINEERING AND DESIGN	258,779	258,779	258,779	258,779
8600 ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	491,003	495,003	491,003	493,003
8650 AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	271,149	271,149	271,149	271,149
8700 HULL MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SUPPORT	46,904	46,904	46,904	46,904
8750 COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEMS	41,547	41,547	41,547	41,547
8800 SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS	70,344	70,344	70,344	70,344
8850 BASE SUPPORT	152,606	152,606	152,606	152,606
8900 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	20,470	20,470	20,470	20,470
8950 SECURITY PROGRAMS				
9000 SECURITY PROGRAMS	536,691	536,691	536,691	536,691
9050 BASE SUPPORT	6,886	6,886	6,886	6,886
9100 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,520
9150 SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS				
9200 INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND AGENCIES	6,435	6,435	6,435	6,435
9350 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	3,592,064	3,531,984	3,568,246	3,491,646
9360 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS UNDISTRIBUTED		1,902		4,902
9365 INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		-19,000		-19,000
9370 GENERAL REDUCTION, NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE FUND	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000
9380 FOREIGN CURRENCY FLUCTUATION/BUDGET AMEND	-23,000	-23,000	-21,000	-29,000
9390 CIVILIAN PERSONNEL UNDERSTRENGTH		-108,300	-113,000	-16,000
9415 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE		5,500		3,300
9417 ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS			-62,000	-62,000
9420 OTHER CONTRACTS		-29,719		-29,719
9425 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE		98,540		14,924
9430 TDY EXPENSES		-12,060		-15,060
9435 QDR CIVILIAN PERSONNEL REDUCTIONS		-34,960		-17,000
9440 ASBESTOS ERADICATION		2,000		
9445 CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER—SWA		-84,900		
9450 MAGIC LANTERN		1,300		1,300
9750 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY	21,508,130	21,779,365	21,576,419	21,617,766
9800 TRANSFER	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)
9850 TOTAL FUNDING AVAILABLE	(21,558,130)	(21,829,365)	(21,626,419)	(21,667,766)

ADJUSTMENTS TO BUDGET ACTIVITIES
Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces:

4400 Flying Hour Program	322,000
4400 Contingency Operations	
Transfer	-65,760

4450 PMRF	15,000
4600 Depot Maintenance—Aviation Backlog	70,000
4600 Contingency Operations Transfer	-4,206
4760 JCS Exercises and Headquarters Reduction	-9,000
4850 Contingency Operations Transfer	-13,524
5000 Depot Maintenance—Unfunded Ship Availabilities	60,000

5050 Contingency Operations Transfer	-204
5160 JCS Exercises and Headquarters Reduction	-9,000
5450 Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command	19,500
5500 Contingency Operations Transfer	-15
5550 Reverse Osmosis Desalinators—Refurbishment	500

5550 Contingency Operations Transfer	-802
5950 Gun Weapon Overhaul and Support, Louisville	12,000
5950 Ship Self Defense System (SSDS) Equipment—Wallops Island	2,000
Budget Activity 2: Mobilization:	
6350 Contingency Operations Transfer	-82
6650 Industrial Preparedness—Nominal Growth	-14,000
Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting:	
6900 Service Academies—Foreign Students	-1,400
7200 Training Infrastructure Reduction	-19,500
7300 Naval Postgraduate School—Laboratory Improvements	2,000
7300 Training Infrastructure Reduction	-5,000
7350 CNET—Distance Learning	2,000
7350 Training Infrastructure Reduction	-14,500
7550 Recruiting and Advertising	3,000
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities:	
8000 Pentagon Reservation Transfer	-28,811
8000 Headquarters and Administrative Activity Reduction	-48,300
8250 Contingency Operations Transfer	-307
8300 FEMP	-25,000
8600 ATIS	2,000
Undistributed:	
9360 Classified Undistributed ..	4,902
9365 DoD Software Program Managers Network	6,000

9365 High Risk Automation Systems	-25,000
9380 Foreign Currency Fluctuation	-6,000
9390 Civilian Personnel Understrength	-16,600
9415 Electrotechnologies	3,300
9417 Revised Economic Assumptions	-62,000
9420 Other Contracts—Program Growth	-29,719
9425 Real Property Maintenance	14,924
9430 TDY Expenses	-15,060
9435 QDR—Civilian Personnel Reductions	-17,000
9450 Magic Lantern	1,300

SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE

The conferees agree to provide \$2,100,690,000 for ship depot maintenance, and delete the language recommended by the Senate establishing a floor on ship depot maintenance funding. The conferees' recommendation will provide the fleet commanders flexibility in managing their operation and maintenance funds during the fiscal year, in recognition that emergencies can lead to funding shortfalls. However, the conferees strongly urge the Navy leadership to ensure that all funds provided for ship maintenance are used solely for that purpose except in the most unusual of circumstances.

The conferees understand that the Navy will initiate a pilot program beginning on October 1, 1997 to study whether combining fleet intermediate facilities with Navy shipyards might yield economies of scale and allow maintenance managers to better balance workloads in the Navy shipyards. The conferees believe it will take at least two years before the Navy can determine whether this new arrangement is in fact cost effective and should be made permanent or ex-

panded to other locations. Therefore, the conferees direct that the pilot program shall not be expanded until six months after the Navy reports to the Committees on Appropriations on its findings, and that such report shall be made on or after April 1, 1999. Further, the conferees direct that the Navy shall not make any changes to the workforce in terms of total numbers of employees and shall not change the name of the Navy activity involved or make any permanent changes until this pilot study has been completed and evaluated by the Congress. The conferees are hopeful that the study will lead to significant improvements in Navy maintenance functions and look forward to approving permanent changes throughout the Navy beginning in fiscal year 2000.

1998 WORLD EXPOSITION

The conferees understand that the Navy has requested to participate as one of the United States Government sponsors of the U.S. exhibit focused on ocean research and technology at the 1998 World Exposition in Lisbon, Portugal. Should the Secretary of the Navy determine that Navy participation is beneficial to the interests of the service, the conferees agree that adequate funds should be made available from the Operation and Maintenance account to assist in the creation and operation of the U.S. national pavilion. Funds shall be used to exhibit defense capabilities in global oceanography and environmental security to include interaction among NOAA and the appropriate entities of the Department of Defense.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
9900 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS				
9950 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
10000 EXPEDITIONARY FORCES				
10050 OPERATIONAL FORCES	345,077	404,577	364,077	378,077
10100 FIELD LOGISTICS	183,660	183,660	183,660	183,660
10150 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	121,339	146,339	121,339	133,339
10200 BASE SUPPORT	639,495	674,895	639,495	653,995
10250 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	263,593	263,593	286,193	263,593
10255 JCS EXERCISES & HEADQUARTERS REDUCTION			-5,000	-8,000
10300 USMC PREPOSITIONING				
10350 MARITIME PREPOSITIONING	77,380	77,380	77,380	77,380
10400 NORWAY PREPOSITIONING	3,603	3,603	3,603	3,603
10450 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	1,634,147	1,754,047	1,670,747	1,685,647

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
10500 BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING				
10550 ACCESSION TRAINING				
10600 RECRUIT TRAINING	9,098	9,098	9,098	9,098
10650 OFFICER ACQUISITION	282	282	282	282
10700 BASE SUPPORT	51,266	61,266	51,266	58,766
10750 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	18,115	18,115	19,715	18,115
10800 BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING				
10850 SPECIALIZED SKILLS TRAINING	28,647	28,647	33,147	28,647
10900 FLIGHT TRAINING	156	156	156	156
10950 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	5,803	5,803	5,803	5,803
11000 TRAINING SUPPORT	78,749	78,749	77,649	75,649
11050 BASE SUPPORT	54,557	64,557	54,557	62,057
11100 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	25,051	25,051	27,251	25,051
11150 RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING EDUCATION				
11200 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	74,442	78,842	74,442	78,742
11250 OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	15,063	15,063	15,063	15,063
11300 JUNIOR ROTC	9,006	9,006	9,006	9,006
11350 BASE SUPPORT	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100
11400 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	2,447	2,447	2,747	2,447
11450 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	380,782	405,182	388,282	396,982

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
11500 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
11550 SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT				
11650 SPECIAL SUPPORT	219,312	219,312	207,102	207,102
11700 SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	30,617	30,617	30,617	30,617

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
11750 ADMINISTRATION	26,105	26,105	26,105	26,105
11800 BASE SUPPORT	12,370	12,370	12,370	9,870
11850 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	2,012	2,102	2,312	2,012
11900 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	290,416	290,416	278,506	275,706
11915 FOREIGN CURRENCY FLUCTUATION/BUDGET AMEND	-4,000	-4,000	-2,000	-4,000
11935 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE		154,100		30,500
11937 ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS			-7,000	-7,000
11940 QDR CIVILIAN PERSONNEL REDUCTIONS		-1,713		-1,000
11960 CIVILIAN PERSONNEL UNDEREXECUTION				-1,200
11965 TDY EXPENSES				-3,000
12300 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	2,301,345	2,598,032	2,328,535	2,372,635

ADJUSTMENTS TO BUDGET ACTIVITIES
Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces:

10050 Readiness Training—Operating Forces Training Support	25,000
10050 Initial Issue (Clothing/Body Armor/Bivouac gear)	8,000
10150 Depot Maintenance Backlog Reduction	12,000
10200 Base Support	7,500
10200 Personnel Support Equipment	7,000

10255 JCS Exercises and Headquarters Reduction

Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting:

10700 Base Support	7,500
11000 Training Infrastructure Reduction	-3,100
11050 Base Support	7,500
11200 Recruiting and Advertising	4,300
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities:	
11650 Pentagon Reservation Transfer	-12,210
11800 Base Support	7,500

[In thousands of dollars]

11800 FEMP	-10,000
Undistributed:	
11935 Real Property Maintenance	30,500
11937 Revised Economic Assumptions	-7,000
11940 QDR—Civilian Personnel Reductions	-1,000
11960 Civilian Personnel Understrength	-1,200
11965 TDY Expenses	-3,000

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
12450 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE				
12500 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
12550 AIR OPERATIONS:				
12600 PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	2,719,301	3,020,301	2,571,801	2,572,801
12650 PRIMARY COMBAT WEAPONS	457,939	457,939	457,939	457,939
12700 COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	253,099	253,099	256,199	256,199
12750 AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING	617,828	617,828	617,828	617,828
12800 COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	981,936	981,936	981,936	981,936
12850 BASE SUPPORT	1,758,461	1,786,261	1,758,461	1,770,561
12900 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	576,409	576,409	626,009	576,409
12905 JCS EXERCISES & HEADQUARTERS REDUCTION			-15,000	-18,000
12907 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS UNDISTRIBUTED			800	
12950 COMBAT RELATED OPERATIONS:				
13000 5GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	712,916	712,916	712,916	712,916
13050 NAVIGATION/WEATHER SUPPORT	131,608	131,608	131,608	131,608
13100 OTHER COMBAT OPS SUPPORT PROGRAMS	205,449	208,249	205,449	207,249
13150 JCS EXERCISES	45,306	45,306	45,306	45,306
13200 MANAGEMENT/OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	113,400	113,400	113,400	113,400
13250 TACTICAL INTEL AND OTHER SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	231,411	234,411	231,411	232,911
13300 SPACE OPERATIONS				
13350 LAUNCH FACILITIES	226,956	226,956	226,956	226,956
13400 LAUNCH VEHICLES	103,576	103,576	103,576	103,576
13450 SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	283,597	283,597	284,997	284,997
13500 SATELLITE SYSTEMS	42,235	42,235	42,235	42,235
13550 OTHER SPACE OPERATIONS	82,972	82,972	82,972	82,972
13600 BASE SUPPORT	310,370	310,370	310,370	310,370
13650 MAINT OF REAL PROPERTY	119,869	119,869	130,269	119,869
13700 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	9,974,638	10,309,238	9,877,438	9,830,038
13750 BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: MOBILIZATION				
13800 MOBILITY OPERATIONS:				
13850 AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	1,793,506	1,848,106	1,853,506	1,908,106
13900 AIRLIFT OPERATIONS C3I	16,267	16,267	16,267	16,267
13950 MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	145,868	140,763	145,868	140,763
14000 PAYMENTS TO TRANSPORTATION BUSINESS AREA	514,000	514,000	514,000	514,000
14050 BASE SUPPORT	427,865	427,865	427,865	427,865
14100 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	151,842	151,842	165,842	151,842
14150 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	3,049,348	3,098,843	3,122,848	3,158,843
14200 BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING				
14250 ACCESSION TRAINING:				
14300 OFFICER ACQUISITION	51,605	50,205	51,605	50,205
14350 RECRUIT TRAINING	3,971	3,971	3,971	3,971
14400 RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	47,611	47,611	47,611	47,611
14450 BASE SUPPORT (ACADEMIES ONLY)	57,262	57,262	57,262	57,262
14500 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY (ACADEMIES ONLY)	50,662	50,662	50,662	50,662
14550 BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING:				
14600 SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	196,980	196,980	176,980	175,980
14650 FLIGHT TRAINING	394,075	394,075	394,075	394,075
14700 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	88,682	88,216	76,682	75,682
14750 TRAINING SUPPORT	63,296	63,296	51,296	50,296
14800 BASE SUPPORT (OTHER TRAINING)	370,436	370,436	370,436	370,436
14850 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY (OTHER TRAINING)	87,072	87,072	96,372	87,072
14900 RECRUITING, AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION:				
14950 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	55,039	59,539	55,039	57,239
15000 EXAMINING	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212
15050 OFF DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	85,609	85,609	85,609	85,609
15100 CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	67,183	64,832	67,183	67,183
15150 JUNIOR ROTC	26,052	26,052	26,052	26,052
15200 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	1,647,747	1,628,030	1,613,047	1,601,547

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
15250 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
15300 LOGISTICS OPERATIONS:				
15350 LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	788,680	788,680	788,680	788,680
15400 TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	390,267	390,267	390,267	390,267
15450 SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	236,372	236,372	236,372	236,372
15500 BASE SUPPORT	753,449	720,449	753,449	720,449
15550 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	194,617	194,617	213,217	194,617
15600 SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES:				
15650 ADMINISTRATION	126,642	75,480	126,642	73,942
15700 SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	297,316	297,316	300,016	297,316
15750 PERSONNEL PROGRAMS	100,343	100,343	100,343	100,343
15800 RESCUE AND RECOVERY SERVICES	55,881	55,881	55,881	55,881
15900 ARMS CONTROL	29,565	29,565	29,565	29,565
15950 OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	524,545	525,045	494,945	495,445
16000 OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	33,623	33,623	33,623	33,623
16050 CIVIL AIR PATROL CORPORATION	17,927	18,727	22,327	21,527
16100 BASE SUPPORT	155,791	155,791	155,791	155,791
16150 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	10,728	10,728	12,828	10,728
16200 SECURITY PROGRAMS:				
16250 SECURITY PROGRAMS	510,046	510,046	482,846	510,046
16300 SUPPORT TO OTHER NATIONS:				
16350 INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	13,260	13,260	13,260	13,260
16400 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	4,239,052	4,161,190	4,210,052	4,127,852
16410 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS UNDISTRIBUTED		13,900		4,000
16415 CIVILIAN PERSONNEL UNDERSTRENGTH		-70,000	-82,000	-7,700
16420 GENERAL REDUCTION, NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE FUND	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000
16430 FOREIGN CURRENCY FLUCTUATION/BUDGET AMEND	-43,000	-53,000	-53,000	-67,000
16475 INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		-16,000		-16,000
16487 ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS			-46,000	-46,000
16490 OTHER CONTRACTS		-93,981		-93,981
16495 CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE—PACOM		10,000		10,000
16500 CONTINGENCY OPERATION TRANSFER—SWA		-459,900		
16505 REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE		358,200		100,384
16510 TDY EXPENSES		-20,000		-23,000
16515 QDR—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL REDUCTIONS		-76,253		-36,000
16800 TOTAL O&M, AIR FORCE	18,817,785	18,740,167	18,592,385	18,492,883
16850 TRANSFER	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)
16900 TOTAL FUNDING AVAILABLE	(18,867,785)	(18,790,167)	(18,642,385)	(18,542,883)

ADJUSTMENTS TO BUDGET ACTIVITIES

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces:

12600 Flying Hour Program Shortfalls (AVDLR Shortfall)	240,000
12600 B-52 Attrition Reserve ...	42,400
12600 SR-71	30,000
12600 Battle Labs	1,000
12600 Contingency Operations Transfer	-459,900
12700 NBC Defense Program ...	3,100
12850 Force Protection-Base Physical Security	12,100
12905 JCS Exercises and Headquarters Reduction	-18,000
13100 SIMVAL	1,800
13250 JFACC Situational Awareness System (JSAS)	1,500
13450 Spacetrack	1,400

Budget Activity 2: Mobilization:

13850 Flying Hour Program Shortfalls (AVDLR Shortfall)	60,000
13850 Depot Maintenance-KC-135 DPEM	54,600
13950 Industrial Preparedness-Nominal Growth	-5,105

Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting:

14300 Service Academies-For-foreign Students	-1,400
14600 Training Infrastructure Reduction	-21,000
14700 Training Infrastructure Reduction	-13,000
14750 Training Infrastructure Reduction	-13,000
14950 Recruiting and Advertising	2,200

Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities:

15500 FEMP	-33,000
15650 HEADQUARTERS AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITY REDUCTION	-52,700
15950 CAMP	500
15950 Pentagon Reservation Transfer	-29,600
16050 Civil Air Patrol—Counterdrug Activities	2,800
16050 Civil Air Patrol Corporation	800
Undistributed:	
16410 Classified Undistributed	4,000
16415 Civilian Personnel Under Strength	-7,700
16430 Foreign Currency Fluctuation	-24,000
16475 REMIS	-8,900
16475 High Risk Automation Systems	-25,000
16487 Revised Economic Assumptions	-46,000
16490 Other Contracts—Program Growth	-93,981
16495 Chemical/Biological Defense—PACOM	10,000
16505 Real Property Maintenance	100,384
16510 TDY Expenses	-23,000
16515 QDR—Civilian Personnel Reductions	-36,000

B-52S

The conferees provide a total of \$57,300,000 to fund attrition reserve B-52 aircraft:

Operation and maintenance	\$42,400,000
Aircraft procurement; mods	10,400,000

[In thousands of dollars]

Military personnel 4,500,000

The conferees direct that this funding be used to operate and maintain the current force structure of 94 B-52s and to continue standard maintenance and upgrades on the attrition reserve aircraft. For the purposes of this procurement funding, the conferees direct the Air Force to treat all 94 B-52s now in the force structure as planes to be retained for the six-year period beginning October 1, 1997.

WILLIAM LEHMAN AVIATION CENTER

The William Lehman Aviation Center at Florida Memorial College—a Historically Black College located in Miami, Florida—is well positioned to assist in the recruitment and training of minorities in military aviation. The conferees urge the Department of the Air Force to work closely with the College in fully utilizing and developing FMC's faculty, equipment, facilities and expertise.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY RESPONSIBILITIES

The conferees are concerned of potentially duplicative activities undertaken by the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE) and other Departmental environmental centers. The conferees direct that the Air Force review this situation and take prompt action to ensure that the mission and responsibilities of the AFCEE fully conform to the commitments made by the Air Force when this center was first established and that its activities are focused on the mission for which it was established.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
17000 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
17050 JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	541,169	491,169	454,007	452,007
17100 SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	1,085,927	1,129,027		1,119,327
17150 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	1,627,096	1,620,196	454,007	1,571,334
17200 BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: MOBILIZATION				
17250 DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	27,260	27,260	27,260	27,260
17350 BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING				
17400 DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	99,964	96,064	94,964	94,964
17450 AMERICAN FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE	11,586	11,586	11,586	11,586
17500 DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES FIELD ACTIVITY	14,200	14,200	14,200	14,200
17550 DEFENSE SPECIAL WEAPONS AGENCY	475	475	475	475
17600 SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	37,930	37,930	37,930	37,930
17650 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	164,155	160,255	159,155	159,155
17700 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
17750 AMERICAN FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE	94,956	94,956	94,956	94,956
17800 CLASSIFIED AND INTELLIGENCE	3,490,397	3,392,136	3,461,797	3,450,966
17900 DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	329,264	326,764	329,264	326,764
17950 DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE	91,654		91,654	70,654
18000 DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES FIELD ACTIVITY	124,735	122,735	124,735	122,735
18050 DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	725,858	717,658	690,258	689,058
18100 DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE	186,661	186,661	186,661	186,661
18150 DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	8,839	8,839	8,087	8,087
18200 DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	1,086,443	1,138,043	1,099,443	1,126,043
18300 DEFENSE POW/MIA OFFICE	14,195	14,195	14,195	14,195
18350 DEFENSE SPECIAL WEAPONS AGENCY	87,837	87,837	87,837	87,837
18400 DEFENSE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	69,270	69,270	69,270	69,270
18450 DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	10,545	10,545	10,545	10,545
18500 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION	1,321,196	1,325,196	1,321,496	1,332,496
18550 FEDERAL ENERGY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM		15,000		15,000
18600 JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	128,561	126,561	113,661	117,561
18650 OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT	40,217	49,217	40,217	114,217
18700 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	406,894	343,127	399,056	316,489
18755 CIVIL-MILITARY PROGRAMS			72,000	72,000
18800 ON SITE INSPECTION AGENCY	109,226	98,026	95,626	95,626
18850 SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	45,532	45,532	45,532	45,532
18900 WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICE	213,147	198,847	213,147	210,147
18905 CANADIAN CLEANUP			-10,400	
18920 REPAIRS TO FEDERALLY-FUNDED SCHOOLS			10,000	10,000
18950 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	8,585,427	8,371,145	8,569,037	8,586,839
18951 BUDGET ACTIVITY 5: SPECIAL OPERATIONS				
18952 SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND		1,123,527		
18960 LEGACY			10,000	10,000
18965 PENTAGON RENOVATION TRANSFERS			137,652	137,652
18970 CIVILIAN PERSONNEL UNDERSTRENGTH			-42,000	-8,000
18975 FOREIGN CURRENCY FLUCTUATION/BUDGET AMEND	-13,000	-13,000	-10,000	-16,000
18980 IMPACT AID		35,000		
18982 ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS			-29,000	-29,000
19010 INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		-15,000		-15,000
19030 PENTAGON RENOVATION SWING SPACE		-9,500		-9,500
19045 DEFENSE AUTOMATED PRINTING SERVICE		-15,000		-8,000
19065 CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF THE CHINESE MILITARY		5,000		
19085 CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER—SWA		-9,500		
19090 QDR—6% REDUCTION		-72,000		-37,000
19095 QDR—RESTRUCTURING RESERVE		18,000		
19100 GENERAL REDUCTION		-15,000		
19350 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	10,390,938	10,053,956	10,399,638	10,369,740

ADJUSTMENTS TO BUDGET ACTIVITIES

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces:		17950 DFAS—Property Accountability System	-16,500	18600 JCS—Travel and Administrative Costs	-11,000
17050 JCS Exercises	-50,000	18000 DHRFA—Operations	-2,000	18650 Monterey Institute Counter-Proliferation Analysis	9,000
17050 Partnership for Peace	-44,162	18050 DISA—White House Communications Agency	-8,200	18650 Industrial Modernization	50,000
17050 Exercise Northern Edge	5,000	18050 DISA—Contingency Operations Transfer	-28,600	18650 Ford Ord Defense Conversion Center	7,500
17100 SOCOM—Readiness		18150 Defense Legal Services Agency	-752	18650 San Diego Conversion Center	7,500
OPTEMPO	28,530	18200 DLA—Security Locks	25,000	18700 OSD—Partnership for Peace Transfer	44,162
17100 SOCOM—CP/WMD	11,270	18200 DLA—Automated Document Conversion	20,000	18700 OSD—Military Personnel Information System	5,000
17100 SOCOM—GORTX/NOMEX Flight Suits	3,300	18200 DLA—Procurement Technical Assist. Program	17,000	18700 OSD—First Responder Training	1,300
17100 Contingency Operations Transfer—SOCOM/SWA	-3,200	18200 DLA—DPSC Demolition	10,000	18700 OSD—C3I Mission and Analysis Fund	-5,000
17100 SOCOM—JCS Exercises	-6,500	18200 DLA—Cargo Methods and Technologies	3,000	18700 OSD—Funding Transfer	-17,000
Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting:		18200 DLA—Blankets	-2,400	18700 OSD—Administrative Savings	-20,000
17400 DAU—Continuing Acquisition Education	-5,000	18200 DLA—Housing Improvement Fund Management	-7,000	18700 OSD—Civil Military Programs Transfer	-40,000
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities:		18200 DLA—DWCF Transfer	-26,000	18700 OSD—Civil Military Programs	-58,867
17800 Contingency Operations Transfer	-2,700	18500 DoDDS—Guam Schools	18,000	18755 Civil Military Programs	72,000
17800 Classified and Intelligence	-36,731	18500 DoDDS—Family Counseling and Crisis Services	3,000	18800 OSIA—Treaty Requirements	-10,000
17900 DCAA—Within Grade Increases	-2,500	18500 DoDDS—Math Teacher Leadership Development Project	300	18800 OSIA—Transfer to Contingency Operations	-3,600
17950 DFAS—Executive and Professional Training	-4,500	18500 DoDDS—Unobligated Balances	-10,000	18900 WHS—TDY and Administrative Expenses	-3,000
		18550 Federal Energy Management Program	15,000		

18920 Repairs to Federally Funded Schools	10,000
Undistributed:	
18960 Legacy	10,000
18965 Pentagon Reservation Transfer	137,652
18970 Civilian Personnel Understrength	-8,000
18975 Foreign Currency Fluctuation	-3,000
18982 Revised Economic Assumptions	-29,000
19010 High Risk Automation Systems	-15,000
19030 Pentagon Renovation Fund—Swing Space Costs	-9,500
19045 Defense Automated Printing Service	-8,000
19090 QDR Defense Agency Reductions	-37,000

DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE

The Department requested \$91,654,000 for activities that the conferees believe are more properly funded through the Defense Working Capital Fund. The conferees therefore agree to a reduction of \$21,000,000 and direct DFAS to budget for these activities within the Defense Working Capital Fund in future budget submissions.

DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES FIELD ACTIVITY

The conferees agree to provide \$138,935,000 for the Defense Human Resources Field Activity, a reduction of \$2,000,000 from the President's Budget. The conferees direct that none of this reduction be taken against the Department's very successful efforts with Operation Mongoose.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) budget included \$42,900,000 for expenses that were in the Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF). Of these the conferees believe that \$36,000,000, as identified in House Report 105-206, should have stayed within the DWCF and directs DLA to budget for these expenses within the DWCF in the future.

NATIONAL IMAGERY AND MAPPING AGENCY

The conferees agree to delete House language, but expect the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) to abide by its commitment and recent Policy Directive 8600R1 that a qualifications based selection (QBS) process for mapping, charting and geodesy service contracts will be used and that NIMA will seek a revision to the Federal Acquisition Regulations to this effect.

NEW PARENT SUPPORT PROGRAM

The conferees agree that the New Parent Support Program complements and works in concert with all programs associated with violence prevention, child development and family advocacy. In recent years, funds have been provided for expansion of this program within all the Services. The conferees encourage the Department to continue funding this program at current levels during fiscal year 1998, and to budget sufficient resources in future budget submissions.

INDUSTRIAL MODERNIZATION

The conference report includes \$50,000,000 only for projects or programs to assist in the commercial reutilization and modernization of government industrial complexes no longer in service. The conferees direct that such funds be used to support no more than 10 percent of the total project cost, and be committed only for projects that are determined by the Secretary (1) to be financially self-sustaining over the long-term, and (2) to enhance the national defense. The conferees intend that these funds be used for grants for operational transition, planning, and training costs.

RESERVE PEACETIME SUPPORT TO ACTIVE DUTY AND CIVILIAN ACTIVITIES

The conferees agree to provide \$10,000,000 for Reserve peacetime support to active duty and civilian activities. The conferees direct the Department of Defense to report to the Committees on Appropriations on how the fiscal year 1997 funding was allocated by theater, activities or exercises supported by this program, and the number of reservists by service who participated under this initiative. This report is to be provided not later than January 15, 1998.

CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS

The conferees recommend a total of \$72,000,000 for civil/military programs for fiscal year 1998 as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Youth Challenge program	48,000
Innovative Readiness Training	20,000
Starbase youth program	4,000
Total	72,000

ON-SITE INSPECTION AGENCY

The conferees have agreed to reduce funding for the On-Site Inspection Agency. If additional funds prove necessary to meet emergent requirements stemming from valid treaty obligations, the conferees expect the

[In thousands of dollars]

Department of Defense to submit a reprogramming request subject to normal, prior approval reprogramming procedures.

TRAVEL REENGINEERING

The Department of Defense report on Travel Reengineering states that the Department spends approximately \$3,000,000,000 annually on temporary duty travel. Of this amount, 15 to 30 percent is for management overhead costs. The Department believes that, through reengineering, they can reduce these costs by more than half, a savings of over \$300,000,000 per year. The conferees are supportive of these goals, but remain concerned about how DoD will identify and capture these savings. The conferees therefore direct the Department to provide a detailed report, no later than January 1, 1998, of what savings it expects to result from implementing this program in Travel Region 6, where those savings will come from and how DoD intends to capture those savings in its future budget requests. The conferees also direct the Department to provide a similar report with respect to full implementation prior to expanding this program beyond Travel Region 6.

LEGACY

Of the funds appropriated for the Legacy program, the Committee directs that \$100,000 be utilized to develop a management plan, in cooperation with the appropriate state and local entities, to preserve and protect the Revolutionary War gunboat that was recently discovered on the bottom of Lake Champlain.

JOB PLACEMENT PROGRAM

The Conferees direct the Department of Defense to provide at least \$6,000,000 from within available funds for the implementation of a combined job placement and community outreach services program. This program should market and coordinate involvement of existing qualified service providers through the Job Training Partnership Act, facilitate municipal offering of community outreach services and provide data for the evaluation of federal job placement programs. This program should be implemented in communities where military bases have undergone downsizing.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
19500 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE				
19550 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
19600 MISSION OPERATIONS				
19650 BASE SUPPORT	309,446	309,446	309,446	309,446
19700 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	85,255	90,255	85,255	90,255
19750 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	41,366	41,366	41,366	41,366
19850 TRAINING OPERATIONS	620,827	630,827	640,827	630,827
19900 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	1,056,894	1,071,894	1,076,894	1,071,894
19950 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
20000 ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
20050 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	20,033	20,033	20,033	20,033
20100 PUBLIC AFFAIRS	489	489	489	489
20150 PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	50,196	50,196	50,196	50,196
20200 STAFF MANAGEMENT	27,405	27,405	27,405	27,405
20250 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	37,874	37,874	37,874	37,874
20300 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	135,997	135,997	135,997	135,997
20700 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE	1,192,891	1,207,891	1,212,891	1,207,891

ADJUSTMENTS TO BUDGET ACTIVITIES

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]		
Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces: 19700 Maintenance of Real Property	5,000	
19850 Training Operations/ Ground OPTEMPO	10,000	
Total adjustments	+15,000	

[In thousands of dollars]

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
20850 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE				
20900 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
20950 RESERVE AIR OPERATIONS				
21000 MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	302,531	302,531	302,531	319,531
21050 FLEET AIR TRAINING	200	200	200	200
21100 INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	17,528	17,528	17,528	17,528
21150 AIR OPERATION AND SAFETY SUPPORT	2,574	3,074	2,574	3,074
21200 AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	58,053	68,053	58,053	65,053
21250 AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPS SUPPORT	315	315	315	315
21300 BASE SUPPORT	99,563	99,563	99,563	99,563
21350 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	24,512	24,512	24,512	24,512
21400 RESERVE SHIP OPERATIONS				
21450 MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	59,509	59,509	59,509	59,509
21500 SHIP OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AND TRAINING	638	638	638	638
21550 INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	10,326	10,326	10,326	10,326
21600 SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	68,324	68,324	68,324	68,324
21650 SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,487	1,487	1,487	1,487
21700 RESERVE COMBAT OPERATIONS SUPPORT				
21800 COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	25,632	25,632	25,632	25,632
21850 BASE SUPPORT	38,503	38,503	38,503	38,503
21900 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	9,220	9,220	9,220	9,220
21950 RESERVE WEAPONS SUPPORT				
22000 WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	4,136	4,136	4,136	4,136
22050 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	723,551	733,551	723,051	747,551
22100 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
22150 ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
22200 ADMINISTRATION	6,209	6,209	6,209	6,209
22250 CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	2,012	2,012	2,012	2,012
22300 MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	32,102	32,102	32,102	32,102
22400 SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	33,155	33,155	33,155	33,155
22450 BASE SUPPORT	26,692	26,692	26,692	26,692
22500 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	5,051	5,051	5,051	5,051
22550 COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEMS	2,723	2,723	2,723	2,723
22600 GENERAL DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM				
22605 LOGISTICS OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT	511	511	511	511
22610 AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	2,705	2,705	2,705	2,705
22750 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	111,160	111,160	111,160	111,160
22760 NSIPS		43,500		43,500
22765 CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER—SWA		—500		—500
22770 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY		37,000		20,000
23150 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE	834,711	924,711	834,211	921,711

ADJUSTMENTS TO BUDGET ACTIVITIES

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces:	
21000 Mission and Other Flight Operations/Flying Hours	17,000
21200 Aircraft Depot Maintenance	7,000
Other Adjustments:	
22760 NSIPS	43,500
22765 Contingency Operations Transfer—SWA	—500
22770 Maintenance of Real Property	20,000
Total adjustments	+87,000

MILITARY PERSONNEL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The conferees have agreed to provide \$69,000,000 only for Military Personnel Information Systems and support the direction in House Report 105-206 on management control and use of these programs and funds by the Commander, Naval Reserve Forces. Of the funds identified in the House report, only \$11,500,000 is specifically for the Navy Standard Integrated Personnel System (NSIPS) and \$5,000,000 is for the Joint Requirements and Integration Office. These funds are in addition to those already budgeted for these programs. The remaining funds are for all the related activities described in the House report, such as continuing the Navy central design activity consolidation and providing initial outfitting equipment and infrastruc-

[In thousands of dollars]

ture support for information system facilities. The conferees direct the Navy and DoD to ensure that no other military personnel information system initiatives duplicate NSIPS or the DoD objective personnel system, now known as the Defense Integrated Military Human Resources System (DIMHRS). The conferees also direct DoD and the services to identify and allocate acquisition certified personnel for the DIMHRS Joint Program Management Office no later than November 1, 1997 and to fully fund and budget for NSIPS and DIMHRS.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
23300 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE				
23350 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
23400 MISSION FORCES				
23450 TRAINING	14,559	18,459	14,559	17,559
23500 OPERATING FORCES	30,174	35,174	30,174	33,174
23550 BASE SUPPORT	16,309	16,309	16,309	16,309
23600 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	6,898	6,898	6,898	6,898
23650 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	2,555	2,555	2,555	2,555
23700 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	70,495	79,395	70,495	76,495
23750 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
23800 ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
23850 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	7,726	7,726	7,726	7,726
23900 SPECIAL SUPPORT	11,199	11,199	11,199	11,199
23950 SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	5,161	5,161	5,161	5,161
24000 ADMINISTRATION	7,039	7,039	7,039	7,039

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
24050 BASE SUPPORT	8,746	8,746	8,746	8,746
24200 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	39,871	39,871	39,871	39,871
24600 TOTAL, O&M, MARINE CORPS RESERVE	110,366	119,266	110,366	116,366

ADJUSTMENTS TO BUDGET ACTIVITIES
Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]
Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces:
23450 Training/M1A1 Tank Training 3,000

23500 Operating Forces/Initial Issue 3,000
Total adjustments +6,000

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE
The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
24750 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE				
24800 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
24850 AIR OPERATIONS				
24900 AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	1,227,609	1,227,609	1,234,389	1,234,389
24950 MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	39,482	39,482	39,482	39,482
25000 BASE SUPPORT	216,573	216,573	216,573	216,573
25050 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	60,314	70,314	60,314	60,314
25150 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	1,543,978	1,543,978	1,550,758	1,550,758
25200 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
25250 ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
25300 ADMINISTRATION	46,363	46,363	46,363	46,363
25350 MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	19,262	19,262	19,262	19,262
25400 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	7,966	7,966	7,966	7,966
25450 OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	6,310	6,310	6,310	6,310
25500 AUDIOVISUAL	541	541	541	541
25510 WC-130 WEATHER RECONN		830		830
25550 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	80,442	81,272	80,442	81,272
25950 TOTAL, O&M, AIR FORCE RESERVE	1,624,420	1,635,250	1,631,200	1,632,030

ADJUSTMENTS TO BUDGET ACTIVITIES
Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]
Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces:
24900 Aircraft Operations/C-130 Force Structure 6,780

Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities:
25510 WC-130 Weather Reconnaissance 830
Total adjustments +7,610

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
26100 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD				
26150 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
26200 MISSION OPERATIONS				
26250 TRAINING OPERATIONS	1,704,250	1,728,950	1,749,250	1,728,950
26350 MEDICAL SUPPORT	26,701	26,701	26,701	26,701
26400 DEPOT MAINTENANCE	53,824	58,824	63,824	61,324
26450 BASE SUPPORT	250,700	250,700	250,700	250,700
26500 MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	50,618	60,618	150,618	135,618
26550 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	2,086,093	2,125,793	2,241,093	2,203,293
26600 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
26650 ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
26700 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	32,376	32,376	53,376	53,376
26800 PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	62,082	62,082	62,082	62,082
26850 STAFF MANAGEMENT	45,190	45,190	45,190	45,190
26900 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	33,191	33,191	33,191	33,191
26910 CHEM/BIO MISSION STUDIES		10,000		10,000
26912 STOCK FUND SECONDARY ITEMS			15,000	7,500
26915 SOFTWARE ACQUISITION AND SECURITY TRAINING		5,000		5,000
26950 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	172,839	187,839	208,839	216,339
27350 TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NAT. GUARD	2,258,932	2,313,632	2,449,932	2,419,632

ADJUSTMENTS TO BUDGET ACTIVITIES
Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]
Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces:
26250 Training Operations/ Ground Optempo 20,000
26250 Training Operations/ Angel Gate Academy 4,200

26250 Training Operations/ Laser Leveling 500
26400 Depot Maintenance 7,500
26500 Maintenance of Real Property 85,000
Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities:
26700 Information Management 21,000

26910 Chem/Bio Mission Studies 10,000
26912 Stock Fund Secondary Items 7,500
26915 Software Acquisition and Security Training 5,000
Total adjustments +160,700
MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY
The conferees recommend \$85,000,000 above the budget request for maintenance of real

property for Army National Guard facilities. The conferees direct that these funds be used to reduce the growing backlog within the 54 Army National Guard organizations, not for studies or other administrative functions.

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE AND COUNTER TERRORISM MISSION PLANNING

The conferees recommend \$10,000,000 only to support efforts to develop the National Guard's domestic chemical/biological counter terrorism mission. The conferees reiterate the directive in the House report and strongly endorse efforts to accelerate implementation of this important mission. The conferees expect the National Guard to develop a mission plan that is fully coordinated with all related plans and programs of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the active forces, and all other Reserve Compo-

nents so as to leverage existing capabilities to the maximum extent possible. A mechanism for review and input from all relevant organizations must be an integral part of this planning effort. The conferees also intend that a portion of these funds may be used to conduct joint, interagency training for federal, state, and local responders with respect to counter terrorism operations and the defense against weapons of mass destruction and for testing and evaluating equipment related to the support of the chemical/biological defense mission.

HOME STATION MOBILIZATION

The conferees support the expansion of Home Station Mobilization during fiscal year 1998, as a way to reduce mobilization costs and increase the availability of the Reserve Components. The conferees direct the

Department of the Army to report to the congressional defense committees on how this program can be expanded in both the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve not later than January 15, 1998. The report should also provide a timetable to implement the results of this review during fiscal year 1998. It should address costs (both personnel and resources) associated with deploying from home station versus a mobilization station and recommendations regarding mission transfers to the Reserve Components.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The conference agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

		[In thousands of dollars]			
		Budget	House	Senate	Conference
27500	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD				
27550	BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES				
27600	AIR OPERATIONS				
27650	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	2,243,510	2,245,010	2,262,573	2,262,573
22770	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	334,314	334,314	334,314	334,314
27750	BASE SUPPORT	296,196	296,196	296,196	296,196
27800	MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	77,879	77,879	77,879	77,879
27850	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	30,048	30,048	30,048	30,048
27900	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	2,981,947	2,986,447	3,001,010	3,004,010
27950	BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
28000	SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
28050	ADMINISTRATION	3,073	3,073	3,073	3,073
28100	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	6,199	6,199	6,199	6,199
28150	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	9,272	9,272	9,272	9,272
28550	TOTAL, O&M, AIR NATIONAL GUARD	2,991,219	2,995,719	3,010,282	3,013,282

ADJUSTMENT TO BUDGET ACTIVITIES

Adjustments to the budget activities are as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces:	
27650 Aircraft Operations/159th Fighter Group	1,500
527650 Aircraft Operations/C-130 Force Structure	13,063
27650 Aircraft Operations/C-130 Operations	4,500
27850 Depot Maintenance	3,000
Total adjustments	+22,063

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

TRANSFER FUND

The conferees agree to provide \$1,884,000,000 for the Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund. The conferees agree to realign funding for operations in Southwest Asia from the services' Operation and maintenance accounts into the Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund. Accordingly, the conferees agree to transfer \$416,500,000 into this account.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES

The conference agreement provides \$6,952,000 for the United States Court of Appeals of the Armed Forces as requested in the budget.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY

The conferees agree to provide \$375,337,000 for Environmental Restoration, Army.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY

The conferees agree to provide \$275,500,000 for Environmental Restoration, Navy.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE

The conferees agree to provide \$376,900,000 for Environmental Restoration, Air Force.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

The conferees agree to provide \$26,900,000 for Environmental Restoration, Defense-Wide.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES

The conferees agree to provide \$242,300,000 for Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites.

NEWMARK

The conferees understand that both the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the City of San Bernardino believe that the Newmark and Muscoy plume contamination in San Bernardino, CA is a direct result of industrial waste from a World War II depot and maintenance facility (Camp Ono). The report accompanying the fiscal year 1997 DoD Appropriations Act highlighted the urgency of this problem and requested prompt action by the Department of Defense. Because the Department has not adequately responded to last year's report language concerning this important issue, the conferees direct the DoD, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees which fully explains the Department's current and future plans relating to its role in the cleanup of the Newmark/Muscoy site.

OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID

The conferees agree to provide \$47,130,000 for Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and

Civic Aid. The conferees direct that none of the reduction should be taken against the Department's demining efforts. In addition, the conferees expect the Department of Defense to coordinate its efforts on the rehabilitation of land mine victims with other U.S. Government agencies performing similar activities, including any center devoted to these efforts within the Department of Education.

FORMER SOVIET UNION THREAT REDUCTION

The conferees agree to provide \$382,200,000, for the Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction program.

QUALITY OF LIFE ENHANCEMENTS, DEFENSE

The conferees agree to provide a total of \$360,000,000 for Quality of Life Enhancements, Defense. Given the substantial backlog of real property maintenance in the areas of barracks, dormitories and related facilities, the conferees direct that these funds be applied to workload for such projects. The conferees further direct the Secretaries of each of the Military Services to provide the congressional defense committees with a report on each additional project to be funded from funds available in this account prior to solicitation for these projects. This report shall include the location, estimated cost and projected commencement and completion dates for each project.

TITLE III—PROCUREMENT

The conference agreement is as follows:

19774

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

September 23, 1997

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
SUMMARY				
ARMY:				
AIRCRAFT	1,029,459	1,541,217	1,356,959	1,346,317
TRANSFER	(133,000)			
MISSILES	1,178,151	771,942	1,173,081	762,409
WEAPONS, TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES	1,065,707	1,332,907	1,156,506	1,298,707
AMMUNITION	890,902	1,062,802	1,042,602	1,037,202
OTHER	2,455,030	2,502,886	2,783,735	2,679,130
TOTAL, ARMY	6,619,249	7,211,754	7,512,883	7,123,765
NAVY:				
AIRCRAFT	5,951,965	6,753,465	6,312,937	6,535,444
TRANSFER	(134,000)			
WEAPONS	1,136,293	1,175,393	1,138,393	1,102,193
AMMUNITION	336,797	423,797	344,797	397,547
SHIPS	7,438,158	7,628,158	8,510,458	8,235,591
OTHER	2,825,500	3,084,485	2,832,800	3,144,205
MARINE CORPS	374,306	491,198	440,106	482,398
TOTAL, NAVY	18,063,019	19,556,496	19,579,491	19,897,378
AIR FORCE:				
AIRCRAFT	5,684,847	6,386,479	6,390,847	6,480,983
TRANSFER	(133,000)			
MISSILES	2,557,741	2,320,741	2,411,741	2,394,202
AMMUNITION	403,984	414,884	400,984	398,534
OTHER	6,561,253	6,588,939	6,653,053	6,592,909
TOTAL, AIR FORCE	15,207,825	15,711,043	15,856,625	15,866,628
DEFENSE-WIDE	1,695,085	2,186,669	1,753,285	2,106,444
NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT		850,000	653,000	653,000
TOTAL PROCUREMENT	41,585,178	45,515,962	45,355,284	45,647,215
TRANSFER	(400,000)			

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

The conference agreement is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Qty	Conference
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY:					
C-XX (MEDIUM RANGE) AIRCRAFT			23,000		23,000
GUARDRAIL COMMON SENSOR (TIARA)	3,388	13,046	3,388		13,046
SHORT RANGE UAV		20,000			
UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP)	183,231	309,231	310,531	28	272,231
UH-1 MODS	4,679	4,679	2,679		2,679
UH-60 MODS	14,353	14,353	23,853		26,853
KIOWA WARRIOR	38,822	213,822	53,822		53,822
EH-60 QUICKFIX MODS	38,140	44,640	38,140		44,640
ASE MODS	4,578	19,078	12,678		19,078
AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT	905	15,705	905		8,305
TRAINING DEVICES		9,300	18,600		13,300
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS			-8,000		-8,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
U-H60 Blackhawk (MYP)	183,231	309,231	310,531	272,231
Aircraft		+120,000	+127,300	+83,000
Q-kits for Active Army		+6,000		+6,000
(Note: Additional funds are to procure at least 10 additional aircraft. Procurement of the 28 new aircraft are to result in the fielding of 28 aircraft from the Army to the Army National Guard.)				
UH-60 MODS	14,353	14,353	23,853	26,853
Senate add			+9,500	+9,500
UH-60L Blackhawk Fire Hawk kits				+3,000
(Note: UH-60L Fire Hawk kits are to be transferred to the Army National Guard.)				
Kiowa Warrior	38,822	213,822	53,822	53,822
Aircraft		+157,177		0
Safety modifications		+23,300	+15,000	+15,000
ASE MODS	4,578	19,078	12,678	19,078
Laser detection sets		+7,000		+7,000
Advanced threat infrared countermeasures		+7,500	+8,100	+7,500
Aircraft Survivability Equipment	905	15,705	905	8,305
ASET IV		+14,800		+7,400
Common Ground Equipment	+0	+18,600	+9,300	+13,300
Geographic databases		+18,600	+9,300	+13,300

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

The conference agreement is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Qty	Conference
MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY:					
PATRIOT SYSTEM SUMMARY (MYP)	349,109		349,109		
AVENGER SYSTEM SUMMARY			13,000		7,400

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Qty	Conference
HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY	279,687	228,287	268,987	1,200	248,987
MLRS ROCKET	2,863	14,863	19,863		19,863
MLRS LAUNCHER SYSTEMS	102,649	105,649	127,749	35	125,749
ARMY TACTICAL MSL SYS (ATACMS) (MYP)	97,814	97,814	87,044	153	97,814
BAT	85,208	45,208	45,208	40	
EFOG-M					13,300
PATRIOT MODS	20,825	30,825	20,825		8,000
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS			-8,000		-8,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
Patriot System Summary	349,109	0	349,109	0
Transfer to Procurement, Defense Wide		-349,109		-349,109
Avenger System Summary	0	0	13,000	7,400
Slew-to-cue			13,000	7,400
Hellfire System Summary	279,687	228,287	268,987	248,987
Unused prior year ECO funding		-5,400		0
Reduce Longbow Hellfire production ramp-up		-38,300		-20,000
Reduce Longbow ramp-up tooling		-7,700		0
Unobligated prior year funds			-10,700	-10,700
MLRS Rocket	2,863	14,863	19,863	19,863
MLRS-ER		12,000	17,000	17,000
MLRS Launcher System	102,649	105,649	127,749	125,749
Transfer to MLRS-ER rockets		-12,000		-12,000
Vehicular Intercommunication System (VIS) upgrades		15,000		10,000
Launcher upgrades			25,100	25,100
Army Tactical Missile System (ATACMS)	97,814	97,814	87,044	97,814
Contract savings			-10,770	0
EFOG-M				13,300
Transfer from research and development				13,300
Patriot Modifications	20,825	30,825	20,825	30,825
GEM +/-		10,000		8,000

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED
COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

The conference agreement is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Qty	Conference
PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY	125,591	240,591	187,991		220,591
BRADLEY BASE SUSTAINMENT		40,000		36	40,000
FIELD ARTILLERY AMMUNITION SUPPORT VEH		28,644	40,244		40,244
CARRIER, MOD	20,244	28,644	40,244		40,244
HOWITZER, MED SP FT 155MM M109AG (MOD)	18,706	74,706	18,706	36	74,706
IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88 MOD)	28,601	56,401	14,000	12	32,601
ARMOR MACHINE GUN, 7.62MM M240 SERIES		20,000			15,000
GRENADE LAUNCHER, AUTO, 40MM, MK19-3			13,000		8,000
MEDIUM MACHINE GUNS (MODS)			15,000		
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS			-5,000		-5,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
Bradley Base Sustainment	125,591	240,591	187,991	220,591
A0 to ODS variant for the National Guard		+115,000		+95,000
Bradley base upgrades			+62,400	+0
Carrier, mod	20,244	28,644	40,244	40,244
M113 night vision driver viewers		+8,400		+5,000
Carrier modifications			+20,000	+15,000
(Note: \$15,000,000 is only for the competitive procurement of reactive armor)				
Improved Recovery Vehicle	28,601	56,401	14,000	32,601
IRV production		+27,800		0
Program slip			-14,601	0
Engineering change proposals				+4,000
(Note: Senate provided additional funds for ECP's in RDT&E, A).				

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

The conference agreement is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Qty	Conference
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY:					
CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES	63,588	65,988	63,588		64,988
CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES	1,136	7,136	1,136		4,136
CTG, 50 CAL, ALL TYPES	19,977	20,177	19,977		20,177
CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES	26,203	26,203	33,203		31,203
CTG MORTAR 120MM FULL RANGE PRACTICE M931	24,432	34,432	24,432	59	32,432
CTG MORTAR 120MM HE M934 W/MO FUZE	29,908	38,908	44,908	32	38,908
CTG MORTAR 120MM ILLUM XM930 W/MTSQ FZ		3,000			3,000
CTG 120MM HEAT-MP-T M830A1		10,000			8,000
CTG TANK 120MM TPCSDS-T M865	111,653	124,453	124,353	184	119,353
CTG ARTY 105MM DPICM XM915		20,000			10,000
PROJ ARTY 155MM HE M795		55,000			36,000
FUZE MULTI OPTION		20,000	20,000		15,000
MINE AT/AP M87 (VOLCANO)			20,000		17,000
BUNKER DEFEATING MUNITION (BDM)		8,000			8,000
ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES	12,067	48,267	48,267		37,267

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Qty	Conference
SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES	4,573	5,073	4,573		4,573
PROVISION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	45,857	24,857	45,857		24,857
CONVENTIONAL AMMO DEMILITARIZATION	106,118	96,118	93,118		93,118
ARMS INITIATIVE	5,000	5,000	45,000		25,000
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS			-6,000		-6,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
Fuze, multi option	0	20,000	20,000	15,000
Electronic timed M767 fuze		+20,000	+20,000	+15,000
Provision of Industrial Facilities	45,857	24,857	45,857	24,857
Excess funds		-21,000		-21,000
Large caliber deep drawn cartridge		(3,000)		(3,000)

KINETIC ENERGY TANK AMMUNITION

The conferees are concerned that there may be a break in production between the current 120mm kinetic energy round, the M829A2, and the follow-on round, the M829E3.

The conferees direct the Army to maintain M829A2 future annual production at minimum sustaining levels and accelerate the development of the M829E3. The conferees direct the Army submit to the congressional defense committees their plan for funding

M829A2 production and maintaining the capability to produce kinetic energy rounds no later than December 15, 1997.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

The conference agreement is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Qty	Conference
OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY:					
TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS	8,053	8,053	18,053		13,053
SEMITRAILER FB BB/CONT TRANS 22½ T	9,361		9,361	350	2,000
SEMITRAILER, TANK, 5000G	7,581	3,000	7,581	74	3,000
SEMITRAILER, TANK, 7500G, BULKHAUL	10,408	2,000	10,408	231	3,000
HI MOB MULTI-PURP WHLD VEH (HMMV) (MYP)	66,233	104,933	141,233	774	131,233
FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (MYP)	209,446	209,446	253,446	1,506	209,446
FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (MYP)	9,071	87,071	137,071		114,071
ARMORED SECURITY VEHICLES (COMBAT SP) TACTIC	9,470	10,970	9,470	25	10,970
DEFENSE SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (SPAC)	87,643	83,143	87,643		85,643
SAT TERM, EMUT (SPACE)	7,264	6,064	7,264	207	6,064
NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE)	6,796	5,596	6,796	17	5,596
SCAMP (SPACE)	4,305	10,405	16,605		16,605
GLOBAL BRODCST SVC—GBS	4,967		4,967		4,967
ARMY DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (ADDS)	57,165	57,065	94,465		67,465
SINCGARS FAMILY	290,164	302,164	290,164		296,164
ACUS MOD PROGRAM (WIN-T)	82,391	82,391	115,391		105,391
COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATOR (CSEL)	5,677		5,677		5,677
INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM—ISSP	10,208	10,208	10,208		13,708
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	20,498	20,498	51,498		51,498
GENERAL DEFENSE INTELL PROG (GDIP)	18,856	19,756	18,856		19,356
ITEMS LESS THAN \$2.0M (INTEL SPT)—TIARA		2,800			2,800
ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYS (ASAS) (TIARA)	7,772	26,959	7,772		23,459
JTI/CIBS—M (TIARA)	11,438	11,438	6,438	56	11,438
SHORTSTOP		6,000			6,000
SENTINEL	41,014	51,014	61,214	12	61,214
NIGHT VISION DEVICES	85,312	99,712	121,312		111,712
LOGTECH	3,358	3,358	3,358		13,358
STANDARD INTEGRATED CMD POST SYSTEM	26,551	36,551	26,551		33,551
AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP	125,099	151,899	125,099		132,099
RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYS (RCAS)	114,323	114,323	84,323		114,323
CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT			25,000		15,000
INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIP (IFTE)		29,000			20,000
COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL	11,808	11,808	18,808		18,808
ITEMS LESS THAN \$2.0 MILLION (MAINT EQ)	1,167	5,167	1,167		4,167
CRANE, WHEEL MTD, 25T, ¾ CU YD, RT	6,055	6,055	6,055	22	14,055
RAILWAY CAR, FLAT, 100 TON	17,755		17,755		
TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM	49,668	53,668	59,668		53,668
SIMNET/CLOSE COMBAT TACTICAL TRAINING	92,968		71,468		54,600
BASE LEVEL COM'L EQUIPMENT	4,283	4,283	17,283		4,283
DEPOT MAINTENANCE OF OTHER END ITEMS	24,819		24,819		
GUN LAYING POSITIONING SYSTEM		6,000			6,000
RADIO FREQUENCY TECHNOLOGY		2,900			1,200
LIGHTWEIGHT LASER DESIGNATOR/RANGE FINDER		2,800			
COMBAT SYNTHETIC TRAINING ASSESSMENT RANGE		5,400			
ARMY AIRBORNE COMMAND & CONTROL SYSTEM		11,100			
AVENGER SLEW TO CLUE		7,400			
PALLETIZED LOADING SYSTEM ENHANCED		3,000			3,000
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS			-18,000		-18,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
Army Data Distribution System	57,165	57,065	94,465	67,465
EPLRS		+20,000	+37,400	+30,400
JTIDS—transfer to BMD		-20,100		-20,100
Information Systems Security System	10,208	10,208	10,208	15,780
KY-100 device		0	0	+3,500
(Note: Earmarked in Senate bill for \$5,500,000)				
All Source Analysis System	7,772	26,959	7,772	23,459
ASAS RWS		+13,500		+10,000
CHATS		+5,687		+5,687
Night Vision Devices	85,312	99,712	131,312	111,712
AN/PAS-13 thermal weapon sights		+11,400	+10,000	+6,900
Lightweight video system		+3,000		+2,000
Infrared Aiming Lights (AN/PEQ-2)			+8,000	+5,500
AN/PVS-70 systems			+17,000	+11,000
Bare lights			+1,000	+1,000
MELIOS				(5,000)

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
(Note: Funds are only to procure MELIOS for the Army National Guard)				
LOGTECH	3,358	3,358	3,358	13,358
Army Logistic Automation				+10,000
(Note: Funds transferred from Automated Data Processing Equipment)				
Automated Data Processing Equipment	125,099	151,899	125,099	132,099
SBIS		+13,000		+7,000
(Note: Funds transferred to O&M, Army)				
Army Logistics Automation		+13,800		0
(Note: Funds transferred to LOGTECH)				
Crane, Wheel Mtd, 25T, ¾ CU YD, RT	6,055	6,055	6,055	14,055
All terrain cranes				+8,000
(Note: Funds are only to procure all all-terrain cranes for the Army Reserve)				
Radio Frequency Technology	0	2,900	0	1,200
(Note: \$1,700,000 transferred to Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army)				
Lightweight designator/range finder	0	2,800	0	0
(Note: Funds transferred to Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army)				
Combat synthetic training assessment range	0	5,400	0	0
(Note: Funds transferred to Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army)				
Army Airborne Command & Control System	0	11,100	0	0
(Note: Funds transferred to Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army)				
Avenger Slew to Cue	0	7,400	0	0
(Note: Funds transferred to Missile Procurement, Army)				

FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES

The conferees strongly support the Army's Family of Medium Tactical Vehicle (FMTV) acquisition strategy. The conferees endorse the Army's plan to continue procuring FMTV's from the current producer while qualifying a second source in fiscal year 1998 and 1999. The conferees agree to provide the authority in Section 8008 to enter into a multiyear contract for the FMTV.

COMMANDER'S TACTICAL TERMINAL/JOINT TACTICAL TERMINAL

The conferees agree that the amounts appropriated in fiscal year 1998 and prior year funds be used to re-award the Joint Tactical Terminal (JTT) contract and to procure only urgently needed Commander's Tactical Terminals (CTT) in fiscal year 1998 until the production under a new contract progresses

sufficiently to minimize the fielding gap between these two terminals.

DIRECT SUPPORT ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS TEST SETS (DSESTS)

The conferees encourage the Department of Defense to include DSESTS in the automatic test equipment family.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

The conference agreement is as follows:

	Budget	House	Senate	Qty	Conference
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY:					
AV-8B (V/STOL) HARRIER	277,648	310,648	283,890	12	283,890
AV-8B (V/STOL) HARRIER (AP-CY)	18,914	18,914	17,900		17,900
V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	472,007	661,307	627,007	7	627,007
V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT) (AP-CY)	69,659	69,659	62,124		62,124
E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE	236,474	304,474	236,474	4	304,474
CH-60 HELICOPTER				2	30,400
CH-60 HELICOPTER (AP-CY)	31,837	31,837			
T-45TS (TRAINER) GOSHAWK	243,960	243,960	291,899	15	289,383
KS-130J		179,700		2	120,000
EA-6 SERIES	86,783	169,783	126,783		116,783
F-14 SERIES	290,500	290,500	275,200		287,200
F-18 SERIES	156,213	156,213	140,713		164,713
H-53 SERIES	35,704	35,704	45,704		45,704
H-1 SERIES	18,489	16,389	18,489		18,389
P-3 SERIES	164,907	293,907	226,307		238,207
E-2 SERIES	49,073	50,673	85,210		49,073
CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES	29,911	29,911	20,911		25,911
SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT	16,527	16,527	23,527		23,527
POWER PLANT CHANGES	13,972	13,972	15,572		15,572
COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES	131,599	130,599	117,439		130,399
COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	287,114	274,114	287,114		274,114
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS			-44,000		-44,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
T-45	243,960	243,960	291,899	289,383
Additional aircraft			+96,600	+53,000
Multiyear procurement savings			-51,084	0
Peculiar training equipment			+10,000	0
Engineering change orders			-3,728	-3,728
Engine contract award savings			-3,849	-3,849
EA-6B Series	86,783	169,783	126,783	116,783
Center wing sections		+50,000	+25,000	+25,000
Late obligations			-10,000	-10,000
Engine turbine blade		+18,000	0	0
USQ-113 receiver		+15,000	0	+15,000
Support jamming upgrade		0	+25,000	0
F-14 Series	290,500	290,500	275,200	287,200
Critical systems mod			-3,300	-3,300
LANTIRN			-12,000	0
F-18 Series	156,213	156,213	140,713	164,713
Late obligations			-15,500	-15,500
Mods for Naval Reserve				+24,000
H-1 Series	18,489	16,389	18,489	18,389
Transfer to R&D		-5,600		-5,600
Internal rescue hoist		+3,500		+3,500
AN/AQ-22				+2,000
P-3 Series	164,907	293,907	226,307	238,207
SRP		+35,100	+25,100	+25,000
AIP		+56,600	+17,300	+17,300
SEI		+18,500	0	+13,000
LESPPA		+6,000	+11,000	+8,000
Replacement data storage system		+12,800	+8,000	+10,000
Common Avionics Changes	131,599	130,599	117,439	130,399
AAW-13		+9,000		+6,000
Authorization reduction		-10,000		0

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
Late obligations			- 10,000	- 10,000
Ground proximity warning system				+4,000
Systems engineering growth			- 1,200	- 1,200

CH-60 HELICOPTERS

The conferees agree to provide \$30,400,000 only to procure 2 CH-60 helicopters for the Naval Reserve.

from the Department of Defense should it elect to address this requirement in fiscal year 1998.

P-3

AV-8B HARRIER ENGINES

The conferees recognize the need to replace engines in AV-8B Harrier trainer aircraft, and would welcome a reprogramming request

The conferees are disturbed by the Navy's approach to budgeting for the P-3 Sustained Readiness Program (SRP). The conferees direct the Navy to budget for the purchase of

no less than 20 SRP kits and for the installation of 15 SRP kits in fiscal year 1999, in order to obtain best value for the Department of Defense in accordance with the Variation in Quantity contract signed by the Navy.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

The conference agreement is as follows:

	Budget	House	Senate	Qty.	Conference
WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY					
TRIDENT II	292,248	292,248	227,248	5	227,248
TRIDENT II (AP-CY)	47,021	32,021	47,021	—	47,021
TOMAHAWK	51,820	51,820	71,820	65	51,820
ESSM	15,529	5,529	15,529	—	10,529
JSOC	58,665	68,665	58,665	113	63,665
STANDARD MISSILE	196,492	181,092	196,492	127	181,092
PENGUIN	—	—	15,000	—	7,500
AERIAL TARGETS	72,923	65,923	66,723	—	65,923
HELLFIRE	—	37,500	—	—	20,000
STANDARD MISSILES MODS	35,601	68,601	50,901	—	50,901
WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	34,923	25,932	34,932	—	30,432
CWS MODS	9,990	29,990	24,990	—	24,990
5/54 GUN MOUNT MODS	241	241	13,241	—	10,241
PIONEER	3,962	3,962	6,962	—	6,962
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	26,943	21,943	26,943	—	21,943
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS	—	—	- 8,000	—	- 8,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

(In thousand of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
Trident II	292,248	292,248	227,248	227,248
Missile reduction	—	—	- 65,000	- 65,000
Trident II (AP-CY)	47,021	32,021	47,021	47,021
Excess long lead funding	—	- 15,000	—	0
ESSM	15,529	5,529	15,529	10,526
Premature tooling	—	- 10,000	—	- 5,000
JSOW	58,665	68,665	58,665	63,665
Additional weapons	—	10,000	—	5,000
Standard Missile	196,492	181,092	196,492	181,092
Transfer Navy Lower Tier to Procurement, DW	—	- 15,400	—	- 15,400
Aerial Targets	72,923	65,923	66,723	65,923
Reduced requirements	—	- 7,000	—	- 7,000
Reduction	—	—	- 6,200	0
Standard Missile Mods	35,601	68,601	50,901	50,901
SM-2 Block IIIB	—	33,000	15,300	15,300
CWS Mods	9,990	29,990	24,990	24,990
Surface mode IB	—	20,000	—	15,000
Block I upgrade	—	—	15,000	0
5/54 Gun Mount Mods	241	241	13,241	10,241
Ordnance kits	—	—	13,000	10,000
Pioneer	3,962	3,962	6,962	6,962
CARS	—	—	3,000	3,000
[Funds provided for logistics are intended to support all Common Automatic Recovery Systems (CARS) throughout DoD.]	—	—	—	—
Spares and Repair Parts	26,943	21,943	26,943	21,943
Unobligated prior year funds	—	- 5,000	—	- 5,000

TOMAHAWK

The budget request includes \$51,820,000 to procure 65 Block III Tomahawk missiles in fiscal year 1998. The Navy has recently informed the conferees that it is working on a proposal to develop and produce a new variant of this missile, to be known as the Tactical Tomahawk or the Block IV+. It would be the Navy intention to forgo the procurement of the 65 Block III Tomahawk's in fiscal year 1998 and use these funds, in part, for the accelerated development of the new Block IV+. While the conferees support a program to upgrade the capabilities of the

Tomahawk missile and reducing the missile's unit cost, there remains many acquisition and funding issues to be resolved before favorable consideration of the proposed funding realignment can be granted. The conferees encourage the Navy to submit a reprogramming action once these issues are resolved.

5/54 GUN MOUNT MODIFICATIONS

The conferees agree to provide \$13,241,000 for the procurement of gun safety, shock hardening, and fire support Ordnance kits for the 5 inch MK-45 and MK-75 gun mounts.

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Qty.	Conference
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY & MARINE CORPS					
PRACTICE BOMBS	41,766	56,766	41,766	—	51,766
5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION	27,669	60,169	27,669	—	50,169
20MM PGU-28	—	3,500	—	—	1,750
5.56 MM, ALL TYPES	33,000	36,000	33,000	—	36,000
7.62 MM, ALL TYPES	2,900	8,900	2,900	—	5,900

WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

The conferees agree to provide \$30,432,000 for capital rehabilitation projects at government-owned, contractor operated plants for Navy missile systems, a reduction of \$4,500,000 from the budget request. The conferees direct that none of the reduction may be applied to the amounts requested in the budget for facilities restoration at the Allegheny Ballistics Laboratory.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

The conference agreement is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Qty.	Conference
LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES	2,290	17,290	2,290		9,790
40 MM. ALL TYPES	5,701	10,701	5,701		7,201
FUZE, ET. XM762		7,000			3,500
ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	15,047	15,047	25,047		25,047
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS			-2,000		-2,000

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

The conference agreement is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Qty.	Conference
SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY					
ADVANCED PROCUREMENT/CONSTRUCTION CVN-77			345,000		50,000
CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS	1,615,003	1,628,403	1,615,003	1	1,615,003
CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS (AP-CY)	92,8553	46,855	92,855		46,855
DDG-51	2,665,767	2,695,367	3,385,767	4	3,411,200
LPD-17 (AP-CY)		185,000			100,000
OCEANOGRAPHIC SHIPS (AP-CY)			73,000		16,000
LCAC LANDING CRAFT		24,000	73,300		20,000
OUTFITTING	28,140	21,140	24,140		21,140
POST DELIVERY	90,177	81,177	83,177		81,177
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS			-72,000		-72,000

CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS

The conferees agree to provide \$1,615,003,000 for complex overhaul of the U.S.S. Nimitz (CVN-68). Within that amount, \$20,000,000 is only for installation of the ship self-defense system. The conferees do not agree to bill language proposed by the House concerning overhaul of CVN-69, which is no longer necessary since the Navy has committed to include ship self-defense and cooperative engagement capability as part of the overhaul of the ship.

DDG-51

The conferees agree to provide \$3,411,200,000 for 4 ships. This includes: increases of \$720,000,000 for another ship, \$15,233,000 for

acceleration of baseline 6 hardware and software for theater ballistic missile defense, and \$14,000,000 only for installation of cooperative engagement capability on 1 ship; and a decrease of \$3,800,000 resulting from saving due to foreign military sale of Aegis equipment. The conferees do not agree to bill language proposed by the House concerning theater ballistic missile defense, but direct the Navy to include cooperative engagement capability and theater ballistic missile defense capability on a significant number of the DDG-51 ships to be procured under a 14 ship multiyear contract.

CRUISER CONVERSION

The conferees agree to the House report language endorsing the Navy plan to com-

pete conversion of its 27 Aegis cruisers. This direction does not supersede current Navy policy concerning homeport overhauls.

LCAC SERVICE LIFE EXTENSION

The conferees agree to provide \$20,000,000 and concur with the House report language. Since this program will extend the original capital investment in these craft in lieu of replacement, the conferees direct the Navy to use Shipbuilding and Conversion for all elements of the service life extension program.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

The conference agreement is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Qty.	Conference
OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY					
LM-2500 GAS TURBINE	7,548	5,548	7,548		5,548
OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT	31,552	39,052	49,552		42,052
FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT	14,081	27,081	14,081		19,081
POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	156,775	147,775	135,775		135,775
SUBMARINE BATTERIES	9,043	8,443	9,043		8,443
STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	6,435	21,435	6,435		21,435
REACTOR COMPONENTS	193,880	180,880	193,880		180,880
RADAR SUPPORT	1,708	23,708	10,708		23,708
AN/SQ-89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM	16,628	16,228	16,628		16,228
SSN ACOUSTICS	77,953	46,453	85,953		85,953
SURFACE SONAR WINDOWS AND DOME		6,000			6,000
C-3 COUNTERMEASURES	6,891	6,591	6,891		6,591
COMBAT DF	10,473	5,873	10,473		5,873
BATTLE GROUP PASSIVE HORIZON EXTEN	50,221	47,421	50,221		47,421
NAVY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM	14,335	24,335	26,335		25,335
COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY		114,800			75,000
JMCIS AFLOAT	22,403	22,403	34,403		28,403
NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM (NTCSS)	49,710	49,710	92,910		80,710
ATDLS	16,991	15,391	16,991		15,391
SHALLOW WATER MCM			10,000		10,000
AUTOMATIC CARRIER LANDING SYSTEM	13,200	12,200	13,200		12,200
ID SYSTEMS	11,293	9,193	11,293		9,193
JMCIS TACTICAL/MOBILE	2,888	47,888	2,888		37,888
CALIBRATION STANDARDS	2,075	2,075	20,075		12,075
SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION	25,799	25,799	49,799		29,799
SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	37,239	47,239	37,239		45,239
SATCOM SHIP TERMINALS (SPACE)	107,608	107,608	122,808		109,608
NSIPS		20,500			20,500
JEDMICS		5,000			5,000
NAVAL SHORE COMMUNICATIONS	72,465	72,465	96,465		101,465
INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)	31,667	31,667	39,667		34,667
AN/SQ-36 (BT)	1,402	2,902	1,402		1,752
AN/SQ-53 (DIFAR)	28,382	49,382	47,382		47,382
AN/SQ-57		4,500			500
AN/SQ-62 (DISCASS)	24,291	32,291	31,291		31,291
WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	4,858	14,358	4,858		10,858
AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT	15,345	12,645	15,345		12,645
AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES	20,192	27,692	20,192		27,692
LAMPS MK III SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT	5,805	4,560	5,805		4,560
NATO SEASPARROW	6,866	10,866	14,866		12,866
SHIP SELF DEFENSE SYSTEM	5,841	17,841	5,841		17,841
AEGIS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	26,813	21,113	26,813		21,113
SURFACE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	65,502	65,302	65,502		65,302
STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP	231,528	228,728	61,528		228,728
ANTI-SHIP MISSILE DECOY SYSTEM	24,696	24,696	33,696		33,696
SURFACE TRAINING DEVICE MODS	4,829	13,329	4,829		8,829
CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP	3,700	5,200	3,700		5,200
AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT	6,233	11,233	6,233		9,233

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Qty	Conference
POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	28,650	25,080	25,050		25,050
COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	15,915	17,915	15,915		17,915
PORT SECURITY UNIT EQUIPMENT			13,500		13,500
INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	22,449	22,749	22,449		22,449
ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	15,678	15,678	21,678		21,678
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS			-19,000		-19,000
UNDISTRIBUTED REDUCTION			-33,000		

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Qty	Conference
Other Navigation Equipment	31,552	39,052	49,552		42,052
WSN-7		+9,000	+18,000		+12,000
Contract savings		-1,500			-1,500
Navy Tactical Data System	14,335	24,335	26,335		25,335
Emulators			+12,000		+6,000
UYQ-70/cruisers		+10,000			+5,000

PORT SECURITY UNIT EQUIPMENT

The conferees agree to provide \$13,500,000 only for port security unit equipment for the Coast Guard.

JOINT U.S./U.K. SSTD PROGRAM

The conferees note that the Department of Defense has commissioned an independent study to review the Surface Ship Torpedo Defense (SSTD) program. The conferees note that a joint U.S./U.K. collaborative SSTD program has been under way since 1988 on a 50/50 cost share basis. Until the findings of the independent study are reported and acted upon, the conferees direct the Department of Defense to continue the joint U.S./U.K. collaborative program.

CHOKE POINT SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

The conferees understand that the Choke Point Surveillance System (CPSS), in conjunction with forces ashore and land attack missile capable ships, can provide a real-time integrated surveillance and targeting system. The conferees direct the Navy to investigate the possible funding and incorporation of CPSS into future weapon system plans and to provide a report to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate prior to submission of the fiscal year 1999 budget on its recommendations regarding the CPSS program.

NAVY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM

The conferees agree to provide \$25,000,000 for the Navy Tactical Data System. Within that amount \$5,000,000 is only to install AN/UYQ-70 full production workstations on Aegis cruisers for execution only by the navy's Tactical Embedded Computer Resources office.

IT-21

The Secretary of the Navy shall report to the Committees on Appropriations that funds allocated for IT-21 implementation will be spent in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Federal Acquisition Regulation and meet the requirements for security, scalability, network management, real time processing, and reliability as outlined in the Joint Technical Architecture.

JEDMICS

The Joint Engineering Data Management Information and Control System (JEDMICS)

requires the incorporation of a security solution in order to prevent unauthorized access, as required by National Security Policy and federal regulations. To meet near term and future requirements the security system must be a Ratings and Maintenance Phase derivative of a product evaluated at the National Security Agency (NSA) B2 level for Information Security; meet NSA's Communications Security requirements for encryption of information from user desktop to JEDMICS servers; provide true multilevel security at the network level; and be a product of US origin. Therefore, the conferees provide \$5,000,000 in Other Procurement, Navy to be used only to procure and integrate into JEDMICS a security system meeting the above requirements. Due to the critical nature of JEDMICS, the conferees expect the Department to execute a contract as soon as practicable.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

The conference agreement is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Qty	Conference
PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS					
ITEMS UNDER \$2.0 MILLION (TRND VEH)	99	1,999	99		1,999
INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	16,413	21,805	16,413		21,805
GENERAL PURPOSE MECHANICAL TMDE	2,179	2,179	22,179		17,179
NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT			7,000		7,000
COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	41,809	84,409	66,609		66,609
¾T TRUCK HMMV (MYP)	696	40,696	696		30,696
FIELD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT	1,081	11,081	1,081		11,081
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS			-3,000		-3,000

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Qty	Conference
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE					
B-2A	174,086	505,286	157,786		331,000
ADVANCED TACTICAL FIGHTER (AP-CY)	80,864	74,864			74,864
F-15A	159,000	159,000	259,800	5	226,300
F-16 C/D (MYP)		82,500		3	82,500
C-17 (MYP)	1,923,311	1,914,211	2,341,811	9	1,901,611
C-17 (MYP) (AP-CY)	278,200	265,600	278,200		278,200
EC-130J		49,900		1	49,900
C-130J	49,928	49,928	48,000		24,000
WC-130J			177,000	2	132,850
CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C	2,645	4,498	2,645	27	3,045
SMALL VCX (C-37)			6,000	1	6,000
LARGE VCX (C-32A)	190,116	190,116		2	190,116
E-8C	313,991	317,991	309,291	1	313,291
PREDATOR UAV	116,506	146,506	116,506	15	141,506
B-18 MOBS	114,245	138,245	96,845		114,245
B-52 MODS	28,907	31,807	39,307		39,307
F-15 MODS	169,568	157,068	197,568		181,368
F-16 MODS	216,158	199,358	232,058		220,158
C-130 MODS	94,511	119,211	94,511		119,211
E-3 MODS	134,659	134,659	123,559		132,159
PASSENGER SAFETY MODIFICATIONS			75,000		50,000

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Qty	Conference
DARP MODS	67,136	139,136	163,736		150,136
F-15 POST PROD SUPP	8,089	6,289	8,089		6,289
F-16 POST PROD SUPP	22,402	22,402	22,402		38,402
WAR CONSUMABLES	67,565	60,165	67,565		63,565
MISC PRODUCTION CHARGES	275,804	269,583	267,012		275,804
DARP	141,493	146,493	141,493		170,493
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS			-37,000		-37,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
B-2A	174,086	505,286	157,786	331,000
Restart B-2 production		331,200		
Increased other Government costs			-10,100	
Engineering Change Order growth			-6,200	
Increase				156,914
F-22 Advanced Tactical Fighter (AP-CY)	80,864	74,864	0	74,864
Transfer OPP funds to RDTEAF		-6,000		-6,000
Delay F-22 production			-80,864	0
F-15A	159,000	159,000		226,300
Attrition reserve aircraft			100,800	67,300
F-16 C/D (MYP)	0	82,500	0	82,500
Attrition reserve aircraft		82,500		82,500
C-17 (MYP)	1,923,311	1,914,211	2,341,811	1,901,611
Expiring funds		-9,100		0
Additional aircraft			440,200	0
Late obligations and favorable contract negotiation			-21,700	-21,700
C-17 (MYP/AP-CY)	278,200	265,600	278,200	278,200
Contract savings		-12,600		0
C-130J	49,928	49,928	48,000	24,000
One C-130J (shifted to NGRE account)			-49,928	-49,928
C-130J spares and logistics			48,000	24,000
WC-130J			177,000	132,850
Additional Aircraft			177,000	118,000
Spares/Support Equipment				14,850
Large VCX (C-32A)	190,116	190,116	0	190,116
Convert 2 aircraft purchase to lease			-190,116	0
E-8C	313,991	317,991	309,291	313,291
Rephased prior year requirements		16,000		16,000
Improved Data Modem		1,000		1,000
Excess Engineering Change Order funding		-13,000		-13,000
Systems engineering growth			-4,700	-4,700
PREDATOR UAV	116,506	146,506	116,506	141,506
Additional funding to purchase attrition vehicles and spare parts		30,000		25,000
B-18 Mods	114,245	138,245	96,845	114,245
Link 16				0
Block D modification concurrency			-17,400	0
B-52 Mods	28,907	31,807	39,307	39,307
Electro-optical viewing system		2,900		0
Increase			10,400	10,400
F-15 Mods	169,568	157,068	197,568	181,368
Terminated upgrades		-11,800		-5,000
APG-63 radar upgrade pricing		-13,500		0
(APG-63 radar funds provided without restriction or reporting requirements)				
Radar support equipment		-10,000		0
F-100-220E engine upgrade		22,800	22,800	12,800
MIDS fighter data link terminals			5,200	4,000
F-16 Mods	216,158	199,358	232,058	220,158
GPS		-13,000		-13,000
Block 40 night vision imaging system		-3,800		0
HARM targeting system upgrades			3,500	3,000
600 gallon fuel tanks			10,000	8,000
Late obligations			-12,600	-6,000
Digital Terrain System			15,000	12,000
OBOGS				(1,080)
C-130 Mods	94,511	119,211	94,511	119,211
EC-130 mod		24,700		24,700
E-3 Mods	134,659	134,659	123,559	132,159
Extend sentry computers and display concurrency			8,600	0
Offensive counter air change orders			-2,500	-2,500
Passenger Safety Modifications	0	0	75,000	50,000
Navigation safety			75,000	32,500
GATM				17,500
(Conferees encourage use of COTS/NDI equipment to satisfy GATM requirements)				
H-1 Mods	2,778	3,578	3,578	3,578
Oil debris detection system		800		800
DARP MODS	67,136	139,136	163,736	150,136
MWIR Trf		20,000		5,600
RJ Sensors		0		35,000
RJ Reengining		52,000	52,600	27,400
RJ Heaters			6,000	6,000
SR-71 Mods			9,000	9,000
U-2 Senior Glass			24,000	0
U-2 SYERS			5,000	0
F-16 Post Production Supp	22,402	22,402	22,402	38,402
F-16 Improved Avionics Intermediate Shop for Air National Guard				16,000
F-15 Post Prod Supp	8,089	6,289	8,089	6,289
F-15 tooling disposition		-1,800		-1,800
War Consumables	67,565	60,165	67,565	63,565
Towed decoy engineering change orders		7,400		4,000
Misc Production Charges	275,804	269,583	267,012	275,804
Podded electro-optical camera systems		-6,221		0
Reduction			-8,792	0
DARP	141,493	146,493	141,493	170,493
U-2 Senior Glass				24,000
U-2 SYERS				5,000

B-2

The conferees provide \$331,000,000 for B-2 procurement for long-lead activities related

to the procurement of additional B-2s or for mission capabilities, deployability, and upgrades to the existing B-2 force to improve maintainability.

The conferees recognize that significant disagreement exists on the question of continued low-rate production of additional B-2 stealth bombers. The conferees believe the question over whether to continue with low-rate B-2 production is a critical national security matter which must be decided on the basis of future national security requirements, projected threats, and affordability. Therefore, the conferees have included a general provision (Section 8131) establishing a panel to review and make recommendations on this matter. The panel shall report to the President and Congress no later than March 1, 1998 its conclusions and recommendations, including whether additional funds for the B-2 should be used for continued low-rate production of the B-2 or for upgrades to improve deployability, survivability and maintainability.

F-22

The conferees agree with the House direction regarding F-22 Out Of Production Parts

(OPPs). The conferees further agree that the authority provided in that direction applies only to the F-22. The conferees direct the military departments to seek the prior approval of the congressional defense committees to gain similar authority for other programs.

F-16 MODIFICATIONS

The conferees direct that all new production F-16 aircraft shall include On-Board Oxygen Generating Systems (OBOGS), including the six aircraft approved in fiscal year (FY) 1997. The conferees further direct that \$1,080,000 within the F-16 Modifications line shall be available only to make the necessary production changes to incorporate OBOGS in new production F-16's.

The conferees support the Air Force's planned four-year OBOGS installation program for F-16's scheduled to start no later than fiscal year 2001, and the plan should include field installation.

AIR COMBAT TRAINING—RANGELESS (ACT-R)

KADENA INTERIM TRAINING SYSTEM (KITS)

The conferees are aware of a new air combat training capability recently delivered to Kadena Air Base, Okinawa. The Kadena Interim Training System (KITS) provides a new rangeless or untethered capability allowing it to be used on aircraft for air combat training anywhere there is available training airspace over land or sea. The conferees believe that systems like KITS can provide improvements to the readiness of our forward deployed forces. The conferees direct the Air Force to review and evaluate KITS as it applies to immediate air combat training requirements throughout the active and reserve component air forces and to submit a report to the Appropriations Committees on its procurement and fielding plans for this system.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement is as follows:

	Budget	House	Senate	Qty.	Conference
MISSILE PROCEDURE, AIR FORCE					
HAVE NAP			39,000		25,000
JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON	1,139	30,139	1,139		20,139
AMRAAM	117,768	107,168	76,668	173	107,168
AGM-130 POWERED GBU-15	1,539	42,539	1,539		25,000
CONVENTIONAL ALCM		15,300			
AGM-88A HARM			9,600		9,600
AGM-65 MAVERICK		11,000			8,000
GLOBAL POSITIONING (MYP) SPACE	163,837	122,137	163,837	3	163,837
TITAN SPACE BOOSTERS SPACE	555,304	473,304	455,304		464,304
MEDIUM LAUNCH VEHICLE SPACE	165,783	147,783	165,783	4	156,783
DEFENSE SUPPORT PROGRAM (MYP) SPACE	113,708	108,708	113,708		108,708
SPECIAL PROGRAMS	773,400	597,400	737,900		658,400
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS			-18,000		-18,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
AMRAAM				
Excess engineering change order funding	117,768	107,168	76,668	107,168
Contractor overcharging		-10,600		-10,600
			-41,100	0

GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS)

The conferees agree to provide \$163,837,000 for the acquisition of three satellites in fiscal year 1998. The conferees agree that while the Air Force is procuring GPS satellites well in advance of their actual need, the total costs of modifying the present GPS multiyear contract are greater than the short term saving to be derived from defer-

ring the acquisition of one GPS satellite. The conferees direct the Department of the Air Force to submit an acquisition plan to the Appropriations Committees for the next multiyear procurement of GPS satellites which more closely aligns the acquisition of satellites with actual launch need dates. The Air Force is also directed to submit a report which compares the total costs of procuring

the next block of GPS satellites under the terms of a multiyear contract with the alternative of procuring the satellites under a base year contract with variable quantity options. These reports shall be submitted no later than March 31, 1998.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement is as follows:

	Budget	House	Senate	Qty	Conference
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE:					
20MM PGU-28		3,500			1,750
GBU-29 HARD TARGET PENETRATOR		16,800			8,400
JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	61,307	61,307	61,307	2,673	56,307
WIND CORRECTED MUNITIONS DISPENSER	19,871	10,471	19,871	280	12,271
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS			-3,000		-3,000

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Qty	Conference
OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE:					
ITEMS LESS THAN \$2,000,000	5,025	3,625	5,025		3,625
HMMWV, ARMORED	24,181	7,781	24,181	125	24,181
ITEMS LESS THAN \$2,000,000	6,738	6,194	6,738		6,194
60K A/C LOADER	83,143	51,143	83,143	45	83,143
INTELLIGENCE DATA HANDLING SYS	20,739	24,339	20,739		24,339
WEATHER OBSERV/FORECAST	18,013	22,013	18,013		22,013
STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL	20,505	19,005	20,505		20,505
TAC SIGINT SUPPORT	4,114	9,114	4,114		6,114
MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMM NET	3,488	3,488	3,488		11,988
C3 COUNTERMEASURES	14,904	13,004	14,904		13,004
BASE LEVEL DATA AUTO PROGRAM	46,778	46,778	55,678		46,778
BASE INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE	88,945	136,945	88,945		112,945

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Qty	Conference
AF SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK SPACE	32,197	23,097	32,197	—	23,097
TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT	16,968	16,968	54,968	—	34,968
RADIO EQUIPMENT	12,844	19,344	12,844	—	19,344
ITEMS LESS THAN \$2,000,000	8,960	6,160	8,960	—	8,960
NIGHT VISION GOGGLES	2,371	13,271	2,371	—	2,371
FLOODLIGHTS SET TYPE NF2D	7,696	4,696	7,696	—	6,196
MEDICAL/DENTAL EQUIPMENT	13,295	8,095	13,295	—	10,695
PRODUCTIVITY INVESTMENTS	5,980	5,980	10,980	—	10,980
INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTION ACTIVITY	60,572	58,572	49,272	—	50,072
DARP RC135	12,778	47,778	12,778	—	12,778
SELECTED ACTIVITIES	5,003,960	4,994,490	5,080,160	—	5,016,060
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS	—	—	—25,000	—	—25,000
CIVIL AIR PATROL	—	—	—	—	500

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
ITEMS LESS THAN \$2,000,000	5,025	3,625	5,025	3,625
Minor replacement items	—	—1,400	—	—1,400
HMMWV, Armored	24,181	7,781	24,181	24,181
Duplicative force protection/anti-terrorist items	—	—16,400	—	0
Items less than \$2,000,000	6,738	6,194	6,738	6,194
Contract savings and contingency funding	—	—544	—	—544
60K A/C Loader	83,143	51,143	83,143	83,143
Production ramp-up	—	—32,000	—	0
Intelligence Data Handling Sys	20,739	24,339	20,739	24,334
ISAS	—	3,600	—	3,600
Weather Observ/Forecast	18,013	22,013	18,013	22,013
ASOS	—	4,000	—	4,000
Strategic Command and Control	20,505	19,005	20,505	20,505
Improved Technical Data System	—	—10,000	—	0
DIRECT (transfer to MEECN)	—	8,500	—	8,500
Tac Sigm Support	4,114	9,114	4,114	6,114
Integrated Broadcast Service	—	5,000	—	2,000
MEECN	3,488	3,488	3,488	11,988
DIRECT (transfer from Strategic Command and Control)	—	—	—	8,500
C3 Countermeasures	14,904	13,004	14,904	13,004
Excess prior year funds	—	—1,900	—	—1,900
BASE LEVEL DATA AUTO PROGRAM	46,778	46,778	55,678	46,778
REMIS	—	—	8,900	—
[Conferees agree to provide \$8,900,000 in O&M,AF for this purpose.]	—	—	—	—
Base Information Infrastructure	88,945	136,945	88,945	112,945
Security enhancements to base information systems	—	48,000	—	24,000
AF Satellite Control Network Space	32,197	23,097	32,197	23,097
Cancellation of Military Satellite Communications system	—	—9,100	—	—9,100
Tactical C-E Equipment	16,968	16,968	54,968	34,968
Theater deployable communications	—	—	38,000	18,000
Radio Equipment	12,844	19,344	12,844	19,344
Scope Command	—	6,500	—	6,500
ITEMS LESS THAN \$2,000,000	8,960	6,160	8,960	8,960
Contract award delays	—	—2,800	—	0
Night Vision Goggles	2,371	13,271	2,371	2,371
Accelerate procurement	—	10,900	—	0
Floodlights Set Type NF2D	7,696	4,696	7,696	6,196
Contract award delays	—	—3,000	—	—1,500
Medical/Dental Equipment	13,295	8,095	13,295	10,695
Prior year program savings	—	—5,200	—	—2,600
Productivity Investments	5,980	5,980	10,980	10,980
Supply asset tracking systems	—	—	5,000	5,000
Civil Air Patrol	—	—	—	500
[Transfer from Aircraft Procurement, Air Force]	—	—	—	—

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

The conference agreement is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Qty	Conference
PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE:					
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD	104,601	114,601	104,601	—	114,601
DEFENSE AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAM	14,380	44,955	14,380	—	14,380
ITEMS LESS THAN \$2.0 MILLION	7,461	14,661	14,661	—	14,661
AUTOMATIC DOCUMENT CONVERSION SYSTEM	—	10,000	20,000	—	20,000
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DSPO	19,334	14,334	19,334	—	19,334
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS	46,847	46,847	36,847	—	36,847
PATRIOT PAC-3	—	349,109	—	52	349,109
NAVY AREA TBDM PROGRAM	—	15,400	—	—	15,400
BMC3	—	20,100	—	—	20,100
SOF ROTARY WING UPGRADES	36,042	36,042	76,542	—	36,042
PC, CYCLONE CLASS	—	10,700	—	—	10,700
ADVANCED SEAL DELIVERY SYSTEM (ASDS)	38,800	38,800	38,800	—	4,500
ADVANCED SEAL DELIVERY SYSTEM (ASDS) (AP-CY)	2,465	2,465	2,465	—	365
REMOTE ACTIVATION MUNITION SYSTEM	—	—	2,000	—	1,000
SOF INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM	21,175	25,475	23,175	—	24,175
SOF SMALL ARMS & WEAPONS	10,269	10,269	12,669	—	11,269
SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM	—	—	2,300	—	2,300
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	108,339	112,539	108,339	—	112,539
CLASSIFIED PROTECTION	64,855	74,855	64,855	—	79,855
COLLECTIVE PROTECTION	17,316	37,316	17,316	—	27,316
CLASSIFIED PROGRAM	354,289	359,289	358,289	—	355,039
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS	—	—	—12,000	—	—12,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
Special Operations Command				
Other Procurement:				
SOF Intelligence Systems	21,175	25,475	23,175	24,175
ISP/MATIS		+1,800		+1,500
JTWS		+2,000	+2,000	+1,500
SOF Small Arms & Weapons	10,269	10,269		11,269
Night Firing Scopes for MAA1 Carbines			+2,400	+1,000
Chemical/Biological Defense:				
Individual Protection	64,855	74,855	64,855	79,855
JSLIST suits		+10,000		+5,000
JSLIST industrial production				+10,000
Collective Protection	17,316	37,316	17,316	27,316
Collective Protection Shortfalls in Korea		+20,000		+5,000
M17-LDS water sprayers				+2,000
7 HMV medical shelters				+3,000

SECURE TERMINAL EQUIPMENT

The conferees direct that \$17,000,000 of the funds appropriated for Procurement, Defense-wide be made available only for the procurement of the tactical Secure Terminal Equipment program.

SOCOM PROCUREMENT OF NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE BOATS

The recent acquisition strategy initiated by the Special Operations Command (SOCOM) to procure new Naval Special Warfare 33 foot rib boat systems resulted in an initial procurement of boat systems that cost about \$1,000,000 each, while other competitive designs being procured by other federal agencies were reportedly available for less than one-third that amount. The high

initial cost for this procurement prompts the conferees to encourage SOCOM to conduct a fresh review of the field of competition on the next round of procurement for large (30 foot and above) rib boats. The conferees request that SOCOM keep the Congressional defense committees informed of its plans for future procurement of this type.

ADVANCED SEAL DELIVERY SYSTEM

In response to a request from the Special Operations Command, the conferees have reduced the Advanced Seal Delivery System (ASDS) Procurement lines by \$36,400,000 and added the same amount to the Special Operations Tactical Systems Development project in Title IV to complete the final stage of ASDS development.

JSLIST PRODUCTION

The conferees recommend an increase of \$10,000,000 to the Marine Corps, specifically to cover the nonrecurring facilitation and equipment costs incurred by the three National Industries for the Severely Handicapped (NISH) affiliated community rehabilitation centers currently under contract that form Department of Defense Joint Service Lightweight Integrated Suits (JSLIST) program industrial base. The Department may vest the title to the facilities and equipment with these three contractors.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT

The conference agreement is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Qty.	Conference
NATIONAL GUARD & RESERVE EQUIPMENT					
RESERVE EQUIPMENT					
ARMY RESERVE					
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT		20,000	65,000		75,000
CH-47 D CARGO (CHINOOK)		65,000			
NAVY RESERVE					
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT		5,000	40,000		80,000
C-9 REPLACEMENT AIRCRAFT			40,000		
F-14A MODS		34,000			
MAGIC LANTERN		7,500			
F/A-18 MODS		58,000			
MARINE CORPS RESERVE					
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT		25,000	40,000		65,000
CH-53 HELICOPTERS		64,000			
T-39 REPLACEMENT AIRCRAFT		10,000			10,000
AIR FORCE RESERVE					
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT		45,000	40,000		50,000
LOGISTIC SUPPORT FOR WC-130J			29,700		
C-5 SIMULATOR		27,000			
NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENT					
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD					
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT		43,000	140,000		70,000
VIBRATION MANAGEMENT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM		3,000			
UH-60L		3,000			
LASER LEVELING		1,000			
ENGAGEMENT SKILLS TRAINERS		3,000			
MELIOS, AN-PVS-6		3,000			
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		5,000			
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT		5,000	40,000		25,000
C-130J		293,000	95,800	4	226,000
EC-130J			70,500		
KC-135R ENGINE KITS		100,000	52,000	2	52,000
F-16 IMPROVED AVIONICS INTERMEDIATE SHOP		32,000			
ULTIMATE BUILDING MACHINES		1,500			

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

The conferees agree that each of the Chiefs of the Reserve and National Guard components should exercise control of modernization funds provided in this account including aircraft and aircraft modernization. The conferees further agree that separate submissions of a detailed assessment of its modernization priorities by each of the Guard and Reserve component commanders is required to be submitted to the defense committees. The conferees expect the component commanders to give priority consideration to the following items: CH-47D helicopters, F-14A modifications, magic lantern, F/A-18 modifications, C-9 replacement aircraft, CH-53 helicopters, C-5 simulators, vibration

management enhancement program, UH-60L, laser leveling equipment, engagement skills trainers, MELIOS night vision devices, F-16 improved avionics intermediate shops, ultimate building machines, air defense alerting devices (ADAD), A-2 bradley upgrades, ALR-56 radar warning receiver, AN/TQM-41 MMS, avengers, theater deployable communication packages, dragon missile upgrades, multiple launch rocket system (MLRS), magic lantern spares, small arms simulators, senior scout modifications, field artillery ammunition support vehicles (FAASVs), KC-135R reengining, night vision devices and driver's night viewers, heavy equipment transport system (HETS), paladin, M-1A2 tanks, CH-47 FADEC, medium truck extended service pro-

grams (ESP), F-16 C/D onboard oxygen generating system field installation and evaluation by the Air National Guard, M-270 launcher mechanical systems (ILMS), high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles, LITENING targeting and navigation pods, all-terrain cranes, modular airborne fire fighting system units, CH-47 internal crash worthy fuel cells, back scatter truck inspection systems, night vision equipment, CH-47 ICH aircraft, commercial industrial equipment, high speed dirt compactors, AH-64 combat mission simulators, high mobility trailers for HMMWVs, palletized loading systems, heavy expanded mobility tactical truck wreckers, M109A6, automatic building

machines, air defense alerting device systems, interactive simulators, master cranes, deployable universal combat earth movers, HEMTT wreckers, and AN/VRC-102 Radios.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE AIRCRAFT

The conferees agree to provide \$288,000,000 specifically for the acquisition and mod-

ernization of the following aircraft to support Reserve and National Guard missions:

T-39 replacement aircraft for the Marine Corps Reserves	\$10,000,000
C-130J aircraft for the Air National Guard (4)	226,000,000

[In thousands of dollars]

KC-135R engine kits for the Air National Guard

52,000,000

TITLE IV—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

The conference agreement is as follows:

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
RDTE, ARMY	4,510,843	4,686,427	4,984,083	5,156,507
RDTE, NAVY	7,611,022	7,907,837	7,532,846	8,115,686
RDTE, AIR FORCE	14,451,379	14,313,456	14,127,873	14,507,804
RDTE, DEFENSE-WIDE	9,069,680	9,509,337	9,608,689	9,821,760
DEVELOPMENTAL TEST AND EVALUATION	268,183	268,183	251,183	258,183
OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION	23,384	32,684	31,384	31,384
GRAND TOTAL, RDTE	35,934,491	36,717,924	36,536,058	37,891,324

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

The conference agreement is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT TEST & EVAL ARMY:				
IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	15,113	14,113	15,113	14,113
DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	138,165	120,165	136,798	125,798
UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS	45,576	45,576	52,876	46,576
MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY	9,811	9,811	13,811	12,811
SENSORS AND ELECTRONIC SURVIVABILITY	19,294	24,294	21,794	26,794
AVIATION TECHNOLOGY	20,192	22,282	25,982	22,982
EW TECHNOLOGY	16,528	16,528	19,528	19,528
MISSILE TECHNOLOGY	22,335	22,335	26,335	25,335
COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY	33,112	40,112	58,112	62,112
BALLISTICS TECHNOLOGY	33,317	38,317	33,317	41,317
CHEMICAL SMOKE AND EQUIPMENT DEFEATING TECHNOLOGY	4,739	2,739	4,739	3,739
JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	4,786	9,286	7,786	9,286
WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	26,980	26,980	30,876	30,876
ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES	20,192	22,692	26,042	26,792
HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	14,256	18,256	19,356	17,256
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY	17,519	42,219	58,419	61,919
MILITARY ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	36,422	43,922	47,422	58,422
LOGISTICS TECHNOLOGY	17,689	19,689	17,689	18,689
MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	74,684	142,484	74,684	165,484
MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	10,677	142,177	196,277	190,177
AVIATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	31,330	53,830	34,330	92,330
WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	18,255	25,255	30,255	26,255
COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	32,685	35,685	35,285	42,242
COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	19,688	19,688	28,688	26,688
TRACTOR HIRE	14,350	.....	14,350	14,350
TRACTOR ROSE	9,204	9,204	11,204	11,204
MISSILE AND ROCKET ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	117,139	59,439	120,139	93,839
LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	19,332	25,932	32,932	32,932
JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	4,754	11,754	7,754	9,254
LINE-OF-SIGHT TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION	13,000	.....	13,000	5,000
MILITARY ENGINEERING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	12,231	12,231	24,331	20,331
ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION (DEMVAL)	24,138	55,638	87,638	75,638
ARMAMENT ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVE	40,313	60,313	33,313	38,313
NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	13,168	.....	13,168	9,168
AVIATION—ADV DEV	7,132	15,132	12,132	14,132
ARTILLERY SYSTEMS—DEMVAL	324,380	324,380	301,321	324,380
EW DEVELOPMENT	66,212	86,524	67,712	87,024
ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM	24,045	27,545	27,245	27,245
FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES .....	.....	5,000	.....	5,000
ADVANCED COMMAND AND CONTROL VEHICLE (AC2V)	8,867	8,867	11,867	10,867
ENGINEER MOBILITY EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	56,196	56,196	50,196	52,196
COMBAT FEEDING, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT	55,964	65,264	55,964	61,964
NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICES—ENG DEV	76,749	76,749	81,749	80,249
AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE—ENG DEV	18,350	18,350	22,350	22,350
AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	2,582	11,582	2,582	8,582
BRILLIANT ANTI-ARMOR SUBMUNITION (BAT)	202,302	202,302	187,302	237,302
COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (CATT)	2,823	13,323	2,823	13,323
WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS—ENG DEV	3,577	3,577	5,077	5,077
LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER—ENG DEV	22,605	8,905	8,732	8,732
SENSE AND DESTROY ARMAMENT MISSILE—ENG DEV	22,372	5,494	22,372	11,494
THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	14,004	14,004	18,004	17,004
ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL	138,769	138,769	124,769	124,769
DOD HIGH ENERGY LASER TEST FACILITY	14,952	30,952	29,952	29,952
MATERIAL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS	29,707	14,707	29,707	29,707
SUPPORT OF OPERATIONAL TESTING	81,672	51,672	81,672	81,672
PROGRAMWIDE ACTIVITIES	86,208	66,208	82,208	82,208
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	1,581	1,581	.....	.....
MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY	6,317	9,317	6,317	11,417
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE	51,378	56,378	58,378	58,378
MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR (RPM)—RDTE	85,119	85,119	86,419	86,419
MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)	4,837	4,837	31,337	25,837
MLRS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	26,678	26,678	40,378	37,678
AEROSTAT JOINT PROJECT OFFICE	86,193	.....	96,193	35,000
COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	136,520	152,520	176,720	167,020
AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS/PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	2,609	22,609	32,609	22,609
DIGITIZATION	156,960	75,560	120,043	71,560
MISSILE/AIR DEFENSE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	17,412	27,412	31,412	31,412
JOINT TACTICAL GROUND SYSTEM	3,195	6,195	3,195	5,195
SPECIAL ARMY PROGRAM	5,547	7,417	5,547	7,547
INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	9,647	12,147	9,647	12,147
SATCOM GROUND ENVIRONMENT (SPACE)	57,827	57,827	56,227	56,227
END ITEM INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES	44,326	54,326	57,326	66,326
FORCE XXI INITIATIVE .....	.....	38,900	.....	38,900
STRIKER .....	.....	3,900	.....	3,900
MORTAR FIRE CONTROL .....	.....	10,000	.....	10,000
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS .....	.....	.....	-17,000	-17,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
COUNTER MRL—TSPO	—	5,000	—	2,000
RADIO FREQUENCY	—	—	—	1,700
LIGHTWEIGHT LASER DESIGNATOR/RANGE FINDER	—	—	—	2,800
COMBAT SYNTHETIC TRAINING ASSESSMENT RANGE	—	—	—	5,400
ARMY AIRBORNE COMMAND & CONTROL SYSTEM	—	—	—	11,000

EXPLANATION OR PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
Defense Research Sciences	138,165	120,165	136,798	125,798
Program growth	—	—18,000	—	—10,000
Defense Information Warfare Initiative	—	(1,000)	+3,500	+2,500
Scientific problems with military applications	—	—	—4,867	—4,867
University and Industry Research Centers	45,576	45,576	52,876	46,576
Federated Labs	—	—	+2,300	(2,300)
(Note: The conferees direct that within funds available, an additional \$2,300,000 is to be used for the federated labs.)	—	—	—	—
Hypervelocity physics project	—	—	+1,000	+1,000
Electric Rail Gun	—	—	+4,000	0
(Note: Transferred to Ballistics Technology.)	—	—	—	—
Sensors and Electronic Survivability	19,294	24,294	21,794	26,794
PDCUE	—	—	+2,500	+2,500
Passive millimeter wave camera	—	+5,000	—	+5,000
Aviation Technology	27,282	22,282	25,982	22,982
FY 1997 Freeze	—	—5,000	—	—3,000
Budget correction	—	—	—1,300	—1,300
Combat vehicle and automotive technology	33,112	40,112	58,112	62,112
Voice Instructional Device	—	+3,000	—	+3,000
Tank and Vehicle Simulation Laboratory	—	+6,000	—	+6,000
National Automotive Center	—	—	+4,000	+4,000
Joint Robotics Development Program on Ground vehicle survivability	—	—	+6,000	+4,500
Air Defense Alerting Device integration—Bradley Stinger Vehicle	—	—	+5,000	+4,000
High-output diesel engine testing	—	(1,000)	+1,000	+1,000
HMMWV 6.2L engine rebuild program	—	—	+4,000	+4,000
Alternative vehicle propulsion systems	—	—	+5,000	+2,500
Program termination	—	—2,000	—	0
Ballistics technology	33,317	38,317	33,317	41,317
Liquid propellant	—	+5,000	—	+4,000
Electric Rail Gun	0	0	0	+4,000
(Note: Transferred from University & Research Centers.)	—	—	—	—
Weapons and Munitions Technology	26,980	26,980	30,876	30,876
Budget correction	—	—	—1,104	—1,104
Plastic-cased ammunition	—	—	+5,000	+5,000
Electronics and electronic Devices	20,192	22,692	26,042	+26,792
Thermophotovoltaic generators	—	+2,500	—	+1,500
"AA" zinc battery	—	—	+1,500	+1,500
Low-cost reusable alkaline manganese zinc	—	—	+1,000	+1,000
Enzyme-based chemical & biological detection technology	—	—	+2,250	+1,500
Advanced nonmetallic rechargeable battery system	—	—	+600	+600
Rechargeable coin cells	—	—	+500	+500
Environmental Quality Technology	17,519	42,219	58,419	61,919
Gallo Center	—	+5,000	—	+4,000
Natural Gas boiler demonstration—CERL	—	+2,000	—	0
Commercialization of Technologies to Lower Defense Cost Init.	—	+5,000	—	+5,000
Bioremediation Education, Science, & Technology Center	—	+4,000	+4,000	+4,000
Plasma Energy Pyrolysis System	—	+8,700	+8,700	+6,000
Radford Environmental Development & Management Program	—	—	+6,000	+5,000
Environmental projects at the WETO facility	—	—	+8,800	+7,000
Small Business development program	—	—	+5,400	+5,400
Agriculturally based remediation in Pacific Island ecosystems	—	—	+4,000	+4,000
Resource Recovery Technology Center	—	—	+4,000	0
Computer based land management	—	—	—	+4,000
Military Engineering Technology	36,422	43,922	47,422	58,422
Cold Regions Research and Engineering Lab	—	—	+1,000	+1,000
Climate change fuel cells—U.S. Army	—	+7,500	—	+7,500
Center for Geosciences Atmospheric Research	—	—	+10,000	+7,500
Molten carbonate fuel cells technology	—	—	—	+6,000
Medical Technology	74,684	142,484	74,684	165,484
Neurotoxin Exposure Treatment research	—	+25,000	—	+25,000
Neurofibromatosis	—	+9,800	—	+9,800
Army nutrition research	—	+3,500	—	+3,500
Orthopedic implant research (Volumetrically controlled manufacturing)	—	+3,500	—	+2,500
LSTAT	—	+6,000	—	0
Ovarian cancer	—	+10,000	—	+10,000
Prostate cancer research	—	+10,000	—	+40,000
Medical Advanced Technology	10,677	142,177	196,277	190,177
Army managed peer-reviewed breast cancer research	—	+100,000	+175,000	+135,000
MRE nutrition research	—	—	+3,600	0
Prostate cancer diagnostic imaging	—	—	+5,000	+5,000
National Medical Testbed	—	+8,000	—	+8,000
Intravenous membrane oxygenator tech	—	—	+1,000	0
Mustard gas research	—	—	+1,000	+1,000
Walter Reed Lab upgrades	—	+6,000	—	+6,000
Advanced cancer detection	—	+3,500	—	+3,500
Cooperative teleradiology	—	+3,000	—	+3,000
Advanced trauma care	—	+6,000	—	+3,000
Artificial lung research	—	+1,500	—	+1,500
Emergency telemedicine	—	+3,500	—	+2,500
Volume Angiocat (VAC)	—	—	—	+4,000
Periscopic minimally-invasive surgery	—	—	—	+3,000
Proton beam	—	—	—	+4,000
Aviation Advanced Technology	31,330	53,830	34,330	92,330
Short range UAV	—	+5,000	—	0
Integrated manned and unmanned aerial vehicle study	—	+2,500	—	+1,000
Stinger Universal launcher	—	+11,600	—	+11,600
Starstreak	—	+3,400	+3,000	+3,400
Outrider UAV	—	—	—	+45,000
Weapons and Munitions Advanced Tech	18,255	25,255	30,255	26,255
Trajectory correctable munition	—	+5,000	+8,000	+6,000
Precision guided mortar munition	—	+2,000	+4,000	+2,000
Combat Vehicle and Automotive Adv Tech	32,685	35,685	35,285	42,242
Composite armored vehicle technology transfer	—	+3,000	—	+2,000
Aluminum metal matrix composites	—	—	+9,000	+6,500
Commercial derivative engine for the palletized load system	—	—	+3,600	+3,600
Program adjustment	—	—	—10,000	—2,543

EXPLANATION OR PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
Command, Control, Communications—Adv Tech	19,688	19,688	28,688	26,688
Wavenet technology			+4,000	+2,000
Field Laser Radar Demo (FLD) Data Analysis Center			+5,000	+5,000
Missile and Rocket Advanced Technology	117,139	59,439	120,139	93,839
EFOG-M		-57,700		-26,300
Future missile technology integration			+3,000	+3,000
Landmine Warfare and Barrier Adv. Tech.	19,332	25,932	32,932	32,932
Vehicular Mounted Mine Detection		+2,700	+2,700	+2,700
Stand off ground penetrating radar		+3,900	+3,900	+3,900
Airborne standoff minefield detection system			+7,000	+7,000
Joint Service Small Arms Program	4,754	11,754	7,754	9,254
OICW		+5,500	+3,000	+3,000
Adv. light antiarmor weapons system		+1,500		+1,500
Military Engineering Advanced Technology	12,231	12,231	24,331	20,331
Rapidly installed breakwater technology			+2,000	+2,000
Civil engineer assistance to forward deployed engineer forces			+2,000	+2,000
Combat engineering systems logistics over shore			+8,100	+4,100
Advanced light anti-armor weapons system			(4,500)	0
Army Missile Defense Systems Integration	24,138	55,638	87,638	75,638
Battlefield Integration Center			+22,000	+17,000
THEL		+31,500	+41,500	+34,500
Armament Enhancement Initiative	40,313	60,313	33,313	38,313
TERM-XE-seeker development, lethality testing, & associated hardware		+20,000	+10,000	+15,000
Smart-top attack			-17,000	-17,000
(Note: The conferees expect the Army to submit a reprogramming for appropriate close out and termination costs.)				
Aviation Adv Dev	7,132	15,132	12,132	14,132
Integrated aircrew common helmet		+3,000		+2,000
Retinal display technologies-integrated crew helmet		+5,000	+5,000	+5,000
EW Development	66,212	86,524	67,712	87,024
Force XXI lessons learned (GBCS)		+20,312		+15,312
Suite of integrated countermeasures			-6,000	0
ATIRCM			+7,500	+5,500
Brilliant Anti-armor submunition	202,302	202,302	187,302	237,302
BAT P31			-15,000	0
Transfer from procurement				+35,000
DoD High Energy Laser Test Facility	14,952	30,952	29,952	29,952
THEL testing at HELSTF		+10,000	+10,000	+10,000
High energy solid state laser development		+6,000	+5,000	+5,000
Munitions Standardization, Effectiveness & Safety	6,317	9,317	6,317	11,417
Blast chamber—Blue Grass Army Depot		+3,000		+2,000
Blast chamber—Anniston Army Depot				+2,000
(Note: Added by Senate in RDT&E, Defense-wide).				
Explosive waste incinerator				+1,100
Environmental compliance	51,378	56,378	58,378	58,378
Climate Change Fuel Cell-CERL		+5,000	+5,000	+5,000
Natural gas boiler demonstration-CERL			+2,000	+2,000
MLRS Product Improvement Program	26,678	26,678	40,378	37,678
Guided MLRS			+8,100	+7,000
MLRS improved launcher mechanical system (ILMS)			+5,600	+4,000
Aerostate Joint Project Office	86,193	0	96,193	35,000
Program reduction		-86,193		-51,193
Aerostat development			+10,000	0
Combat Vehicle Improvement Programs	136,520	152,520	176,720	167,020
M1 flat panel displays		+12,000	+12,000	+12,000
AN/VVR-1 laser warning receiver		+4,000	+4,000	+4,000
Abrams SEP			+8,000	+6,500
ADAD for Bradley Stinger fighting vehicle			+4,000	+4,000
M-7 Bradley fire support team (BFIST) vehicle test program sets			+3,000	+2,000
Bradley A3 Test Program sets			+3,500	+2,000
Heavy recovery vehicle traction control system			+5,700	0
Digitization	156,960	75,560	120,043	71,560
Force XXI		-100,000	-36,917	-100,000
Tactical Personal Communications		+10,000		+6,000
Applique		+2,600		+2,600
Tactical Internet		+6,000		+6,000
(Note: The conferees do not agree with the House direction requiring the Army to establish a Battlefield Acquisition Program Office.)				
Missile/Air Defense Product Improvement	17,412	27,412	31,412	31,412
Patriot upgrade		+10,000	+10,000	+10,000
Stinger target acquisition sensor study and Stinger Blk II pre-EMD efforts			+4,000	+4,000
Joint Tactical Ground System	3,195	6,195	3,195	5,195
Phase II P31				
End Item Industrial Preparedness	44,326	54,326	57,326	66,326
M829E3 munitions development		+5,000		+5,000
Munitions manufacturing technology		+5,000		+3,000
Instrumented Factory for Gears (INFAC)			+4,000	+3,000
Total integration munitions engineering			+5,000	+8,000
Electronic Circuit Board Manufacturing Development Center			+4,000	+3,000
Radio Frequency	0	0	0	1,700
(Note: Funds have been transferred from Other Procurement, Army.)				
Lightweight laser designator range finder	0	0	0	2,800
(Note: Funds have been transferred from Other Procurement, Army.)				
Combat synthetic training assessment range	0	0	0	5,400
(Note: Funds have been transferred from Other Procurement, Army.)				
Army Airborne Command & Control	0	0	0	11,000
(Note: Funds have been transferred from Other Procurement, Army.)				

ARMY HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING
RESEARCH

The conferees urge the Army to provide within the defense research sciences program element, \$750,000 to hook up four historically-black colleges with the Army High Performance Computing Center in Minneapolis and \$500,000 for work stations at these colleges to optimize the use of the new computing facilities which were made available through the fiscal year 1997 defense appropriations act.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY

The conferees agree to provide \$4,000,000 in the Army Environmental Quality Technology line only to develop computer-based land management modeling projects designed to help reduce time and costs associated with recovery of military training areas. The conferees expect the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory to prudently manage this additional funding to achieve maximum results.

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY
VOLUMETRICALLY CONTROLLED
MANUFACTURING

The conferees have provided \$2,500,000 only for the development of a prototype artificial hip using multidimensional volumetrically controlled manufacturing of synthetic materials.

MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY
COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS IN TELEMEDICINE
The conferees recognize the need to continue establishment of collaborative efforts

for design of a telemedicine trauma/emergency medical services system to provide necessary diagnostic and treatment interventions and improve medical outcomes. This effort should include participation by appropriate DoD agencies and public/institutions.

PROSTATE DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING

The conferees are concerned about the quality and efficacy of prostate diagnostic imaging, and believe that prostate cancer detection and treatment would greatly benefit from more accurate and refined equipment and procedures. The conferees direct the Army to establish a public/private research project in coordination with appropriate Government agencies and private institutions to explore promising technologies for improvement of prostate diagnostic imaging. The conferees provide \$5,000,000 only for this purpose in the Medical Advanced Technology line. The conferees expect funding management to be accomplished by Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING TECHNOLOGY

The conferees recognize the excellent work being conducted at Walter Reed in diagnostic imaging technology and direct that a

Diagnostic Imaging Technology Center of Excellence be established at Walter Reed Army Hospital and that the Army be the lead agent in this endeavor. All DoD efforts in this area should be coordinated with the center. In this vein, the conferees are extremely encouraged with the potential benefits of the Volume Anglo CAT (VAC) and have provided an additional \$4,000,000 to continue efforts on this promising imaging technology.

PERISCOPE MINIMALLY-INVASIVE SURGERY

The conferees agree to provide \$3,000,000 in the Army Medical Technology line only to pursue further development of minimally-invasive surgery techniques. The conferees believe greater understanding of this cutting-edge technology could result in significant benefits for US armed forces.

AVIATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

OUTRIDER TUAV

The conferees agree to provide \$45,000,000 to continue the development, testing and evaluation of the Outrider tactical unmanned aerial vehicle (TUAV). The conferees direct the Secretary of the Army submit an acquisition strategy to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate after

the user-testing and evaluation are completed.

MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY

The conferees are aware of the need to close and clean up the open pit burning ground currently being used to dispose of explosive waste at Picatinny Arsenal. The Army has concluded that additional funds are needed to complete the construction of the Explosive Waste Incinerator and the conferees agree to provide \$1,100,000 only to finish this project.

MATTRACKS

The conferees urge the Army to begin development testing of the MATTRACKS track system within available research, development, test and evaluation funding. The MATTRACKS track system, which has been control tested by the Army and Marine Corps with excellent results, appears to have great value for military uses particularly mine clearing efforts.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

The conference agreement is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT TEST & EVAL NAVY	15,834	14,683	15,834	14,683
IN-HOUSE INDEPENDENT LABORATORY RESEARCH	366,283	336,463	366,283	334,463
DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	32,273	29,273	32,273	29,273
SURFACE/AEROSPACE SURVEILLANCE AND WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	46,859	53,859	52,859	50,359
SURFACE SHIP TECHNOLOGY	23,590	25,390	23,590	25,390
AIRCRAFT TECHNOLOGY	65,566	59,566	56,566	56,566
COMMAND, CONTROL, AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	31,762	47,362	31,762	39,362
READINESS, TRAINING, AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY	76,653	73,653	80,153	75,503
MATERIALS, ELECTRONICS AND COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY	22,810	21,810	22,810	21,810
ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	51,033	46,033	51,033	46,033
UNDERSEA SURVEILLANCE WEAPON TECHNOLOGY	42,737	42,737	21,600	42,737
MINE COUNTERMEASURES, MINING AND SPECIAL WARFARE	48,211	77,711	66,961	73,711
OCEANOGRAPHIC AND ATMOSPHERIC TECHNOLOGY	35,736	31,736	43,736	37,736
UNDERSEA WARFARE WEAPONRY TECHNOLOGY	35,093	41,193	27,693	35,693
AIR SYSTEMS AND WEAPONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	43,320	44,320	43,320	44,320
PRECISION STRIKE AND AIR DEFENSE	18,144	17,144	18,144	17,144
ADVANCED ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	39,737	34,737	49,737	49,737
SHIP PROPULSION SYSTEM	34,178	63,478	51,178	61,678
MARINE CORPS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD)	18,332	72,732	19,632	70,232
MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	18,812	20,502	20,042	22,502
MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADV TECH DEV	18,249	18,999	28,249	26,249
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND LOGISTICS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	54,785	46,385	46,385	49,385
UNDERSEA WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	41,602	38,352	41,602	38,352
SHALLOW WATER MCM DEMOS	87,285	75,052	72,285	76,285
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION	23,768	22,368	23,768	22,368
C3 ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	7,859	16,959	7,859	16,959
AVIATION SURVIVABILITY	22,869	26,669	22,869	24,869
ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	58,231	71,131	76,431	73,631
SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES	61,122	62,422	61,122	62,422
ADVANCED SUBMARINE COMBAT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	98,587	10,187	115,587	20,587
CARRIER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	19,194	22,694	19,194	22,694
SHIPBOARD SYSTEM COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT	59,067	162,067	59,067	114,000
ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	38,682	38,682	63,682	53,682
SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN & FEASIBILITY STUDIES	49,741	44,741	49,741	47,741
ADVANCED SURFACE MACHINERY SYSTEMS	34,190	38,190	34,190	38,390
CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	2,012			
ADVANCED WARHEAD DEVELOPMENT (MK-50)	60,134	70,134	60,134	68,134
MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES	36,464	40,064	36,464	40,064
MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM	139,229	223,229	149,229	213,229
COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT	52,401	56,401	54,401	58,401
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	1,720	6,720	1,720	6,720
FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT	21,822	24,522	21,822	24,522
RETRACT ELM	13,330		13,330	10,000
NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	37,809	81,909	37,809	60,809
LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY	448,855	448,855	476,855	463,855
JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)—DEM/VAL	4,705	4,705	9,705	7,705
SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) ARCHITECTURE/ENGINE	73,354	85,354	113,304	130,191
OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	36,297	40,297	38,297	38,297
STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT	4,735	4,735	930	930
S-3 WEAPON SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT	3,191	3,191	15,191	13,191
P-3 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	31,518	41,518	31,518	36,518
TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM	80,735	86,335	80,735	86,335
H-1 UPGRADES	16,947	20,947	16,947	18,947
ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS	12,111	18,111	12,111	18,111
AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	101,803	104,603	91,127	99,127
EW DEVELOPMENT	87,934	142,134	122,934	148,134
SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING	102,994		75,994	35,000
ARSENAL SHIP	471	13,471	471	13,471
LPD-17 CLASS SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	9,644		5,456	5,456
TRI-SERVICE STANDOFF ATTACK MISSILE		12,000		9,000
VLA UPGRADE	16,503	19,503	16,503	18,503
AIRBORNE MCM	42,294	52,294	67,294	57,294
SSN-688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION	23,701	2,366	23,701	18,701
SUBMARINE COMBAT SYSTEM	311,076	331,076	316,076	323,076
NEW DESIGN SSN	49,542	12,332	49,542	49,542
SSN-21 DEVELOPMENTS	75,713	64,713	100,713	92,713
SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/LIVE FIRE T&E	4,794	39,294	4,794	35,294
NAVY TACTICAL COMPUTER RESOURCES				

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
LIGHTWEIGHT TORPEDO DEVELOPMENT	17,290	19,302	17,290	19,302
NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	2,088	2,088	4,588	2,088
JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON SYSTEMS	71,526	71,526	71,526	80,526
SHIP SELF DEFENSE—EMD	132,270	190,870	134,270	163,270
MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	3,620	16,920	3,620	16,920
DISTRIBUTED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	33,048	43,448	23,048	43,448
TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	48,308	45,408	45,308	45,408
MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	33,236	39,236	33,236	36,236
STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—NAVY	8,755	6,679	8,755	6,679
TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES	8,763	763	8,763	3,263
RD&E SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT	57,591	55,961	57,591	55,961
TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	263,934	235,908	251,934	246,934
MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPPORT	8,207	12,707	8,207	12,707
F/A-18 SQUADRONS	316,976	207,776	290,976	293,976
TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)	93,359	91,500	93,359	91,500
CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	58,956	36,456	63,956	68,956
HARM IMPROVEMENT	6,169	41,169	6,169	41,169
AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS	60,025	51,025	60,025	51,025
NAVY SCIENCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM			12,000	12,000
MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	38,296	45,296	40,296	45,296
MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS	12,568	14,668	12,568	14,668
DEFENSE METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE PROGRAM (SPACE)	3,165	1,198	3,165	1,198
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS		55,000	54,000	55,000
CLASSIFIED PROGRAM	488,489	531,489	188,489	494,989
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS			-18,000	-18,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

(In thousands of dollars)

	FY 98 budget	House	Senate	Conference
DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	336,283	336,463	366,283	334,463
General reduction		-39,820		-39,820
Molecular Design Institute		10,000		8,000
SURFACE SHIP TECHNOLOGY	46,859	53,859	52,859	50,359
General reduction		-5,000		-5,000
Power electronic building blocks		6,000	6,000	6,000
Power node control centers		1,500		1,500
Micromechanical systems/damage tolerant networks		2,500		0
Underwater vehicle derived control technology		2,000		1,000
READINESS, TRAINING, AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECH	31,762	47,362	31,762	39,362
General reduction		-3,000		-3,000
JMLS ACTD for sea-state 3 lighterage		16,000		8,000
Smart aircrew integrated life support system		2,600		2,600
MATERIALS, ELECTRONICS AND COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY	76,653	73,653	80,153	75,503
General reduction		-7,000		-10,000
Resin transfer molding/carbon fibers		2,000	2,000	2,000
Composite storage capsule		2,000		2,000
Vacuum electronics			-4,000	-3,000
Photomagnetic research			350	350
Plasma quench technology			3,000	2,000
Advanced Material Intelligent Processing Center			2,500	2,500
Terfenol-D				3,000
OCEANOGRAPHIC AND ATMOSPHERIC TECHNOLOGY	48,211	77,711	66,961	73,711
Autonomous underwater vehicle/sensor development		10,000		10,000
Ocean partnerships		16,000	16,000	12,000
Naval Surface Warfare Center South Florida Test Facility		2,750	2,750	2,750
PM-10		750	750	750
Arctic research		(2,000)		(2,000)
UNDERSEA WARFARE WEAPONRY TECHNOLOGY	35,736	31,736	43,736	37,736
General reduction		-4,000		-4,000
COTS airgun as an acoustic source		(5,000)		0
6.25" torpedo project			4,000	
Undersea warfare and weapons technology			4,000	3,000
AIR SYSTEMS AND WEAPONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	35,093	41,193	27,693	35,693
Maritime avionics subsystems and technology		11,500		7,000
Integrated high payoff rocket technology		2,000		1,000
General reduction		-7,400		-7,400
Integrated HP turbine engine technology			-7,400	
SHIP PROPULSION SYSTEM	39,737	34,737	49,737	49,737
Active control of machinery rafts		5,000		5,000
General reduction		-10,000		-5,000
Composite helicopter hanger			10,000	10,000
MARINE CORPS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD)	34,178	63,478	51,178	61,678
Commandant's Warfighting Lab		20,300	15,000	17,500
SMAW-CS product improvement program		5,000		5,000
2 KW proton exchange membrane fuel cell		4,000		3,000
CARS			2,000	2,000
Modeling/simulation			(2,450)	(2,450)
MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	18,332	72,732	19,632	70,232
Bone marrow		34,000		34,000
National Biodynamics Lab		2,600		2,600
Biocidal materials research		5,500		5,500
Freeze dried blood		2,500	2,500	1,500
Dental research		4,000		2,000
Mobile medical monitor		4,000		2,000
Rural health		3,000		3,000
Natural gas cooling/desiccant demonstration				2,500
Fleet health		-1,200	-1,200	-1,200
MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADV TECH DEV	18,812	20,502	20,042	22,502
Virtual reality environment/training research		3,690	1,230	3,690
Center for integrated Manufacturing Studies				2,000
General reduction		-2,000		-2,000
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND LOGISTICS ADVANCED TECH	18,249	18,999	28,249	26,249
250KW proton exchange membrane fuel cell		1,750	1,750	1,750
Visualization of technical information		1,000	2,000	2,000
General reduction		-2,000		-2,000
Smart base			6,250	6,250
UNDERSEA WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	54,785	46,385	46,385	49,385
General reduction		-8,400		0
Shallow water surveillance technology			-3,000	-3,000
Beartrap advanced technology			-5,400	-5,400
COTS airgun as an acoustic source				3,000
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION	87,285	73,052	72,285	76,285

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

	FY 98 budget	House	Senate	Conference
General reduction		-18,233	-20,000	-20,000
High frequency surface wave radar		4,000	(4,000)	4,000
SWATH technology development			5,000	5,000
Affordable array			(4,900)	(4,900)
ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	22,869	26,669	22,869	24,869
Geopositioning for the air deployable low frequency projector		3,800		2,000
SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES	58,231	71,131	76,431	73,631
Remote minehunting system		7,900	7,900	7,900
Integrated combat weapon system		5,000	10,300	7,500
ADVANCED SUBMARINE COMBAT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	61,122	62,422	61,122	62,422
Lightweight wide aperture advanced array, fiber optic		4,000		4,000
Savings identified by GAO		-2,700		-2,700
CARRIER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	98,587	10,187	115,587	20,587
CVX		-88,400		-78,000
CVN-77			17,000	0
SHIPBOARD SYSTEM COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT	19,194	22,694	19,194	22,694
Direct carbonate fuel cell powerplant/ship electric service		3,500	1,000	3,500
COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT	139,229	223,229	149,229	213,229
E-2/CEC integration		20,000		10,000
TBMD/CEC integration		15,000		15,000
Low cost common equipment set		15,000		15,000
Reduced schedule risk/logistics support		13,000		13,000
SSDE/CEC integration		5,000		5,000
Hawk/CEC integration		5,000		3,000
Design agent transfer		5,000		0
Fleet exercises		3,000		3,000
LAMPS data link		3,000		0
Space			10,000	10,000
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	52,401	56,401	54,401	58,401
Resource recovery technology center		4,000		4,000
Asbestos removal			2,000	2,000
Hospital desiccant demonstration			(1,500)	0
FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT	1,720	6,720	1,720	6,720
Engineered lumber development		5,000		5,000
(NOTE: Funds for engineered lumber development are only to complete the ongoing effort already under contract by the Navy for cost-shared development and deployment of carbon fiber-reinforced, recycled thermoplastic engineered lumber which incorporates chemically treated waste-wood materials.)				
LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY	37,809	81,909	37,809	60,809
Extended range guided munition		15,100		8,000
MEMS guidance and control		5,000		2,000
Land attack Standard Missile		4,000		3,000
Navy ATACMS		20,000		10,000
JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)—DEM/VAL	448,855	448,855	476,855	463,855
Eddy current sensor/eddy current array sensor		(6,000)		(6,000)
Engine turbine fan improvement		(1,000)		(1,000)
Alternative engine			28,000	15,000
(NOTE: Projects which are directed to be funded from within available funds may not be financed by decrements to DARPA programs.)				
OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	73,354	85,354	113,304	130,191
SH-60R block II		7,000	25,000	15,000
Air interoperability center		5,000	5,000	5,000
Parametric airborne dipping sonar			10,000	5,000
CH-60 development				
(NOTE: CH-60 funds are transferred from Aircraft Procurement, Navy)				
STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT	36,297	40,297	38,297	38,297
Ground Proximity Warning System		4,000		0
ICAS			2,000	2,000
(NOTE: Funds for ground proximity warning system are funded in Aircraft Procurement, Navy)				
S-3 WEAPON SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT	4,735	4,735	930	930
Common support aircraft			-3,805	-3,805
(NOTE: Reduction to common support aircraft is made without prejudice.)				
EW DEVELOPMENT	101,803	104,603	91,127	99,127
Precision targeting		2,800		2,000
Joint emitter targeting system			-2,000	-2,000
Common missile warning system			-6,000	0
ICAP III			-2,676	-2,676
SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING	87,934	142,134	122,934	148,134
TBMD/UYQ-70 architecture		43,000		38,000
Program shortfalls		14,000		0
Postponed sea test		-2,800		-2,800
High power discriminator			35,000	25,000
NEW DESIGN SSN	311,076	331,076	316,076	323,076
ASTECs/integrated mast		17,000		8,000
Sonar domes		3,000	5,000	4,000
SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/LIVE FIRE T8E	75,713	64,713	100,713	92,713
CVN-77		17,000		17,000
DD-21		-28,000	25,000	0
NAVY TACTICAL COMPUTER RESOURCES	4,794	39,294	4,794	35,294
UYQ-70 for submarines		17,500		17,500
Virtual prototyping of electronic circuits		10,000		6,000
UYQ-70 for USMC expeditionary force		7,000		7,000
NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	2,088	2,088	4,588	2,088
Natural gas cooling/desiccant demonstration			2,500	0
(NOTE: Funds for natural gas cooling/desiccant demonstration are provided in Medical Development)				
SHIP SELF DEFENSE—EMD	132,270	190,870	134,270	163,270
QRCC		19,000		10,000
Test ship		12,000		6,000
Wallis Island test operations		8,600		4,000
SPQ-9B		9,000		5,000
IRST		10,000		4,000
Nulka			2,000	2,000
DISTRIBUTED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	33,048	43,448	23,048	43,448
AODS integration into ADS		7,800		7,800
ADS algorithms		2,600		2,600
General reduction			-10,000	0
TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	48,308	45,408	45,308	45,408
Non-cooperative airborne vector scorer		-2,900		-2,900
General reduction			-3,000	0
TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	263,934	235,908	251,934	246,934
General reduction		-30,026	-12,000	-18,000
Safety items		2,000		1,000
F/A-18 SQUADRONS	316,976	207,776	290,976	293,976
Management reserves		-114,200	-26,000	-26,000
TARPS		5,000		3,000
CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	58,956	36,456	63,956	68,956
JTCTS		-27,500		0
BFTI		5,000		5,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

	FY 98 budget	House	Senate	Conference
PMRF sensors			5,000	5,000
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	0	55,000	54,000	55,000
General increase		55,000	50,000	
Center for Integrated Manufacturing Studies			4,000	0
(NOTE: Funds for the Center for Integrated Manufacturing Studies is provided in Manpower, Personnel, and Training Advanced Technology Development.)				

AIRCRAFT TECHNOLOGY

The conferees direct that the Navy Vectored Thrust Ducted Propeller (VTDP) compound helicopter program focus the current VTDP technology development program on utilization of the H-60 helicopter as the demonstration platform. The conferees further direct that from within available funds \$200,000 is only for the Navy's H-60 program office (PMA-299) to manage the VTDP program and all current and prior year funds appropriated for this program.

MATERIALS, ELECTRONICS, AND COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

The conferees agree to provide \$3,000,000 for Terfenol-D, which is used in Navy sonar programs. The conferees direct that this amount shall be available only to allow the Navy to achieve further cost reductions in the application of a magnetostriuctive, iron/terbium/dysprosium alloy for new high performance sonar systems. The conferees further direct that such effort shall be undertaken through a partnership between any entity which has made a financial commitment and has experience in the production of such an alloy and the National Center for Excellence in Metal Working Technology.

NAVY AIRCREW EJECTION SEATS

The conferees believe the Navy must place greater emphasis on aircrew protection and safety, a problem that is of growing concern with the introduction of lighter-weight crew members. In fiscal year 1997, the Congress appropriated an additional \$5,000,000 to initiate Phase II of the Navy Aircrew Escape System (NACES) P3I program. The conferees are disappointed that this effort has not yet begun, particularly in light of technological advancements in propulsive stabilization and sensors that could substantially decrease the technical risk of resolving the safety shortcomings of the NACES. These same advances may also be applicable to making needed safety improvements in the GRU-7 seat flying in the EA-6B aircraft.

The conferees are aware of Navy plans to restructure the NACES P3I program. While voicing no objection at this time, the conferees expect that the restructured effort be conducted in a manner to include a flight demonstration of the life-saving benefits of these technologies to existing ejection seats, and that EMD planning for introduction to the fleet be completed. The conference agreement includes an additional \$6,000,000 only to accelerate the NACES P3I program to include demonstrated propulsive stabilization solutions.

NON-MAGNETIC, STAINLESS STEEL ADVANCED DOUBLE HULL WARSHIP DESIGN

The conferees note the technical challenge that the Navy faces in the design and manufacture of very large and complex structural systems that have historically been made of traditional steel materials but are now incorporating the use of more advanced materials like non-magnetic steels. The joining of the advanced double hull concept with non-magnetic steel offers the potential to reduce acquisition and operation costs and to improve survivability. The conferees direct the Navy to study this design on the DD-21 and to explore the opportunities available with existing Centers of Excellence that have capability in non-magnetic, stainless steel advanced double hull warship design.

DISTRIBUTED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

The conferees agree to provide \$43,448,000, of which \$7,800,000 shall be for the testing and packaging of the all-optical deployable system into an advanced deployable system (ADS) and at least \$7,000,000 shall be for the development of signal processing and detection algorithms for the ADS.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement is as follows:

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT TEST & EVAL AF	226,832	183,332	222,249	207,249
DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	70,224	73,224	71,224	73,224
MATERIALS	76,102	76,102	79,102	76,102
ARMSTRONG LAB EXPLORATORY DEVELOPMENT	69,303	69,303	60,577	60,577
AEROSPACE PROPULSION	69,401	68,061	66,484	64,144
AEROSPACE AVIONICS	9,840	9,840	12,840	9,840
HYPERSONIC TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	111,136	131,636	112,009	127,259
PHILLIPS LAB EXPLORATORY DEVELOPMENT	86,067	89,067	86,067	88,567
COMMAND CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS	20,596	26,596	30,096	28,096
ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS	30,564	28,318	27,031	24,785
AEROSPACE PROPULSION SUBSYSTEMS INTEGRATION	15,032	10,423	15,032	10,423
AEROSPACE STRUCTURES	37,014	37,014	35,183	35,183
AEROSPACE PROPULSION AND POWER TECHNOLOGY	17,204	26,204	17,204	26,204
CREW SYSTEMS AND PERSONNEL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY	7,795	6,423	7,795	6,423
FLIGHT VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION	25,621	30,871	24,121	34,371
ELECTRONIC COMBAT TECHNOLOGY	16,247	30,047	16,247	18,147
SPACE AND MISSILE ROCKET PROPULSION		8,000		8,000
BALLISTIC MISSILE TECHNOLOGY	40,846	72,846	100,846	98,346
ADVANCED SPACECRAFT TECHNOLOGY	26,227	28,227	23,187	24,687
CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	41,238	56,238	59,238	55,238
ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	12,897	12,897	13,897	13,647
C3 ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	41,448	41,000	41,448	41,000
ADVANCED MILSATCOM (SPACE)	29,585		29,585	15,000
POLAR ADJUNCT (SPACE)	51,504	26,504	51,504	34,004
NATIONAL POLAR-ORBITING OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SAT	222,401	217,401	222,401	217,401
SPACE BASED INFRARED ARCHITECTURE (SPACE)—DEM/VAL	13,433		13,433	11,000
NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	32,837	49,337	32,837	49,337
INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE—DEM/VAL	56,977	46,977	56,977	56,977
GLOBAL BROADCAST SERVICE			8,000	6,000
VARIABLE STABILITY IN-FLIGHT SIMULATOR TEST AIRCRAFT	16,494	12,994	16,494	16,494
INTEGRATED AVIONICS PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	216,886	222,886	216,886	220,886
B-1B	80,238	77,238	80,238	72,238
SPECIALIZED UNDERGRADUATE PILOT TRAINING	2,071,234	2,077,234	1,858,234	2,077,234
F-22 EMD	78,465	65,965	82,308	80,465
EW DEVELOPMENT	18,076	15,900	18,076	19,676
MUNITIONS DISPENSER DEVELOPMENT	19,553	15,353	19,553	24,553
JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	3,726	5,726	3,726	4,726
LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	1,459	6,459	1,459	4,459
COMPUTER RESOURCE TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION (CRTT)				
JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)	203,321		107,021	128,000
JSLAM		63,000		43,021
THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	51,846	50,346	56,746	54,346
MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	47,336	62,136	41,336	56,336
TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	389,348	386,348	389,348	387,848
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	6,049	6,049	4,549	4,549
POLLUTION PREVENTION	5,880	5,880	10,880	9,880
ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)	8,013	33,013	8,013	28,013
MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR (RPM)—RD&E	55,200	55,200	58,000	56,000
ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	50,781	33,781	50,781	43,781
AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	93,122	115,122	93,122	103,122
AGM-86C CONVENTIONAL AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE SYS		3,500		3,500

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AWACS)	46,807	47,807	46,807	46,807
ADVANCED PROGRAM TECHNOLOGY	95,056	95,056	71,556	100,056
THEATER BATTLE MANAGEMENT (TBM) C4I	24,013	24,013	28,013	27,013
JOINT SURVEILLANCE AND TARGET ATTACK RADAR SYSTEM	119,189	123,189	124,189	126,189
ADVANCED PROGRAM EVALUATION	214,011	224,011	205,219	223,019
WORLD-WIDE MILITARY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS	6,820	7,820	6,820	7,820
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH, AND LANDING SYSTEM	6,571	6,571	13,471	13,471
SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES	530	1,530	530	530
TITAN SPACE VEHICLES (SPACE)	82,384	67,384	82,384	74,884
DEFENSE AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAM		14,990		14,990
SPACETRACK (SPACE)	28,573	28,573	36,073	43,073
C-17 AIRCRAFT	113,605	113,605	113,605	110,605
AIR CARGO MATERIAL HANDLING (463-L) (NON-IF)	7,947	3,447	7,947	5,947
PRODUCTIVITY, RELIABILITY, AVAILABILITY, MAINTAIN PRO	1,032	12,032	11,032	19,032
NATO JOINT STARS	36,061	18,061	23,061	26,061
COBRA BALL (FLD)			12,000	12,000
CLASSIFIED PROGRAM	4,684,348	4,633,315	4,640,248	4,648,415
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS			-76,000	-76,000
GENERAL REDUCTION		-2,000		

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
Defense Research Sciences	226,832	183,332	222,249	207,249
Reduction		-48,500		-18,000
Center for Adaptive Optics		5,000		3,000
Sacramento Peak Observatory		(650)	(650)	(650)
Math and computer science			-2,755	-2,755
Electronics			-1,828	-1,828
Materials	70,224	73,224	71,224	73,224
Composite shelters		3,000		2,000
Inorganic/organic optical limiters			1,000	1,000
Aerospace Propulsion	69,303	69,303	60,577	60,577
Turbine engine technology			-6,861	-6,861
High thermal stability hydrocarbon fuel			-1,865	-1,865
Aerospace Avionics	69,401	68,061	66,484	64,144
Reduction		-1,340		-1,340
Photonic and A-to-D Technology			-2,701	-2,701
Inertial navigation unit components			-3,216	-3,216
Environmental laser mapping			3,000	2,000
Hypersonic Technology Program	9,840	9,840	12,840	9,840
Hypersonic wind tunnel design study			3,000	0
Phillips Lab Exploratory Development	111,136	131,636	112,009	127,259
Phase III terabit fiber optic technology		8,000		6,000
Mightysat		10,000		5,000
IHRPT		7,500	2,000	4,750
Tactical missile propulsion			-3,127	-3,127
Coherent laser diode arrays			-3,000	-1,500
HAARP			5,000	5,000
Command Control and Communications	86,067	89,067	86,067	88,567
Protein memory		3,000		2,500
Advanced Materials for Weapon Systems	20,596	26,596	30,096	28,096
IR signature suppression coatings		6,000		5,000
Electrochemical fatigue sensing with mechanical stimulation for turbines			3,500	2,500
Aerospace Propulsion Subsystems Integration	30,564	28,318	27,031	24,785
Reduction		-2,246		-2,246
Aircraft propulsion subsystem			-3,533	-3,533
Aerospace Structures	15,032	10,423	15,032	10,423
Reduction		-4,609		-4,609
Aerospace Propulsion and Power Technology	37,014	37,014	35,183	35,183
Advanced turbine engine gas generator			-1,831	-1,831
Crew Systems and Personnel Protection Technology	17,204	26,204	17,204	26,204
Ejection seat technology		5,000		5,000
Helmet display technology		3,000		3,000
Laser eye protection		1,000		1,000
Flight Vehicle Technology Integration	7,795	6,423	7,795	6,423
Reduction		-1,372		-1,372
Electronic Combat Technology	25,621	30,871	24,121	34,371
CLIRCM		5,250		3,750
Laser based IR countermeasures			-1,500	0
ALR-69 PLAID				5,000
Space and Missile Rocket Propulsion	16,247	30,047	16,247	18,847
IHRPT		3,800		1,900
Scorpius		10,000		0
Ballistic Missile Technology	0	8,000	0	8,000
Radiation hardened electronics		8,000		3,200
Missile Technology Demonstration (MTD) flight testing				4,800
Advanced Spacecraft Technology	40,846	72,846	100,846	98,346
Military spaceplane		15,000		10,000
Solar thermionics orbital transfer vehicle		10,000	10,000	7,500
Miniature threat satellite reporting system		7,000		5,000
Clementine			50,000	30,000
Scorpius (transfer from Space and Missile Rocket Propulsion)				5,000
Conventional Weapons Technology	26,227	28,227	23,187	24,687
Optical correlator technology		2,000		1,500
Next generation air to air threats			-3,040	-3,040
Advanced Weapons Technology	41,238	56,238	59,238	55,238
Geo space object imaging		10,000	15,000	10,000
LIME		5,000		0
High energy laser technology			-3,000	-2,000
Field LADAR Demonstrator (FLD) upgrades			6,000	6,000
C3 Advanced Development	12,897	12,897	13,897	13,647
Survivable asynchronous transfer mode			1,000	750
Advanced MILSATCOM (SPACE)	41,448	41,000	41,448	41,000
Program management		-448		-448
National Polar-Orbiting Operational Environment	51,504	26,504	51,504	34,004
Schedule delays		-25,000		-17,500
Space and Missile Rocket Propulsion	222,401	217,401	222,401	217,401
Program management and FFRDC		-5,000		-5,000
NATO Research and Development	13,433	0	13,433	11,000
Reduction		-13,433		-2,433
Intercontinental Ballistic Missile—DEMVAL	32,837	49,337	32,837	49,337
Conventional ballistic missile		16,500		16,500
Global Broadcast Service	56,977	46,977	56,977	56,977

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
Schedule delays	-10,000			0
Integrated Avionics Planning and Development	16,494	12,994	16,494	16,494
HMCS EMD Award		-3,500		0
B-1B	216,886	222,886	216,886	220,886
ECOs		-7,000		-4,000
JSOW/ISLAM Integration		13,000		8,000
Specialized Undergraduate Pilot Training	80,238	77,238	80,238	72,238
T-38 schedule delays		-3,000		-3,000
JPATS GBTS contract savings				-5,000
F-22 EMD	2,071,234	2,077,234	1,858,234	2,077,234
Out of Production Parts (OPP) redesign		6,000		6,000
Termination liability			-213,000	0
EW Development	78,465	65,965	82,308	80,465
F-15 IDECM delay		-6,000		-3,000
F-15 CMWS		-6,500		-2,000
CMWS			-6,157	0
Advanced flares for the C-17 and B-1			10,000	7,000
Munitions Dispenser Development	18,076	15,900	18,076	19,676
WCMD Contract Savings		-1,300		-1,300
WCMD operational assets		-862		-862
Transfer savings from procurement account				3,762
Joint Direct Attack Munition	19,553	15,353	19,553	24,553
Excess funds		-4,200		0
Transfer from procurement				5,000
Life Support Systems	3,726	5,726	3,726	4,726
Ejection seats		2,000		1,000
Computer Resource Technology Transition (CRTT)	1,459	6,459	1,459	4,459
REPLACE/PLAS		5,000		3,000
Intercontinental Ballistic Missile—EMD	137,944	152,944	152,944	152,944
MR-21 Guidance Replacement Program		15,000		15,000
Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile (JASSM)	203,321	0	107,021	128,000
Cancel program		-203,321		0
Weapon system development			-18,200	0
Test support			-49,400	0
Program office/mission support			-10,900	0
Aircraft integration costs			-17,800	0
Alternate engine source study			(5000)	1,000
Reduction pending AOA decision				-76,321
ISLAM	0	63,000	0	43,021
Threat Simulator Development	51,846	50,346	56,746	54,346
SADS-2b/I		-1,500		-1,500
Digital integrated air defense system			2,400	2,000
Digital IADS integration with ECIT			2,000	1,500
Airborne radar maintenance			500	500
Major T&E Investment	47,336	62,136	41,336	56,336
Modernization of Eglon range C4I capabilities		14,800		10,000
Reduction			-6,000	-3,000
Hyperonic wind tunnel design study (transfer from 0602269F)				2,000
Test and Evaluation Support	389,348	386,348	389,348	387,848
Unjustified aircraft support growth		-3,000		-1,000
Prior year unobligated funds		-8,000		-6,500
South Base Birk flight test facility		8,000		6,000
Development Planning	6,049	6,049	4,549	4,549
Reduction			-1,500	-1,500
Pollution Prevention	5,880	5,880	10,880	9,880
E-SMART			5,000	4,000
Maintenance and Repair (RPM)—RDT&E	55,200	55,200	58,000	56,000
Landing gear life extension			6,000	4,000
Infrastructure support			-3,200	-3,200
Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM)	50,781	33,781	50,781	43,781
Rephased upgrade efforts		-14,000		-4,000
P3I Phase II		-3,000		-3,000
AGM-86C Conventional Air Launched Cruise Missile	0	3,500	3,500	0
Hard target penetrator variant		3,500	3,500	0
Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS)	46,807	47,807	46,807	46,807
Extend Sentry		1,000		0
Theater Battle Management (TBM) C4I	24,013	24,013	28,013	27,013
Theater Battle Management Core Systems (TBMCS)			4,000	3,000
Joint Surveillance and Target Attack Radar System	119,189	123,189	124,189	126,189
Improved Data Modem		4,000		4,000
Cruise missile defense technology			5,000	3,000
World-Wide Military Command and Control Systems	6,820	7,820	6,820	7,820
Integration of JSAS into GCCS		1,000		1,000
Air Traffic Control, Approach, and Landing System	6,571	6,571	13,471	13,471
Air traffic control simulators			6,900	6,900
Security and Investigative Activities	530	1,530	530	3,530
AFOSI computer crime investigations program		1,000		1,000
Defensive Information Warfare and Critical Infrastructure Protection				2,000
SPACETRACK (SPACE)	28,573	28,573	36,073	43,073
AEOS development and integration with MSSS			7,500	7,500
Have Stars upgrade to support missile defense testing				7,000
Air Cargo Material Handling	7,947	3,447	7,947	5,947
Next Generation Small Loader test funding requirements		-4,500		-2,000
Industrial Preparedness	48,429	48,429	48,429	48,429
National Technology Transfer Center		(1000)		0
Productivity, Reliability, Availability, Maintainability Program	1,032	12,032	11,032	19,032
Aging aircraft improvements		11,000		10,000
Blade repair facility			10,000	8,000
NATO JSTARS	36,061	18,061	23,061	26,061
Lack of NATO decision		-18,000		0
Phase II proposal preparation			-3,000	-3,000
Interim logistics support long lead			-10,000	-7,000
COBRA BALL (FLD)	0	0	12,000	12,000
Advanced Airborne Sensor			12,000	12,000

ADVANCED SPACECRAFT TECHNOLOGY

The conferees recommend a Solar Thermionic Orbital Transfer Vehicle program that balances designing the flight demonstrator with further development of key technologies including thermionics, high tem-

perature materials for power and propulsion, and direct gain propulsion utilizing lightweight inflatable collectors.

NATIONAL POLAR-ORBITING OPERATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE SYSTEM

(NPOESS)

The conferees agree to provide \$34,004,000 for the National Polar-Orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS),

a decrease of \$17,500,000. The conferees direct the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Space (DUSD (Space)) to conduct an architectural review of the defense space-based meteorological mission area as part of the fiscal year 1998 program plan. DUSD (Space) is further directed to submit to the conferees a report detailing its plans to conduct the review no later than January 1, 1998.

SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEM (SBIRS)

The conferees are concerned that the Air Force has retained the present developer of the SBIRS high component as the overall system of systems engineer for the entire program. The conferees believe that the potential exists for conflict of interest since the SBIRS high component developer will compete for the SBIRS low component of the program.

While the Air Force has taken certain measures to attempt to ensure the fairness of the SBIRS low competition, the conferees believe that it would be appropriate for the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology to review any Air Force implementation plan formulated to avoid conflicts of interest in the SBIRS low component competition. The conferees therefore, direct the USD (A&T) to certify to the congressional defense committees that the Air Force's "SBIRS Organizational Conflict of Interest Mitigation Plan for the SBIR Low Component Program" adequately safeguards the objectivity of the competition for the SBIR Low program. If it is determined that the Air Force's risk mitigation plan does not ensure a fair competition, the congressional defense committees shall be notified and provided such recommendations as the USD (A&T) determines are necessary to ensure a fair competition, protect proprietary data, and mitigate potential SBIR high component program developer bias. The certification shall be provided no later than March 31, 1998.

The conferees further direct that the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Space, DUSD (Space), review any final allocation of requirements between the SBIRS high and low component to determine whether such allocations are justified on the basis of cost and performance. The conferees direct that the results of this review be provided to the congressional defense committees.

EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE (EELV)

The conferees note that the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) program is an important step in reducing the Department of Defense's space launch costs, and that two industry teams are now competing for a contract to develop an EELV. The conferees believe that the Air Force should require that a successful bidder share in the development cost of the EELV, system. In addition the conferees expect that the Air Force will recognize the commercial requirements of the EELV and allow industry to develop system solutions to meet these needs. Therefore, the conferees agree to the House language which directs the Air Force to include as significant factors in the EELV acquisition the degree to which the competitive proposals include the commercial needs of the U.S. launch vehicle industry as well as government compensation and cost recoupment offers from the EELV competitors. The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology is also directed to provide the congressional defense committees not later than June 1, 1998, a revised EELV Single Acquisition and Management Plan (SAMP) that addresses these concerns.

JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE

JOINT STANDOFF LAND ATTACK MISSILE

The conferees have provided a total of \$171,021,000 for the Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile (JASSM)/Joint Standoff Land Attack Missile (JSLAM) program. Within the JASSM program element, the

conferees direct that the first priority for the available funds shall be to maintain competition on the program and to avoid an early decision to select a single contractor. The funds within this program element are provided to continue the JASSM program through completion of the Analysis of Alternatives (AOA).

The conferees have also provided \$43,021,000 in a JSLAM program element. The conferees direct that none of the JSLAM funds may be obligated until the Secretary of Defense notifies the congressional defense committees regarding the acquisition strategy the Defense Department chooses to pursue based on the results of the JASSM AOA. The conferees direct that the JSLAM program element funds shall be available for the option recommended by the Secretary of Defense.

CRUISE MISSILE DEFENSE

The conferees are concerned about the growing threat posed by advanced air-launched and surface-launched cruise missiles and urge the Department to pursue an enhanced capability on the AWACS to detect, track, and identify cruise missiles. The conferees direct the Air Force to provide a report on their specific schedule and funding plans for continued development of this needed capability.

NATO JSTARS

The conferees agree that none of the funds can be reprogrammed out of the NATO JOINT STARS program element without the prior approval of the congressional defense committees. The conferees agree to place no further restrictions on these funds.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

The conference agreement is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT TEST & EVAL DEFENSE				
IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	2,169		2,169	1,569
DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	76,009	70,000	76,009	70,000
UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	237,788	215,212	251,788	230,788
GOVERNMENT/INDUSTRY COSPONSORSHIP OF UNIV RESEARCH	14,713		9,713	7,713
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	25,190	28,690	25,190	27,190
NEXT GENERATION INTERNET	40,000	50,000	10,000	42,000
SUPPORT TECHNOLOGIES—APPLIED RESEARCH	101,932	141,932	115,932	113,932
LINCOLN LABORATORY RESEARCH PROGRAM	20,474	13,730	20,474	18,474
COMPUTING SYSTEMS AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	341,752	325,057	344,252	327,557
BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE	61,600	61,600	55,100	59,600
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	60,023	75,323	66,023	73,023
TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY	157,329	126,244	158,329	151,329
INTEGRATED COMMAND AND CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	37,000	39,000	55,000	49,000
MATERIALS AND ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY	192,192	208,192	224,692	237,692
DEFENSE SPECIAL WEAPONS AGENCY	211,971	200,593	226,971	212,593
DEMING	7,663	7,663	18,063	16,663
COUNTERTERROR TECHNICAL SUPPORT	34,863	34,863	40,863	40,863
COUNTERPROLIFERATION SUPPORT—ADV DEV	58,264	67,264	61,264	68,264
SUPPORT TECHNOLOGIES—ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	147,557	147,557	351,957	311,557
JOINT DOD-DOE MUNITION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	16,141	16,141	17,700	17,700
AUTOMATIC TARGET RECOGNITION	4,789	5,989	4,789	6,789
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—ADVANCED DEV	41,223	50,773	41,223	41,223
SPECIAL TECHNICAL SUPPORT	11,750	9,750	14,750	11,750
VERIFICATION TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION	83,370	69,070	73,370	84,370
GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	17,267	23,867	24,867	22,267
STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	54,874	61,874	57,874	61,874
JOINT WARFIGHTING PROGRAM	14,172	14,172	9,172	9,172
AGILE PORT DEMONSTRATION			10,000	5,000
ADVANCED ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES	277,044	285,044	295,044	299,044
ADVANCED CONCEPT TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	121,076	61,076	101,076	81,076
COMMERCIAL TECHNOLOGY INSERTION PROGRAM	47,889		20,000	20,000
ELECTRONIC COMMERCE RESOURCE CENTERS	14,972	47,972	14,972	47,972
HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	126,211	124,880	151,211	149,880
COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	163,800	163,800	153,800	157,800
SENSOR AND GUIDANCE TECHNOLOGY	166,855	154,855	162,855	169,555
LAND WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	82,580	89,180	81,980	82,980
DUAL USE APPLICATIONS PROGRAMS	225,000	100,000	125,000	125,000
JOINT WARGAMING SIMULATION MANAGEMENT OFFICE	71,338	59,968	66,338	64,338
PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	31,553	18,676	31,553	18,676
JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM	23,196	23,196	32,196	28,196
ADVANCED SENSOR APPLICATIONS PROGRAM	15,379	15,379	18,379	18,379
CALS INITIATIVE	1,916	5,916	5,916	9,916
NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	13,584		13,584	8,584
ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	15,164	15,164	20,164	15,164
THEATER HIGH-ALTITUDE AREA DEFENSE SYSTEM—TMD—DEM/	294,647	238,647	353,427	406,127
NAVY THEATER WIDE MISSILE DEFENSE—DEM/VAL	194,898	444,898	274,898	409,898
BOOST PHASE INTERCEPT THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE ACQUISIT	12,885		17,885	16,385

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
JOINT THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE—DEMVAL	542,619	542,619	612,619	605,419
ASAT	120,535	138,535	50,000	37,500
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—EMD	261,480	261,480	120,535	130,535
THEATER HIGH-ALTITUDE AREA DEFENSE SYSTEM—TMD—EMD	267,822	289,822	267,822	289,822
NAVY AREA THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE—EMD	38,376	31,248	30,376	30,376
TECHNICAL STUDIES, SUPPORT AND ANALYSIS	23,100	23,100	12,900	16,100
JOINT THEATER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION	5,979	5,979	5,979	9,079
CLASSIFIED PROGRAM USD(P)	5,992	7,492	8,992	8,992
DEFENSE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	39,193	34,469	39,193	36,193
MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)	258,593	258,593	258,593	253,593
INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	109,430	134,430	109,430	119,430
DEFENSE IMAGERY AND MAPPING PROGRAM	49,403	41,003	57,403	52,503
DEFENSE RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES (SPACE)	122,004	60,007	34,507	54,507
TACTICAL UAVS	216,712	192,812	216,712	192,722
ENDURANCE UAVS	212,961	193,961	201,790	196,961
AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	27,784	51,784	27,784	27,784
MANNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	21,543	7,543	21,543	7,543
DARP MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	2,500	—	—	—
COUNTERDRUG INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT	1,926	1,926	7,626	1,926
MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (AUXILIARY FORCES)	1,993	1,993	—	—
PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE ACTIVITIES	8,009	9,009	8,009	9,009
SPECIAL OPERATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	73,073	73,073	75,773	109,473
SPECIAL OPERATIONS TACTICAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	4,914	13,914	8,914	10,914
SPECIAL OPERATIONS INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	26,357	32,937	17,757	23,937
SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	12,000	—	—	10,000
CERP	995,689	1,054,970	1,036,689	1,068,589
CLASSIFIED PROGRAM	—	—	—	—
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS	—	—	-49,000	-49,000

EXPLANATION PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
University Research Initiatives	237,788	215,212	251,788	230,788
DEPSCOR	—	+10,000	+10,000	+10,000
Program reduction	—	-32,576	—	-20,000
Southern Observatory for Astronomical Research	—	(3,000)	+4,000	+3,000
CARE	25,190	28,690	25,190	27,190
Chemical and Biological Defense Program	—	+1,500	—	+2,000
Non-antibiotic therapies	—	+2,000	—	—
Novel agent research	—	+30,000	—	+113,932
Support Technologies—Applied Research	101,932	141,932	115,932	113,932
AIT	—	+10,000	+14,000	+12,000
Wide bandgap electronics	341,752	325,057	344,252	327,557
Computing Systems and Communications Technology	—	-16,695	—	-16,695
Program reduction	—	(7,500)	+2,500	+2,500
Reuse Technology Adoption Program (RTAP)	60,023	75,323	66,023	+73,023
Chemical and Biological Defense Program	—	+9,500	—	—
Medical Biological Research	—	+5,800	+6,000	+3,000
SAFEGUARD	—	—	(1,500)	(1,500)
Joint Service Chem/Bio Point Detection Sensor	—	—	—	+10,000
Chemical agent sensor technology	157,329	126,244	158,329	151,329
Tactical Technology	—	+3,000	—	+3,000
Simulation based design (Gulf Coast Region Maritime Ctr)	—	-34,085	—	-10,000
Program reduction	—	—	-3,000	-3,000
Compact lasers	—	—	-3,000	-3,000
Chemically specific detection	—	—	+7,000	+7,000
Center of Excellence for Researching in Ocean Sciences	—	—	(3,000)	(3,000)
Facial recognition technology	37,000	39,000	55,000	49,000
Integrated Command and Control Technology	—	+2,000	—	—
High definition camera	—	(4,000)	—	(4,000)
High definition display systems	—	—	+18,000	+12,000
Flat Panel Display	—	—	(2,000)	(2,000)
High-definition optoelectric digital camera	192,192	208,192	224,692	237,692
Materials and Electronics Technology	—	+10,000	—	+10,000
Defense Microelectronics Activity	—	+6,000	—	+6,000
Nanofabrication Laboratory	—	—	+7,500	+6,000
Seamless high-off chip connectivity	—	—	+1,000	+1,000
Hard carbon based coatings	—	—	+9,000	+7,500
Multitechnology integration in mixed mode electronics	—	—	+4,000	+4,000
Life support trauma and transport	—	—	+5,000	+5,000
3-D multi-chip module electronics	—	—	+6,000	+6,000
Cryogenic electronics	211,971	200,593	226,971	212,593
Defense Special Weapons Agency	—	+5,000	—	+5,000
Bioenvironmental research	—	-16,378	—	-16,378
Program reduction	12,259	12,259	12,259	12,259
Nuclear weapons effects core competencies	—	(2,000)	—	(2,000)
Explosive Demilitarization	7,663	7,663	18,063	16,663
Cryogenic washout program	—	—	+10,400	+9,000
Demining	—	—	(1,000)	(1,000)
Humanitarian demining technologies	—	—	(3,000)	(2,000)
Mechanical clearance support	—	—	—	—
Remote area disassembly vehicle	34,863	34,863	40,863	40,863
Counterterror Technical Support	—	—	+3,000	+3,000
PTNA	—	—	+3,000	+3,000
Antibiological device (ABD)	58,264	67,264	61,264	68,264
Counterproliferation Support	—	+9,000	—	+7,000
Counterproliferation Analysis and Planning Systems (CAPS)	—	—	+3,000	+3,000
HAARP	147,557	147,557	341,957	311,557
Support Technologies—Advanced Technology Development	—	—	+40,000	+30,000
Advanced intercept technology	—	—	+118,000	+98,000
Space-based laser	—	—	+6,400	+5,000
Midcourse space experiment	—	—	+10,000	+8,000
APEX Program	—	—	+15,000	+13,000
Russian-American observational satellites (RAMOS)	—	—	+5,000	+5,000
Photo conduction on active pixel sensor technology	—	—	+10,000	+5,000
Scorpius	4,789	5,989	4,789	6,789
Automatic Target Recognition	—	+1,200	—	+2,000
Optical correlators	41,223	50,773	41,223	41,223
Hyperspectral IPT	—	+6,700	—	—
Chemical and Biological Defense Program	—	+2,850	—	—
Medical biological programs	—	—	—	—
Joint Service Integrated Suit (JSLIST)	11,750	9,750	14,750	+11,750
Special Technical Support	—	-2,000	—	-2,000
Program reduction	—	—	—	—

EXPLANATION PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
Evaluate maritime combatant craft			+3,000	+2,000
Verification Technology	83,370	69,070	73,370	84,370
Industry-based program to accelerate nuclear detection		+5,000		+5,000
Enhanced segregated-surface solid state detectors		+3,000		+3,000
Russian monitoring technologies		+3,000		+3,000
Program reduction		-25,300		-10,000
Nuclear monitoring technologies (explosion seismology)		(7,100)		(7,100)
Hydroacoustics		(700)		(700)
Program reduction			-10,000	
Caribbean radiation early warning system (CREWS)			(3,000)	
Strategic Environmental Research Program	54,874	61,874	57,874	61,874
Environmental clean-up workers health and safety program		+2,000		+2,000
Risk-based toxic chemicals research		+2,000		+2,000
Green energetics		+3,000		+3,000
Advanced Electronics Technologies	277,044	285,044	295,044	299,044
Center for Advanced Microstructures Devices (CAMD)		+3,000		
Cryoelectronics		+5,000		
Flat Panel Displays		(18,000)		
Lithographic & Alternative Semiconductor Processing (LAST)			+23,000	+18,000
Point Source x-ray lithography			+3,000	+3,000
MT-06 program reduction			-3,000	
Defense Techlink rural technology transfer			+1,000	+1,000
Center for Advanced Microstructures Devices (CAMD)			+4,000	+4,000
MAFET			-10,000	-4,000
Institute for Advanced Flexible Manufacturing			(4,000)	(5,000)
Laser plasma x-ray source technology				
High Performance Computing Modernization Program	126,211	124,880	151,211	149,880
Program reduction		-1,331		-1,331
Operation, maintenance, and upgrade of supercomputers purchased with DoD RDT&E funds			+25,000	+25,000
Sensor and Guidance Technology	166,855	154,855	162,855	169,555
GEOSAR		+13,000		+10,700
GPS Guidance Package		(6,000)		(6,000)
Program reduction		-25,000		-5,000
Large Millimeter Wave Telescope			+3,000	+3,000
Tactical Radar Program			-7,000	-6,000
Marine Technology	69,143	21,943	21,943	21,943
Arsenal Ship		-47,200		-47,200
Smart anti-submarine warfare and sonar STAP		(6,000)		(4,000)
Land Warfare Technology	82,580	89,180	81,980	82,980
Active structural control		+6,600	+4,400	+5,400
Small unit operations			-5,000	-5,000
CALS Initiative	1,916	5,916	5,916	9,916
Integrated Data Environment (IDE)		+4,000	+4,000	+4,000
RAMP				+4,000
Joint Theater Missile Defense—Dem/Val	542,619	542,619	612,619	605,419
Extended air defense testbed			+9,600	+7,800
Advanced Research Center (ARC)			+7,000	+7,000
ARROW			+15,000	+12,000
Kauai test facility			+5,000	+5,000
Upgrades for theater missile defense (PMRF)			+33,400	+31,000
Chemical and Biological Defense Program—EMD	120,535	138,535	120,535	130,535
Joint vaccine program		+8,000		+5,000
Decontamination technology		+10,000		+5,000
Defense Imagery and Mapping Program	109,430	134,430	109,430	119,430
SAR imagery		+25,000		+5,000
USISG Improv				+5,000
Defense Reconnaissance Support Activities (Space)	49,403	41,003	57,403	52,503
Program reduction		-8,400		-4,900
Pacific Disaster Center			+8,000	+8,000
Tactical UAVS	122,004	60,007	34,507	54,507
Outrider		-87,497	-87,497	-87,497
TCS for the Predator		+11,500		+8,000
MSAG		+4,000		+4,000
Vertical takeoff and landing		+10,000		+8,000
Endurance UAVS	216,712	192,812	216,712	192,722
Predator transfer		-14,900		-14,900
HAE Ground Support		-9,000		-9,000
Airborne Reconnaissance Systems	212,961	193,961	201,790	196,961
IMTE Advanced Technology		+8,000		
E-O Framing technology		+15,000		+7,000
ABIT System Test and Evaluation		+3,000		+1,000
JASA Standards		-3,000		-3,000
HFE Development		-3,000		-3,000
Global Hawk SIGINT		-16,200	-16,200	-16,200
JSAF high band subsystem		-25,800	+5,000	-1,800
High Data Rate Lasercom Sys		+3,000		
Special Operations Tactical Systems Development	73,073	73,073	75,773	109,473
Remote act munitions			+1,000	
Helmet			+1,700	
Advanced Seal Delivery System				+36,400
Special Operations Intelligence Systems Development	4,914	13,914	8,914	10,914
Enhancements for Special Ops Intelligence Vehicle		+5,000		+3,000
Joint Threat Warning System (JTWS)		+4,000	+4,000	+3,000
SOF Operational Enhancements	26,357	32,937	17,757	23,937
Special Tech Assault Craft		+5,800		+5,800
Classified		+780		+780
50 calibre ball ammo			+400	
Program reduction			-9,000	-9,000

MISSILE FEASIBILITY ASSESSMENTS

The conferees note the past success achieved by the Countermeasures Hands-On Program (CHOP) and Hands-On Threat Demonstration (HTD) programs in assessing the feasibility of countermeasures to ballistic missile defense programs and cruise missile threats to the United States. The conferees believe a similar program to assess the feasibility of the development of long-range ballistic missile capabilities by rogue or other

states will be useful in assessing potential missile threats to the United States. Accordingly, the conferees provide \$2,400,000 to the CHOP program from the amount provided for National Missile Defense for the initiation of an effort to demonstrate the feasibility of building and testing a long-range ballistic missile using open source literature and materials likely to be available to potential rogue nations. The effort shall be conducted

using the same approach employed by the CHOP and HTD programs.

Furthermore, of the amount provided for National Missile Defense Demonstration and Validation (Program Element 0603871C), not less than \$150,000 shall be provided to the HTD Program for completion of cruise missile flight testing.

ELECTRONIC COMMERCE RESOURCE CENTERS
(ECRC'S)

The conferees direct that the establishment of additional ECRC sites shall be based on a Department of Defense analysis of regional needs, with priority given to States not currently having such a facility already established.

ECRC PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The conferees believe that significant cost saving benefits will be derived from the government adopting and using electronic commerce (EC) and electronic data interchange (EDI) in its business functions. The conferees view Electronic Commerce Resource Centers as a key element in advancing the Department's process of transferring its business process from a paper to electronic medium, especially as this process is implemented with small and medium size businesses. The conferees are aware that it has proven difficult to assess how effective the ECRC concept has been given the many variables that affect the pace and efficiency at which DoD and the rest of the federal government convert from paper-based management functions to EC/EDI. Nevertheless, the conferees believe better program performance measures must be established for the ECRC program to help implement a policy of making the ECRC's essentially self-sustaining over a five-year period to measure their comparative value to DoD, and to evaluate methods to improve EC outreach, education and training, and technical support to both government and industry. The Department is directed to work with the ECRC integrators to develop a set of performance indicators (metrics) for the ECRCs that (1) focus on

their ability to become self-sustaining, (2) prove their value in the market place, (3) encourage them to support and aid the government effort to develop FACENET or other forms of electronic commerce, (4) measure their value to DoD relative to one another, (5) keep their operating costs low, (6) track the number of instances in which a customer adopts or expands use of EC/EDI, and (7) measure customer satisfaction.

ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

The conferees understand that the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization has expressed interest in the development of a pan-oceanic environmental and atmospheric research laboratory. The conferees would encourage the Defense Department to allocate funding within BMDO to initiate this program during fiscal year 1998. The conferees expect to address additional funding for this program in fiscal year 1999.

MATERIALS AND ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY

The conferees have provided \$5,000,000 to be used only for 3-D multi-chip module (MCM) electronics. These funds will be used to develop and demonstrate key technologies behind a packaging concept that uses a stacked MCM approach to reduce interconnect length and increase physical connectivity between layers of electronics.

SUPPORT TECHNOLOGIES—BMDO

The conferees direct that the \$13,000,000 provided for the Russian-American Observational Satellites (RAMOS) program shall be available only for the RAMOS program.

VTOL UAV TECHNOLOGY

The conferees agree to provide \$8,000,000 to continue the development of a Vertical

Takeoff and Landing (VTOL) unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) and to initiate a demonstration program of future VTOL UAV technology, which should include demonstrating a stopped rotor, high speed, and reaction driven concept. The development and acquisition strategy for this demonstration program should be coordinated with the Navy Science and Technology Requirements Office.

ENDURANCE UAVS

The conferees agree to a \$9,000,000 reduction for HAE support. This reduction shall not be applied against the development and testing for the two HAE common ground segments.

UNIVERSITY AFFILIATED RESEARCH CENTERS
(UARCS)

The conferees believe that a UARC should be defined as a university receiving more than \$10,000,000 in sole source non-competitive contracts.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES

The conferees do not agree to place restrictions on funds for the Institute for Defense Analyses proposed by the House, since the Defense Department has recently indicated its willingness to provide classified tactical aircraft IDA studies to the Appropriations Committees.

DEVELOPMENTAL TEST AND EVALUATION,
DEFENSE

The conference agreement is as follows:

	Budget ¹	House	Senate	Conference
DEVELOPMENTAL TEST & EVAL. DEFENSE:				
CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT (CT)	131,353	131,353	116,353	123,353
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS			-2,000	-2,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
DEVELOPMENTAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE:				
CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT	131,353	131,353	116,353	123,353
PROGRAM REDUCTION			-15,000	-8,000
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS			-2,000	-2,000

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT GROUP (NAG)

The conferees recognize the critical requirement for this activity and its mission as outlined in its charter, and direct that, at the beginning of fiscal year 1998, \$4,654,973 in

Defense, Test and Evaluation Program Element 0605804D be transferred to Assessment and Evaluation Program Element 0604942D. This transfer is required to establish the National Assessment Group as a fully operational and autonomous organization. It is

directed that outyear funding for NAG be included in PE 0604942D.

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION,
DEFENSE

The conference agreement is as follows:

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION, DEFENSE:				
OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION	13,187	13,187	21,187	17,187
LIVE FIRE TESTING	10,197	19,497	10,197	14,197

(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
Operational Test and Evaluation	13,187	13,187	21,187	17,187
Operational field testing			+8,000	+4,000
Live fire testing	10,197	19,497	10,197	14,197
Simulation and modeling		+9,300		+4,000

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION

The conferees agree to provide \$4,000,000 for operational field assessments. However, the conferees are concerned about the widely differing views within the Department of Defense on this issue. To clarify this situation,

the conferees direct the Joint Staff Director for Force Structure, Resources and Assessment (J-8) to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of operational field assessments. The review should assess past and current efforts, potential duplication of existing as-

essment capabilities, users of the assessment program, and the roles of possible participants, to include OT&E, the Services, NRO, DIA, and others as appropriate.

The report is to be provided to the Committees on Appropriations by March 30, 1998.

The conferees direct that the funds provided for operational field assessments shall not be obligated until the required report is provided to Congress.

TITLE V—REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

The conferees agree to the following amounts for Revolving and Management Funds programs:

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
Defense Working Capital Funds	33,400	971,942	871,952	971,952
Military Commissary Fund, Defense	938,552			
National Defense Sealift Fund	1,191,426	1,199,926	516,126	1,074,948
Total, Revolving and Management Funds	2,163,378	2,171,878	1,388,078	2,046,900

DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

The conferees agree to provide \$971,952,000 for the Defense Working Capital Fund. The conferees agree to merge funding for operations of the Defense Commissary Agency into the Defense working capital fund rather than including such funding in a separate account.

NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND

The conferees agree to provide \$1,074,948,000. This includes reductions of \$131,000,000 for cost adjustments on previous LMSR conversion ships which can be deferred until fiscal year 1999 and \$478,000 of excess advance procurement funds for new LMSR construction. The agreement also in-

cludes \$15,000,000 only for procurement of lighterage.

TITLE VI—OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

The conference agreement is as follows:

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
Defense Health	10,301,650	10,309,750	10,317,675	10,369,075
Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense	620,700	595,700	609,700	600,700
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense	652,582	713,082	691,482	712,882
Office of the Inspector General	138,380	142,980	135,380	138,380
Total, Other Department of Defense Programs	11,713,312	11,761,512	11,754,237	11,821,037

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
Medical Programs, O&M		+8,100	+16,025	+67,425
Breast Cancer (military programs)		+25,000		+25,000
Head Injury		+1,000		+1,000
Air Force Neuroscience		+4,900		+4,900
Diabetes Research		+4,000		+4,000
Epidermolysis Bullosa		+1,000		+1,000
Medical Imaging		+4,700		+3,500
Tissue Engineering		+4,700		+3,500
HIV		+15,000		+15,000
Minimally Invasive Research		+13,000		+13,000
Lab Upgrades		+8,000		+8,000
Nervous System Studies		+4,500		+4,500
Gulf War Illness		+4,500		+4,500
PACMEDNET		+10,000		+10,000
High risk automation systems		-20,000		-20,000
HPSP Tax Liability		-70,800	-70,800	-70,800
Economic adjustment		-1,400		
Hepatitis A Vaccine			+25,000	+17,000
Military Health Information Services			+10,000	+7,000
USHS			+13,000	+13,000
Pacific Island Health Care Program			+5,000	+5,000
Brown Tree Snakes			+1,000	+1,000
Cancer Control Program			+8,925	+8,925
Army Research Institute			+5,400	+5,400
Committee Increase			+1,500	
Military Nursing Research			+5,000	+5,000
Disaster Management Training			+5,000	+5,000
Holloman Air Force Base			+7,000	+5,000
Restoration of Army O&M (VAC)				+8,000
Economic Adjustment				-20,000

BREAST CANCER

The conferees have provided a total of \$160,000,000 only for breast cancer research and related treatment. Of that amount \$135,000,000 is for the Army's peer-reviewed research program. The conferees are very encouraged with the administration of this program and with the composition of, and strategy developed by the program's peer review panel and believe this should be maintained. The remaining \$25,000,000 is to be used to improve access to care for military members and their families.

TELEMEDICINE

The conferees agree that pursuant to the GAO report "Telemedicine: Federal Strategy is Needed to Guide Investments", DoD Health Affairs should contract with an outside organization, which has previously demonstrated the ability to assess and plan strategic telehealth initiatives, to enumerate

current telehealth efforts and recommend coordination activities among the tri-services to prevent duplication and enhance "dual use" telecommunications for health care delivery, education and related public sector applications. This assessment should also include the worldwide computer-based patient record as a necessary component of telehealth. The resulting report and recommendations shall be provided to the congressional defense committees by April 1, 1998.

NATIONAL REHABILITATION HOSPITAL

The conferees are pleased with the success of the cooperative effort between the Department of the Army and the National Rehabilitation Hospital at the Assistive Technology Research Center. Through its efforts, individuals with disabilities are benefiting from technology advances previously limited to

the military. The conferees urge that this effort be continued.

MILITARY RETIREE HEALTH CARE

The conferees are encouraged by the recent decision to implement the Medicare subvention demonstration, to provide health care for Medicare-eligible military retirees who are not currently covered under TRICARE. The conferees believe a properly tailored subvention demonstration, coupled with continued assessment of the TRICARE program, is essential to develop the data needed to evaluate the success, and adequacy, of military managed care programs. The conferees understand the Department is focusing its efforts in the first phase of the Medicare subvention demonstration on rapid implementation. However, this emphasis may not provide a true picture of the relative merits of the subvention program, as it may preclude analysis of a representative

sampling of beneficiary populations (such as those in rural areas, or in regions with a high density retiree population).

The conferees believe the Department should rapidly move towards a second phase Medicare subvention demonstration, which takes into account such factors and will give the Department a more diverse sampling of data and one more representative of the actual challenges facing the military health care delivery system. The Department is directed to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 1998, on its plans for phase one of the Medicare subvention demonstration as well as its plans regarding subsequent demonstration phases.

While encouraged by the advent of the subvention effort, the conferees note that alternative options, such as providing the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan (FEHBP) to Medicare-eligible military retirees, exist and could serve to further ameliorate the prob-

lems caused by TRICARE "lock-out." In response to a directive in last year's Defense Appropriations Act to assess the FEHBP option, the Department indicated there may be some merit in conducting a limited FEHBP demonstration program. The conferees believe such an effort, if analyzed in conjunction with TRICARE and the Medicare subvention options, would provide the Department of Defense, other affected Federal agencies, and Congress with a more complete picture of the potentially available means for providing health care for the over-65 military beneficiary population. Therefore, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, to submit a legislative proposal for Congressional consideration next year to implement a limited FEHBP demonstration program. The program plan should cover only Medicare-eligible beneficiaries and include cost esti-

mates that are based on current beneficiary participation data.

DNA DATA BANK

The conferees strongly support Department of Defense policies that protect information in its "DNA Data Bank" for soldiers, as outlined in its April 2, 1996 policy memorandum. Because this pool of genetic data is one of the largest in the country, the conferees are concerned about the possibility for health, life, and disability insurers to use this data for inappropriate and discriminator purposes. The conferees direct the Department of Defense to continue to promote policies that provide the utmost protection of the genetic information in the "Armed Forces Repository of Specimen Samples for the Identification of Remains."

CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

The conference agreement is as follows:

	Budget	House	Senate	Qty	Conference
CHEM AGENTS & MUNITION DESTRUCTION, DEF.					
CHEM DEMILITARIZATION—O&M	472,200	472,200	467,200		462,200
CHEM DEMILITARIZATION—PROC.	82,200	67,200	77,200		72,200
CHEM DEMILITARIZATION—ROTE	66,300	56,300	70,300		66,300
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS			-5,000		

(In thousands of dollars)

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

The conference agreement is as follows:

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
Dismantling Carts	54,306			54,306
Source Nation Support	166,763			174,963
National Imagery & Mapping Agency	8,374	7,574	8,374	7,574
LEA Support (1004)	3,585	18,585	3,585	3,585
Riverine Interdiction Initiative			4,200	9,000
Detection and Monitoring	124,686			124,686
Law Enforcement Agency Support	223,589			275,189
Gulf States Counterdrug Initiative	3,366	16,166	10,066	16,166
Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force	2,047	6,047	2,047	6,047
Southwest Border Information System		5,000		4,000
Civil Air Patrol	1,175	3,975	1,175	1,175
National Interagency Counter-drug Institute		3,000		
Southwest Border Fence		7,000		4,000
Optionally Piloted Air Vehicle		2,500		
HIDTA Crack House Demolition		2,300		2,300
C-26 Aircraft Photo Reconnaissance Upgrade		11,000		4,500
Non-Intrusive Inspection Systems RDT&E	16,013	11,413	16,013	16,013
National Guard	137,358	132,358	157,358	149,358
Regional Police Information System			3,000	3,000
Demand Reduction	83,238			83,738
Young Marines Program	500	1,000	500	1,000
Total	652,582	713,082	691,482	712,882

(In thousand of dollars)

GULF STATES INITIATIVE

The conferees agree with the direction contained in House report 105-206 and provide \$16,166,000 for the Gulf States Initiative (GSI). The conferees have funded this program in the Drug Interdiction account, but direct that management of this program, with the exception of the Regional Counterdrug Training Academy, be transferred to the Joint Military Intelligence Program (JMIP). The conferees direct the Coordinator for Drug Enforcement Policy and Support to provide \$13,135,000 to the JMIP to manage and operate the GSI in fiscal year 1998.

CIVIL AIR PATROL

The conferees agree to provide \$2,800,000 above the budget request for the Civil Air

Patrol, but have provided those funds in the Operation and Maintenance Title.

HIDTA CRACK HOUSE DEMOLITION

The conferees agree to provide \$2,300,000 as recommended by the House for Crack House Demolition and related missions. The conferees are concerned about the physical protection of National Guard personnel during demolition missions and expect the Guard and local law enforcement agencies to arrange for protection prior to the execution of these missions. The conferees are also concerned about the status of the properties to be demolished. The conferees understand that the National Guard intends to require legal certification from the lead public agency that titles to the structures to be demol-

ished are controlled by the public agency, that hazardous materials are not present and that the appropriate law enforcement agency has certified the sites as drug distribution centers.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The conferees agree to provide \$138,380,000 for the Office of the Inspector General. Of this amount, \$136,580,000 shall be for operation and maintenance activities and \$1,800,000 shall be for procurement.

TITLE VII—RELATED AGENCIES

The conferees agree to the following amounts for Related Agencies:

	Request	House	Senate	Conference
Intelligence Community Management Account	122,580	125,580	122,580	121,080
National Security Education Trust Fund	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund	196,900	196,900	196,900	196,900
Payment to Kaho'olawe Island Conveyance, Remediation, and Environmental Restoration Fund	10,000	10,000	10,000	35,000

(In Thousands of dollars)

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT
ACCOUNT

Details of the adjustments to this account are addressed in the classified annex accompanying this report.

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The conference agreement incorporates general provisions of the House and Senate versions of the bill which were not amended. Those general provisions that were amended in conference follow:

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8005) which amends Senate language concerning transfer authority and which provides \$65,000,000 for termination costs of the Reserve Mobilization Income Insurance Program.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8008) providing multiyear procurement authority for certain programs.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8024) which amends Senate language earmarking funds for Indian Financing Act Incentives and extends eligibility to contrac-

tors participating in the test program established by Section 854 of Public Law 101-89.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8034) earmarking funds for the Civil Air Patrol.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8035) governing the activities of defense federally funded research and development centers (FFRDCs).

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8043) which amends a Senate provision offsetting funds provided to meet flying hour shortfalls. The conference agreement contains significant increases over the budget request to meet shortfalls in flying hour and spare parts funding, depot maintenance, and other readiness requirements of both the Active and Reserve components. Section 8043 provides offsets for these critical readiness programs through reductions, on a pro-rata basis, to each activity funded in titles III and IV of the conference agreement.

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8048) which offsets funding provided for National Missile Defense (NMD). In title IV, the conference agreement in-

cludes an additional \$474,000,000 over the President's request for NMD, responding to a request from the Secretary of Defense after significant shortfalls were discovered in programmed funding. Section 8048 offsets the additional funds provided in the conference agreement for NMD by a like reduction, on a pro-rata basis, to each activity funded in title IV.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8056) which amends Senate language regarding the mitigation of environmental impact of DoD activities on Indian lands.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8061) which amends House language concerning the increase or transfer of DoD personnel assigned to headquarters activities and field operating agencies.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8062) which amends Senate language authorizing intelligence activities.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8064) which amends House and Senate language recommending rescissions.

	House	Senate	Conference
FISCAL YEAR 1996			
SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY:			
AFS Ship	- 35,600,000	0	- 35,600,000
Subtotal	- 35,600,000	0	- 35,600,000
OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY:			
SHINCOM	- 3,300,000		- 3,300,000
Subtotal	- 3,300,000	0	- 3,300,000
Total fiscal year 1996	- 38,900,000	0	- 38,900,000
FISCAL YEAR 1997			
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY:			
Blackhawk Advance Procurement	- 5,000,000	0	- 5,000,000
Subtotal	- 5,000,000	0	- 5,000,000
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY:			
Armament Retooling and Manufacturing Support	- 5,000,000	0	- 5,000,000
Subtotal	- 5,000,000	0	- 5,000,000
OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY:			
Maneuver Control System	- 6,000,000	0	- 6,000,000
Subtotal	- 6,000,000	0	- 6,000,000
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY:			
F/A-18E/F (Fighter) Hornet (AP-CY)	- 24,000,000	0	- 24,000,000
Subtotal	- 24,000,000	0	- 24,000,000
OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY:			
SHINCOM	- 2,200,000	0	- 2,200,000
Subtotal	- 2,200,000	0	- 2,200,000
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY:			
Armored System Modernization-Adv Development	0	0	- 6,000,000
Subtotal	0	0	- 6,000,000
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY:			
Classified programs	0	0	- 40,000,000
Subtotal	0	0	- 40,000,000
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE:			
Classified programs	0	- 25,000,000	- 25,000,000
Subtotal	0	- 25,000,000	- 25,000,000
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE:			
Tactical UAV Outrider	0	- 20,000,000	- 20,000,000
Follow-on-TMD Airborne sensors for ballistic missile tracking	0	- 9,700,000	- 4,000,000
Subtotal	0	- 29,700,000	- 24,000,000
Total fiscal year 1997	- 2,200,000	- 54,700,000	- 137,200,000
Grand total	- 81,000,000	- 54,700,000	- 176,100,000

The conferees have rescinded a portion of the fiscal year 1997 funds provided for the

Airborne Sensors for Ballistic Missile Tracking project. The conferees direct that the

first priority for the remaining funds shall

be to accomplish any valid technology transfer to Airborne Laser (ABL) program.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8086) which amends Senate language making funds available for Reserve peacetime support to active duty and civilian activities.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8090) which amends House language for ship cost adjustments requested by the Navy and program adjustments for the F-22. It also includes transfer of funds formerly for prior year ship construction projects to the RDT&E appropriation. The conferees direct that \$9,500,000 within the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy appropriation be used only in the Advanced Transition Technology program for the integration of advanced propulsion technology within a composite structure and mission capable communications to be used for multi-mission patrol craft.

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8097) to provide funding for the refurbishment of the USS Intrepid.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8105) which amends House language reducing funding provided to the Operation and Maintenance accounts of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to compensate for excess inventory.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8106) which amends House language concerning savings from changes to law proposed by the House National Security Committee and the Senate Armed Services Committee on warranties in contracts for the acquisition of defense weapon systems. The conferees agree to a reduction of \$75,000,000 rather than \$50,000,000 as proposed by the House.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8109) which amends Senate language concerning a pilot project within the Maritime Technology Program to make technical corrections.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8114) which amends House language restricting the use of Research and Development funding for the procurement of end-items.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8117) which prohibits the Department from entering into or renewing a contract with an entity unless the contractor has submitted an annual report to the Department of Labor concerning the employment of veterans. The conferees express their understanding that under current regulations, the annual report for 1997 must be submitted not later than September 30, 1998.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8121) which amends Senate language earmarking funds to demonstrate expanded use of multi-technology automated reader cards.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8122) which amends Senate language requiring a report on all anticipated costs to the United States for the admission of the Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary to NATO.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8123) which amends Senate language concerning reciprocal trade agreements and the conditions under which the Secretary of Defense may issue waivers to the Buy America Act.

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8127) which rescinds \$100,000,000 from funds appropriated in previous Defense Department Appropriations Acts which are expected to expire at the end of fiscal year 1998.

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8128) which allows the Secretary of Defense to provide funds for operational costs associated with the Lexington Bluegrass facility.

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8129) to facilitate contractor teaming for construction of submarines. It is required by the Navy in order to implement the President's budget request and appropriation in this Act for funding for the New Attack Submarine.

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8130) establishing the National Security Strategy Study Group.

The conferees included a new general provision (Section 8131) establishing a panel to review the need for continued production of the B-2 bomber.

The conferees included a general provision (Section 8132) which amends House language restricting the use of funds for the U.S. military deployment in Bosnia after June 30, 1998. The amended provision denies the use of funds in the Defense Appropriations Act, 1998, for the deployment of U.S. armed forces in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina after June 30, 1998, unless the President, after consultation with the bipartisan leadership of the Senate and House of Representatives, transmits to the Congress not later than May 15, 1998 a certification that the continued presence of United States armed forces is required in order to meet the national security interests of the United States. Any such certification shall specify the following aspects of any deployment beyond June 30, 1998:

(1) The reasons why such deployment is in the national interest;

(2) The number of United States military personnel to be deployed in and around the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslavia;

(3) The expected duration of any such deployment;

(4) The mission and objectives of United States military forces deployed in and around the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslavia; and

(5) The exit strategy for United States forces engaged in such deployment;

(6) The costs associated with any deployment beyond June 30, 1998; and

(7) The impact of such deployment on the morale, retention, and effectiveness of U.S. forces.

Pursuant to Section 8132, concurrent with the submission of any such certification, the President shall submit to the Congress a fiscal year 1998 supplemental appropriations request for such amounts as are necessary for any continued deployment beyond June 30, 1998.

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 1998 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with comparisons to the fiscal year 1997 amount, the 1998 budget estimates, and the House and Senate bills for 1998 follow:

New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1997	\$242,389,726,000
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1998	243,923,541,000
House bill, fiscal year 1998	248,335,303,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 1998	247,184,859,000
Conference agreement, fiscal year 1998	247,708,522,000
Conference agreement compared with:	
New budget	
* (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1997 ...	+5,318,796,000

Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1998	+3,784,981,000
House bill, fiscal year 1998	-626,781,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 1998	+523,663,000

BILL YOUNG,
JOSEPH M. MCDADE,
JERRY LEWIS,
JOE SKEEN,
DAVID L. HOBSON,
HENRY BONILLA,
GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT,
Jr.,
ERNEST ISTOOK,
RANDY "DUKE"
CUNNINGHAM,
BOB LIVINGSTON,
JOHN P. MURTHA,
NORM DICKS,

(Except on amendment dealing with the B-2 bomber),

W.G. BILL HEFNER,
MARTIN OLAV SABO,
JULIAN C. DIXON,
PETER J. VISCLOSKEY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

TED STEVENS,
THAD COCHRAN,
ARLEN SPECTER,
PETE DOMENICI,
CHRISTOPHER S. BOND,
MITCH MCCONNELL,
RICHARD SHELBY,
JUDD GREGG,
KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON,
DANIEL K. INOUE,
ROBERT BYRD,
PATRICK J. LEAHY,
DALE BUMPERS,
FRANK R. LAUTENBERG,
BYRON L. DORGAN,

Managers of the Part of the Senate.

REGARDING CANADIAN BORDER BOAT LANDING PERMITS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). The pending business is the question de novo of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 2027.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SMITH] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2027.

The question was taken.

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The Chair announces that this will be followed by a series of 5-minute votes.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 412, nays 5, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 419]

YEAS—412

Abercrombie	Allen	Armey
Ackerman	Andrews	Bachus
Aderholt	Archer	Bailes

Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berman
Berry
Billirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Bouch
Brady
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn

Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Fawell
Fazio
Fisher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fowler
Fox
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Furse
Gallegly
Ganske
Gedjenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrist
Gillmor
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Hefner
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ingalls
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kastich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kim
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBlundo
Lofgren
Lucas
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Manzullo
Markay
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McDermott
McGovern
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Metcalfe
Mica
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Ortiz
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pappas
Parker
Pascarella
Pastor
Paul
Paxon
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)

Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Redmond
Regula
Riggs
Riley
Rivers
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryun
Sabu
Salmon
Sánchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford

Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Schumer
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeel
Skellton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Adam
Smith, Linda
Snowbarger
Snyder
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Stump
Stupak

Sununu
Talent
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Velázquez
Vento
Visclosky
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wise
Wolfe
Woolsey
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—5

Becerra
Carson
Scott
Waters
Watt (NC)

NOT VOTING—16

Bilbray
Bonilla
Flake
Foglietta
Frank (MA)
Gonzalez
Hastings (FL)
Johnson, Sam
Lowey
Reyes
Rodriguez
Schiff
Serrano
Thompson
Torres
Yates

□ 2125

Ms. WATERS changed her vote from "yea" to "nay."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5, rule I, the Chair announces that he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device may be taken on each additional motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

JACOB WETTERLING CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN AND SEXUALLY VIOLENT OFFENDERS REGISTRATION IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 1997

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 1683, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. McCOLLUM] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1683, as amended.

The question was taken.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a five-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 415, noes 2, answered "present" 1, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 420]

AYES—415

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baesler
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berman
Berry
Billbray
Billirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Cardin
Carson
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn

Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Fawell
Fazio
Fisher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fowler
Fox
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Furse
Gallegly
Ganske
Gedjenson
Gekas

Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrist
Gillmor
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Hefner
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ingalls
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kastich
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kim
Kind (WI)
King (NY)

Kingston	Nethercutt	Shaw
Klecza	Neumann	Shays
Klink	Ney	Sherman
Klug	Northup	Shimkus
Knollenberg	Norwood	Shuster
Kolbe	Nussle	Sisisky
Kucinich	Oberstar	Skaggs
LaFalce	Obey	Skeen
LaHood	Oliver	Skelton
Lampson	Ortiz	Slaughter
Lantos	Owens	Smith (MI)
Largent	Oxley	Smith (NJ)
Latham	Packard	Smith (OR)
LaTourette	Pallone	Smith (TX)
Lazio	Pappas	Smith, Adam
Leach	Parker	Smith, Linda
Levin	Pascarell	Snowbarger
Lewis (CA)	Pastor	Snyder
Lewis (GA)	Paxon	Solomon
Lewis (KY)	Payne	Soudier
Linder	Pease	Spence
Lipinski	Pelosi	Spratt
Livingston	Peterson (MN)	Stabenow
LoBlundo	Peterson (PA)	Stark
Lofgren	Petri	Stearns
Lucas	Pickering	Stenholm
Luther	Pickett	Stokes
Maloney (CT)	Pitts	Strickland
Maloney (NY)	Pombo	Stump
Manton	Pomeroy	Stupak
Manzullo	Porter	Sununu
Markey	Portman	Talent
Martinez	Poshard	Tanner
Mascara	Price (NC)	Tauscher
Matsui	Pryce (OH)	Tauzin
McCarthy (MO)	Quinn	Taylor (MS)
McCarthy (NY)	Radanovich	Taylor (NC)
McCollum	Rahall	Thomas
McCrery	Ramstad	Thornberry
McDade	Rangel	Thune
McDermott	Redmond	Thurman
McGovern	Regula	Tiahrt
McHale	Riggs	Tierney
McHugh	Riley	Towns
McInnis	Rivers	Trafficant
McIntosh	Roemer	Turner
McIntyre	Rogan	Upton
McKeon	Rogers	Velázquez
McKinney	Rohrabacher	Vento
McNulty	Ros-Lehtinen	Visclosky
Meehan	Rothman	Walsh
Meek	Roukema	Wamp
Menendez	Roybal-Allard	Waters
Metcalfe	Royce	Watkins
Mica	Rush	Watts (OK)
Millender-	Ryan	Waxman
McDonald	Sabo	Weldon (FL)
Miller (CA)	Salmon	Weldon (PA)
Miller (FL)	Sanchez	Weller
Minge	Sanders	Wexler
Mink	Sandlin	Weyand
Moakley	Sanford	White
Mollohan	Sawyer	Whitfield
Moran (KS)	Saxton	Wicker
Moran (VA)	Scarborough	Wise
Morella	Schaefer, Dan	Wolf
Murtha	Schumer	Woolsey
Myrick	Sensenbrenner	Wynn
Nadler	Sessions	Young (AK)
Neal	Shadegg	Young (FL)

NOES—2

Scott	Watt (NC)
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ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Paul

NOT VOTING—15

Bonilla	Hastings (FL)	Schiff
Flake	Lowey	Serrano
Foglietta	Reyes	Thompson
Frank (MA)	Rodriguez	Torres
Gonzalez	Schaffer, Bob	Yates

□ 2133

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CARL B. STOKES UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). The pending business is the question de novo of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 643.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 643.

The question was taken.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 420, noes 0, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 421]

AYES—420

Abercrombie	Clay	Forbes
Ackerman	Clayton	Ford
Aderholt	Clement	Fowler
Allen	Clyburn	Fox
Andrews	Coble	Franks (NJ)
Archer	Coburn	Frelinghuysen
Armey	Collins	Frost
Bachus	Combest	Furse
Baessler	Condit	Gallely
Baker	Conyers	Ganske
Baldacci	Cook	Geddeson
Ballenger	Cooksey	Gekas
Barcia	Costello	Gephardt
Barr	Cox	Gibbons
Barrett (NE)	Coyne	Gilchrest
Barrett (WI)	Cramer	Gillmor
Bartlett	Crane	Gilman
Barton	Crapo	Goode
Bass	Cubin	Goodlatte
Bateman	Cummings	Goodling
Becerra	Cunningham	Gordon
Bentsen	Danner	Goss
Bereuter	Davis (FL)	Graham
Berman	Davis (IL)	Granger
Berry	Davis (VA)	Green
Bibb	Deal	Greenwood
Billbray	DeFazio	Gutierrez
Blirakis	DeGette	Gutknecht
Bishop	DeLauro	Hall (OH)
Blagojevich	DeLay	Hall (TX)
Bliley	Dellums	Hamilton
Blumenauer	Deutsch	Hansen
Blunt	Diaz-Balart	Harman
Boehlert	Dickey	Hastert
Boehner	Dicks	Hastings (WA)
Bonior	Dingell	Hayworth
Bono	Dixon	Hefley
Borski	Dooley	Hefner
Boswell	Doggett	Herger
Boucher	Dooley	Hill
Boyd	Doolittle	Hilleary
Brady	Doyle	Hilliard
Brown (CA)	Dreier	Hinchee
Brown (FL)	Duncan	Hinojosa
Brown (OH)	Dunn	Hobson
Bryant	Edwards	Hoekstra
Bunning	Ehlers	Holden
Burr	Ehrlich	Hoolley
Burton	Emerson	Horn
Buyer	Engel	Hostettler
Callahan	English	Houghton
Calvert	Ensign	Hoyer
Camp	Eshoo	Hulshof
Campbell	Etheridge	Hunter
Canady	Evans	Hutchinson
Cannon	Everett	Hyde
Capps	Ewing	Inglis
Cardin	Farr	Istook
Carson	Fattah	Jackson (IL)
Castle	Fawell	Jackson-Lee
Chabot	Fazio	(TX)
Chambliss	Filner	Jefferson
Chenoweth	Foley	Jenkins
Christensen		

Johnson (CT)	Moakley	Schaffer, Bob
Johnson (WI)	Mollohan	Schumer
Johnson, E. B.	Moran (KS)	Scott
Johnson, Sam	Moran (VA)	Sensenbrenner
Jones	Morella	Sessions
Kanjorski	Murtha	Shadegg
Kaptur	Myrick	Shaw
Kasich	Nadler	Shays
Kelly	Neal	Sherman
Kennedy (MA)	Nethercutt	Shimkus
Kennedy (RI)	Neumann	Shuster
Kennelly	Ney	Sisisky
Kildee	Northup	Skaggs
Kilpatrick	Norwood	Skeen
Kim	Nussle	Skelton
Kind (WI)	Oberstar	Slaughter
King (NY)	Obey	Smith (MI)
Kinston	Oliver	Smith (NJ)
Klecza	Ortiz	Smith (OR)
Klink	Owens	Smith (TX)
Klug	Oxley	Smith, Adam
Knollenberg	Packard	Smith, Linda
Kolbe	Pallone	Snowbarger
Kucinich	Pappas	Snyder
LaFalce	Parker	Solomon
LaHood	Pascarell	Soudier
Lampson	Pastor	Spence
Lantos	Paul	Spratt
Largent	Paxon	Stabenow
Latham	Payne	Stark
LaTourette	Pease	Stearns
Lazio	Pelosi	Stenholm
Leach	Peterson (MN)	Stokes
Levin	Peterson (PA)	Strickland
Lewis (CA)	Petri	Stump
Lewis (GA)	Pickering	Stupak
Lewis (KY)	Pickett	Sununu
Linder	Pitts	Talent
Lipinski	Pombo	Tanner
Livingston	Pomeroy	Tauscher
LoBlundo	Porter	Tauzin
Lofgren	Portman	Taylor (MS)
Lucas	Poshard	Taylor (NC)
Luther	Price (NC)	Thomas
Maloney (CT)	Pryce (OH)	Thornberry
Maloney (NY)	Quinn	Thune
Manton	Radanovich	Thurman
Manzullo	Rahall	Tiahrt
Markey	Ramstad	Tierney
Martinez	Rangel	Torres
Mascara	Redmond	Towns
Matsui	Regula	Trafficant
McCarthy (MO)	Reyes	Turner
McCarthy (NY)	Riggs	Upton
McCollum	Riley	Velázquez
McCrery	Rivers	Vento
McDade	Rodriguez	Visclosky
McDermott	Roemer	Walsh
McGovern	Rogan	Wamp
McHale	Rogers	Watkins
McHugh	Rohrabacher	Watt (NC)
McInnis	Ros-Lehtinen	Watts (OK)
McIntosh	Rothman	Waxman
McIntyre	Roukema	Weldon (FL)
McKeon	Roybal-Allard	Weldon (PA)
McKinney	Royce	Weller
McNulty	Rush	Wexler
Meehan	Ryan	Weyand
Meek	Sabo	White
Menendez	Salmon	Whitfield
Metcalfe	Sanchez	Wicker
Mica	Sanders	Wise
Millender-	Sandlin	Wolf
McDonald	Sanford	Woolsey
Miller (CA)	Sawyer	Wynn
Miller (FL)	Saxton	Young (AK)
Minge	Scarborough	Young (FL)
Mink	Schaefer, Dan	

NOT VOTING—13

Bonilla	Hastings (FL)	Thompson
Flake	John	Waters
Foglietta	Lowey	Yates
Frank (MA)	Schiff	
Gonzalez	Serrano	

□ 2141

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was placed on the table.

HOWARD T. MARKEY NATIONAL COURTS BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question de novo of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 824.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 824.

The question was taken.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 420, noes 0, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 422]

AYES—420

Abercrombie	Castle	Evans
Ackerman	Chabot	Everett
Aderholt	Chambliss	Ewing
Allen	Chenoweth	Farr
Andrews	Christensen	Fattah
Archer	Clay	Fawell
Armey	Clayton	Fazio
Bachus	Clement	Filner
Baessler	Clyburn	Foley
Baker	Coble	Forbes
Baldacci	Collins	Ford
Ballenger	Combest	Fowler
Barcia	Condit	Fox
Barr	Conyers	Franks (NJ)
Barrett (NE)	Cook	Frelinghuysen
Barrett (WI)	Cooksey	Frost
Bartlett	Costello	Furse
Barton	Cox	Galleghy
Bass	Coyne	Ganske
Bateman	Cramer	Gedensson
Becerra	Crane	Gekas
Bentsen	Crapo	Gephardt
Bereuter	Cubin	Gibbons
Berman	Cummings	Gilchrest
Berry	Cunningham	Gillmor
Bilbray	Danner	Gilman
Bilirakis	Davis (FL)	Goode
Bishop	Davis (IL)	Goodlatte
Blagojevich	Davis (VA)	Goodling
Bliley	Deal	Gordon
Blumenauer	DeFazio	Goss
Blunt	DeGette	Graham
Boehlert	Delahunt	Granger
Boehner	DeLauro	Green
Bonior	DeLay	Greenwood
Bono	Dellums	Gutierrez
Borski	Deutsch	Gutknecht
Boswell	Diaz-Balart	Hall (OH)
Boucher	Dickey	Hall (TX)
Boyd	Dicks	Hamilton
Brady	Dingell	Hansen
Brown (CA)	Dixon	Harman
Brown (FL)	Doggett	Hastert
Brown (OH)	Dooley	Hastings (WA)
Bryant	Doolittle	Hayworth
Bunning	Doyle	Hefley
Burr	Dreier	Hefner
Burton	Duncan	Herger
Buyer	Dunn	Hill
Callahan	Edwards	Hilleary
Calvert	Ehlers	Hilliard
Camp	Ehrlich	Hinchey
Campbell	Emerson	Hinojosa
Canady	Engel	Hobson
Cannon	English	Hoekstra
Capps	Ensign	Holden
Cardin	Eshoo	Hooley
Carson	Etheridge	Horn

Hostettler	Menendez	Saxton
Houghton	Metcalfe	Scarborough
Hoyer	Mica	Schaefer, Dan
Hulshof	Millender-	Schaffer, Bob
Hunter	McDonald	Schumer
Hutchinson	Miller (CA)	Scott
Hyde	Miller (FL)	Sensenbrenner
Inglis	Minge	Sessions
Istook	Mink	Shadegg
Jackson (IL)	Moakley	Shaw
Jackson-Lee	Mollohan	Shays
(TX)	Moran (KS)	Sherman
Jefferson	Moran (VA)	Shimkus
Jenkins	Morella	Shuster
John	Murtha	Sisisky
Johnson (CT)	Myrick	Skaggs
Johnson (WI)	Nadler	Skeen
Johnson, E. B.	Neal	Skelton
Jones	Nethercutt	Slaughter
Kanjorski	Neumann	Smith (MI)
Kaptur	Ney	Smith (NJ)
Kasich	Northup	Smith (OR)
Kelly	Norwood	Smith (TX)
Kennedy (MA)	Nussle	Smith, Adam
Kennedy (RI)	Oberstar	Smith, Linda
Kennelly	Obey	Snowbarger
Kildee	Oliver	Snyder
Kilpatrick	Ortiz	Solomon
Kim	Owens	Souder
Kind (WI)	Oxley	Spence
King (NY)	Packard	Spratt
Kingston	Pallone	Stabenow
Klecza	Pappas	Stark
Klink	Parker	Stearns
Klug	Pascarell	Stenholm
Knollenberg	Pastor	Stokes
Kolbe	Paul	Strickland
Kucinich	Paxon	Stump
LaFalce	Payne	Stupak
LaHood	Pease	Sununu
Lamson	Pelosi	Talent
Lantos	Peterson (MN)	Tanner
Largent	Peterson (PA)	Tauscher
Latham	Petri	Tauzin
LaTourette	Pickering	Taylor (MS)
Lazio	Pickett	Taylor (NC)
Leach	Pitts	Thomas
Levin	Pombo	Thompson
Lewis (CA)	Pomeroy	Thornberry
Lewis (GA)	Porter	Thune
Lewis (KY)	Poshard	Thurman
Linder	Price (NC)	Tiahrt
Lipinski	Pryce (OH)	Tierney
Livingston	Quinn	Torres
LoBiondo	Radanovich	Towns
Lofgren	Rahall	Trafficant
Lucas	Ramstad	Turner
Luther	Rangel	Upton
Maloney (CT)	Redmond	Velázquez
Maloney (NY)	Regula	Vento
Manton	Reyes	Visclosky
Manzullo	Riggs	Walsh
Markey	Riley	Wamp
Martinez	Rivers	Waters
Mascara	Rodriguez	Watkins
Matsui	Roemer	Watt (NC)
McCarthy (MO)	Rogan	Watts (OK)
McCarthy (NY)	Rogers	Waxman
McCollum	Rohrabacher	Weldon (FL)
McCrery	Ros-Lehtinen	Weldon (PA)
McDade	Rothman	Weller
McDermott	Roukema	Wexler
McGovern	Roybal-Allard	Weygand
McHale	Royce	White
McHugh	Rush	Whitfield
McInnis	Ryan	Wicker
McIntosh	Sabo	Wise
McIntyre	Salmon	Wolf
McKeon	Sanchez	Woolsey
McKinney	Sanders	Wynn
McNulty	Sandlin	Young (AK)
Meehan	Sanford	Young (FL)
Meek	Sawyer	

NOT VOTING—13

Bonilla	Gonzalez	Schiff
Coburn	Hastings (FL)	Serrano
Flake	Johnson, Sam	Yates
Foglietta	Lowey	
Frank (MA)	Portman	

□ 2150

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROBERT J. DOLE UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). The pending business is the question de novo of suspending the rules and passing the Senate bill, S. 1000.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1000.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RONALD H. BROWN FEDERAL BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question de novo of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 29.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 29.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OKLAHOMA CITY NATIONAL MEMORIAL ACT OF 1997

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question de novo of suspending the rules and passing the Senate bill, S. 871, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 871, as amended.

The question was taken.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 414, noes 7, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 423]

AYES—414

Abercrombie	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (CT)
Ackerman	Dickey	Johnson (WI)
Aderholt	Dicks	Johnson, E. B.
Allen	Dingell	Johnson, Sam
Andrews	Dixon	Jones
Archer	Doggett	Kanjorski
Armey	Dooley	Kaptur
Bachus	Doolittle	Kasich
Baesler	Doyle	Kelly
Baker	Dreier	Kennedy (MA)
Baldacci	Duncan	Kennedy (RI)
Ballenger	Dunn	Kennelly
Barcia	Edwards	Kildee
Barr	Ehlers	Kilpatrick
Barrett (NE)	Ehrlich	Kim
Barrett (WI)	Engel	Kind (WI)
Bartlett	English	King (NY)
Barton	Ensign	Kingston
Bass	Eshoo	Kleczka
Bateman	Etheridge	Klink
Becerra	Evans	Klug
Bentsen	Everett	Knollenberg
Bereuter	Ewing	Kolbe
Berman	Farr	Kucinich
Berry	Fattah	LaFalce
Bilbray	Fawell	LaHood
Billrakis	Fazio	Lampson
Bishop	Fillner	Lantos
Blagojevich	Foley	Largent
Bliley	Forbes	Latham
Blumenauer	Ford	LaTourette
Blunt	Fowler	Lazio
Boehlert	Fox	Leach
Boehner	Franks (NJ)	Levin
Bonior	Frelinghuysen	Lewis (CA)
Bono	Frost	Lewis (GA)
Borski	Furse	Lewis (KY)
Boswell	Gallely	Linder
Boucher	Ganske	Lipinski
Boyd	Gejdenson	Livingston
Brady	Gekas	LoBlundo
Brown (CA)	Gephardt	Lofgren
Brown (FL)	Gibbons	Lucas
Brown (OH)	Gilchrest	Luther
Bryant	Gillmor	Maloney (CT)
Bunning	Gilman	Maloney (NY)
Burr	Goode	Manton
Burton	Goodlatte	Manzullo
Buyer	Goodling	Markey
Callahan	Gordon	Martinez
Calvert	Goss	Mascara
Camp	Graham	Matsui
Canady	Granger	McCarthy (MO)
Cannon	Green	McCarthy (NY)
Capps	Greenwood	McCollum
Cardin	Gutierrez	McCreery
Carson	Gutknecht	McDade
Castle	Hall (OH)	McDermott
Chabot	Hall (TX)	McGovern
Chambliss	Hamilton	McHale
Christensen	Hansen	McHugh
Clay	Harman	McInnis
Clayton	Hastert	McIntyre
Clement	Hastings (WA)	McKeon
Clyburn	Hayworth	McKinney
Coble	Hefley	McNulty
Collins	Hefner	Meehan
Combest	Herger	Meek
Condit	Hill	Menendez
Conyers	Hilleary	Metcalf
Cook	Hilliard	Mica
Cooksey	Hinchey	Millender-
Costello	Hinojosa	McDonald
Cox	Hobson	Miller (CA)
Coyne	Hoekstra	Miller (FL)
Cramer	Holden	Minge
Crane	Hooley	Mink
Crapo	Horn	Moakley
Cubin	Hostettler	Mollohan
Cummings	Houghton	Moran (KS)
Cunningham	Hoyer	Moran (VA)
Danner	Hulshof	Morella
Davis (FL)	Hunter	Murtha
Davis (IL)	Hutchinson	Myrick
Davis (VA)	Hyde	Nadler
Deal	Inglis	Neal
DeFazio	Istook	Nethercutt
DeGette	Jackson (IL)	Neumann
Delahunt	Jackson-Lee	Ney
DeLauro	(TX)	Northup
DeLay	Jefferson	Norwood
Dellums	Jenkins	Nussle
Deutsch	John	Oberstar

Obey	Roybal-Allard
Oliver	Royce
Ortiz	Rush
Owens	Ryun
Oxley	Sabo
Packard	Salmon
Pallone	Sanchez
Pappas	Sanders
Parker	Sandlin
Pascrell	Sawyer
Pastor	Saxton
Paxon	Scarborough
Payne	Schaefer, Dan
Pease	Schaffer, Bob
Pelosi	Schumer
Peterson (MN)	Scott
Peterson (PA)	Sessions
Petri	Shadegg
Pickering	Shaw
Pickett	Shays
Pitts	Sherman
Pombo	Shimkus
Pomeroy	Shuster
Porter	Siskis
Portman	Skaggs
Poshard	Skeen
Price (NC)	Skelton
Price (OH)	Slaughter
Quinn	Smith (MI)
Radanovich	Smith (NJ)
Rahall	Smith (OR)
Ramstad	Smith (TX)
Rangel	Smith, Adam
Redmond	Smith, Linda
Regula	Snowbarger
Reyes	Snyder
Riggs	Solomon
Riley	Souder
Rivers	Spence
Rodriguez	Spratt
Roemer	Stabenow
Rogers	Stark
Rohrabacher	Stearns
Ros-Lehtinen	Stenholm
Rothman	Stokes
Roukema	Strickland

NOES—7

Campbell	Paul	Sensenbrenner
Chenoweth	Rogan	
McIntosh	Sanford	

NOT VOTING—12

Bonilla	Foglietta	Lowey
Coburn	Frank (MA)	Schiff
Emerson	Gonzalez	Serrano
Flake	Hastings (FL)	Yates

□ 2159

Mr. ROGAN changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the Senate bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1997

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). The pending business is the question de novo of suspending the rules and concurring in the Senate amendments to the bill, H.R. 1420.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG] that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill, H.R. 1420.

The question was taken.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 419, noes 1, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 424]

AYES—419

Abercrombie	Cummings	Herger
Ackerman	Cunningham	Hill
Aderholt	Danner	Hilleary
Allen	Davis (FL)	Hilliard
Andrews	Davis (IL)	Hinchey
Archer	Davis (VA)	Hinojosa
Armey	Deal	Hobson
Bachus	DeFazio	Hoekstra
Baesler	DeGette	Holden
Baker	Delahunt	Hooley
Baldacci	DeLauro	Horn
Ballenger	DeLay	Hostettler
Barcia	Dellums	Houghton
Barr	Deutsch	Hoyer
Barrett (NE)	Diaz-Balart	Hulshof
Barrett (WI)	Dickey	Hunter
Bartlett	Dicks	Hutchinson
Barton	Dingell	Hyde
Bass	Dixon	Inglis
Bateman	Doggett	Istook
Becerra	Dooley	Jackson (IL)
Bentsen	Doolittle	Jackson-Lee
Bereuter	Doyle	(TX)
Berman	Dreier	Jefferson
Berry	Duncan	Jenkins
Bilbray	Dunn	John
Billrakis	Edwards	Johnson (CT)
Bishop	Ehlers	Johnson (WI)
Blagojevich	Ehrlich	Johnson, E. B.
Bliley	Engel	Johnson, Sam
Blumenauer	English	Jones
Blunt	Ensign	Kanjorski
Boehlert	Eshoo	Kaptur
Boehner	Etheridge	Kasich
Bonior	Evans	Kelly
Bono	Everett	Kennedy (MA)
Borski	Ewing	Kennedy (RI)
Boswell	Farr	Kennelly
Boucher	Fattah	Kildee
Boyd	Fawell	Kilpatrick
Brady	Fazio	Kim
Brown (CA)	Fillner	Kind (WI)
Brown (FL)	Foley	King (NY)
Brown (OH)	Forbes	Kingston
Bryant	Ford	Kleczka
Bunning	Fowler	Klink
Burr	Fox	Klug
Burton	Franks (NJ)	Knollenberg
Buyer	Frelinghuysen	Kolbe
Callahan	Frost	Kucinich
Calvert	Furse	LaFalce
Camp	Gallely	LaHood
Campbell	Ganske	Lampson
Canady	Gejdenson	Lantos
Cannon	Gekas	Largent
Capps	Gephardt	Latham
Cardin	Gibbons	LaTourette
Carson	Gilchrest	Lazio
Castle	Gillmor	Leach
Chabot	Gilman	Levin
Chambliss	Goode	Lewis (CA)
Chenoweth	Goodlatte	Lewis (GA)
Christensen	Goodling	Lewis (KY)
Clay	Gordon	Linder
Clayton	Goss	Lipinski
Clement	Graham	Livingston
Clyburn	Granger	LoBlundo
Coble	Green	Lofgren
Collins	Greenwood	Lucas
Combest	Gutierrez	Luther
Condit	Gutknecht	Maloney (CT)
Conyers	Hall (OH)	Maloney (NY)
Cook	Hall (TX)	Manton
Cooksey	Hamilton	Manzullo
Costello	Hansen	Markey
Cox	Harman	Martinez
Coyne	Hastert	Mascara
Cramer	Hastings (WA)	Matsui
Crane	Hayworth	McCarthy (MO)
Crapo	Hefley	McCarthy (NY)
Cubin	Hefner	McCollum

McCrery	Pombo	Smith, Linda
McDade	Pomeroy	Snowbarger
McDermott	Porter	Snyder
McGovern	Portman	Solomon
McHale	Poshard	Souder
McHugh	Price (NC)	Spence
McInnis	Pryce (OH)	Spratt
McIntosh	Quinn	Stabenow
McIntyre	Radanovich	Stark
McKeon	Rahall	Stearns
McKinney	Ramstad	Stenholm
McNulty	Rangel	Stokes
Meehan	Redmond	Strickland
Meek	Regula	Stump
Menendez	Reyes	Stupak
Metcalf	Riggs	Sununu
Mica	Riley	Talent
Millender-	Rivers	Tanner
McDonald	Rodriguez	Tauscher
Miller (CA)	Roemer	Tauzin
Miller (FL)	Rogan	Taylor (MS)
Minge	Rogers	Taylor (NC)
Mink	Rohrabacher	Thomas
Moakley	Ros-Lehtinen	Thompson
Mollohan	Rothman	Thornberry
Moran (KS)	Roukema	Thune
Moran (VA)	Roybal-Allard	Thurman
Morella	Royce	Tiahrt
Murtha	Rush	Tierney
Myrick	Ryun	Torres
Nadler	Sabo	Towns
Neal	Salmon	Trafigant
Nethercutt	Sanchez	Turner
Neumann	Sanders	Upton
Ney	Sandlin	Velázquez
Northup	Sanford	Vento
Norwood	Sawyer	Visclosky
Nussle	Saxton	Walsh
Oberstar	Schaefer, Dan	Wamp
Obey	Schaffer, Bob	Waters
Oliver	Schumer	Watkins
Ortiz	Scott	Watt (NC)
Owens	Sensenbrenner	Watts (OK)
Oxley	Sessions	Waxman
Packard	Shadegg	Weldon (FL)
Pallone	Shaw	Weldon (PA)
Pappas	Shays	Weller
Parker	Sherman	Wexler
Pascarell	Shimkus	Weygand
Pastor	Shuster	White
Paxon	Sisisky	Whitfield
Payne	Skaggs	Wicker
Pease	Skeen	Wise
Pelosi	Skelton	Wolf
Peterson (MN)	Slaughter	Woolsey
Peterson (PA)	Smith (MI)	Wynn
Petri	Smith (NJ)	Young (AK)
Pickering	Smith (OR)	Young (FL)
Pickett	Smith (TX)	
Pitts	Smith, Adam	

NOES—1

Paul

NOT VOTING—13

Bonilla	Frank (MA)	Schiff
Coburn	Gonzalez	Serrano
Emerson	Hastings (FL)	Yates
Flake	Lowey	
Foglietta	Scarborough	

□ 2208

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the Senate amendments were concurred in.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOOD BAY LAND EXCHANGE ACT OF 1997

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question de novo of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 1948, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1948, as amended.

The question was taken.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 420, noes 0, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 425]

AYES—420

Abercrombie	Costello	Green
Ackerman	Cox	Greenwood
Aderholt	Coyne	Gutierrez
Allen	Cramer	Gutknecht
Andrews	Crane	Hall (OH)
Archer	Crapo	Hall (TX)
Armey	Cubin	Hamilton
Bachus	Cummings	Hansen
Baessler	Cunningham	Harman
Baker	Danner	Hastert
Baldacci	Davis (FL)	Hastings (WA)
Ballenger	Davis (IL)	Hayworth
Barcia	Davis (VA)	Hefley
Barr	Deal	Hefner
Barrett (NE)	DeFazio	Herger
Barrett (WI)	DeGette	Hill
Bartlett	Delahunt	Hilleary
Barton	DeLauro	Hilliard
Bass	DeLay	Hinchey
Bateman	Dellums	Hinojosa
Becerra	Deutsch	Hobson
Bentsen	Diaz-Balart	Hoekstra
Bereuter	Dickey	Holden
Berman	Dicks	Hooley
Berry	Dingell	Horn
Bilbray	Dixon	Hostettler
Bilbrakis	Doggett	Houghton
Bishop	Dooley	Hoyer
Blagojevich	Doolittle	Hulshof
Bliley	Doyle	Hunter
Blumenauer	Dreier	Hutchinson
Blunt	Duncan	Hyde
Boehlert	Dunn	Inglis
Boehner	Edwards	Istook
Bonior	Ehlers	Jackson (IL)
Bono	Ehrlich	Jackson-Lee
Borski	Engel	(TX)
Boswell	English	Jefferson
Boucher	Ensign	Jenkins
Boyd	Eshoo	John
Brady	Etheridge	Johnson (CT)
Brown (CA)	Evans	Johnson (WI)
Brown (FL)	Everett	Johnson, E. B.
Brown (OH)	Ewing	Johnson, Sam
Bryant	Farr	Jones
Bunning	Fattah	Kanjorski
Burr	Fawell	Kaptur
Burton	Fazio	Kasich
Buyer	Filner	Kelly
Callahan	Foley	Kennedy (MA)
Calvert	Forbes	Kennedy (RI)
Camp	Ford	Kennelly
Campbell	Fowler	Kildee
Canady	Fox	Kilpatrick
Cannon	Franks (NJ)	Kim
Capps	Frelinghuysen	Kind (WI)
Cardin	Frost	King (NY)
Carson	Furse	Kingston
Castle	Galleghy	Kleczka
Chabot	Ganske	Klink
Chambliss	Gejdenson	Klug
Chenoweth	Gekas	Knollenberg
Christensen	Gephardt	Kolbe
Clay	Gibbons	Kucinich
Clayton	Gilchrest	LaFalce
Clement	Gilmor	LaHood
Clyburn	Gilman	Lampson
Coble	Goode	Lantos
Collins	Goodlatte	Largent
Combest	Goodling	Latham
Condit	Gordon	LaTourette
Conyers	Goss	Lazio
Cook	Graham	Leach
Cooksey	Granger	Levin

Lewis (CA)	Parker	Skeen
Lewis (KY)	Pascarell	Skelton
Linder	Pastor	Slaughter
Lipinski	Paul	Smith (MI)
Livingston	Paxon	Smith (NJ)
LoBlundo	Payne	Smith (OR)
Lofgren	Pease	Smith (TX)
Lucas	Pelosi	Smith, Adam
Luther	Peterson (MN)	Smith, Linda
Maloney (CT)	Peterson (PA)	Snowbarger
Maloney (NY)	Petri	Snyder
Manton	Pickering	Solomon
Manzullo	Pickett	Souder
Markey	Pitts	Spence
Martinez	Pombo	Spratt
Mascara	Pomeroy	Stabenow
Matsui	Porter	Stark
McCarthy (MO)	Portman	Stearns
McCarthy (NY)	Poshard	Stenholm
McCollum	Price (NC)	Stokes
McCrery	Pryce (OH)	Strickland
McDade	Quinn	Stump
McDermott	Radanovich	Stupak
McGovern	Rahall	Sununu
McHale	Ramstad	Talent
McHugh	Rangel	Tanner
McInnis	Redmond	Tauscher
McIntosh	Regula	Tauzin
McIntyre	Reyes	Taylor (MS)
McKeon	Riggs	Taylor (NC)
McKinney	Riley	Thomas
McNulty	Rivers	Thompson
Meehan	Rodriguez	Thornberry
Meek	Roemer	Thune
Menendez	Rogan	Thurman
Metcalf	Rogers	Tiahrt
Mica	Rohrabacher	Tierney
Millender-	Ros-Lehtinen	Torres
McDonald	Rothman	Towns
Miller (CA)	Roukema	Trafigant
Miller (FL)	Roybal-Allard	Turner
Minge	Royce	Upton
Mink	Rush	Velázquez
Moakley	Ryun	Vento
Mollohan	Sabo	Visclosky
Moran (KS)	Salmon	Walsh
Moran (VA)	Sanchez	Wamp
Morella	Sanders	Waters
Murtha	Sandlin	Watkins
Myrick	Sanford	Watt (NC)
Nadler	Sawyer	Watts (OK)
Neal	Saxton	Waxman
Nethercutt	Scarborough	Weldon (FL)
Neumann	Schaefer, Dan	Weldon (PA)
Ney	Schaffer, Bob	Weller
Northup	Schumer	Wexler
Norwood	Scott	Weygand
Nussle	Sensenbrenner	White
Oberstar	Sessions	Whitfield
Obey	Shadegg	Wicker
Oliver	Shaw	Wise
Ortiz	Shays	Wolf
Owens	Sherman	Woolsey
Oxley	Shimkus	Wynn
Packard	Shuster	Young (AK)
Pallone	Sisisky	Young (FL)
Pappas	Skaggs	

NOT VOTING—13

Bonilla	Frank (MA)	Schiff
Coburn	Gonzalez	Serrano
Emerson	Hastings (FL)	Yates
Flake	Lewis (GA)	
Foglietta	Lowey	

□ 2215

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, I understand that earlier this evening this House voice voted an agreement to acquiesce to funding for the NEA, to the Senate's position on NEA.

Is there any method that Members that do not want to acquiesce to the Senate's funding levels of NEA could bring up another vote to have a recorded vote before this House?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would inform the gentleman from Florida that the motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

There may be other options available to the gentleman from Florida at some later point, but the motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, I understand also that there was a voice vote designating the Ronald H. Brown Federal Building earlier this evening, also by voice vote.

Is there a possibility that Members that want a recorded vote on the Ronald H. Brown Federal Building also would have the opportunity to vote on that issue?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Again, the Chair would state to the gentleman from Florida the motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained during rollcalls 416, 417, and 418 earlier today because of a mechanical failure of my airplane from San Francisco to Washington, DC. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on each of these bills.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I was also, unfortunately, on the 8 a.m. flight on United from San Francisco to Washington that never did take off. So I was unavoidably detained. I also missed rollcalls 416, 417, and 418. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on each of these bills.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 423, 424, and 425, I was unable to vote because I was called home to attend to a sick daughter. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on each vote.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

INHUMANE INCARCERATION OF JENNIFER DAVIS IN PERU

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Ewing] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I have requested this special order time to alert my colleagues and the country to the plight of a 20-year-old young lady from my district who has been incarcerated in inhumane conditions in Peru for one year this Thursday. One year after her arrest on September 25, 1996, Jennifer Davis has been denied due process of law, including a trial and sentencing, and she still has no idea when to expect a trial.

Jennifer was arrested 1 year ago when she foolishly agreed to serve as a "mule" in an increasingly common practice in Latin America in which gullible Americans are used to transport drugs into the United States in exchange for a free vacation and payment. In Jennifer's case, she was offered a free trip to Peru and \$5,000 in exchange for carrying 3.3 kilograms of cocaine.

I want to say at the outset that in no way do I condone or apologize for what Jennifer Davis did. As a Member of Congress, I have repeatedly stressed my belief that the abuse of drugs is one of the most pressing issues facing our country and it is one of the biggest problems facing young people of our country.

What Jennifer did was inexcusable and she must be punished for her acts. Jennifer was 19 when she was arrested. She had never been in trouble with the law before and I believe her mistake was one of youthful indiscretion and poor judgment. She is not a professional drug runner but a teenage kid who made a big mistake.

I have met with her parents and they are good, Christian people who have no tolerance for drugs or breaking the law. Jennifer immediately admitted her guilt to the police at the time of her arrest and offered to atone for her mistake by cooperating fully with the authorities. She has repeatedly admitted that she is guilty and has turned in several professional drug traffickers from Peru who arranged for this crime. At every opportunity over the past year, Jennifer has fully cooperated and has helped to lock up professional drug runners.

Her willingness to cooperate and admit her guilt has gotten Jennifer nowhere. A year after her arrest, she sits in a jail with no trial or sentence. In fact, Jennifer has been punished because of her cooperation. Her trial has been repeatedly delayed because under the strange legal system in Peru her case is tied to the provisional drug runners who she turned in. They have repeatedly delayed Jennifer's trial. And if any of them appeal their sentence under this strange system, Jennifer's

case will go through appeal, too, this despite her willingness to admit her guilt.

The Government of Peru offers weak and unconvincing excuses for this delay. We have repeatedly found out that the officer who arrested Jennifer was later arrested himself for drug trafficking. He has already had a trial, has been sentenced, served 6 months, and is already out on the streets, all this while Jennifer sits in jail awaiting a sentence. It is clear to me that someone in high places in Peru wants inaction. One year without a sentence is completely inexcusable.

I again call on the Government of Peru to move forward with this case. It is time that people in high places in Peru give action to this young lady. The conditions which Jennifer is being held in is inexcusable. The prison was built to hold 300 but has 700 women in it. There is no running water, inadequate nourishment, including no fruits or vegetables, disease is rampant and health care inadequate. Sick animals, roaches, and rats abound in the prison.

Jennifer has lost over 20 pounds during the years she has been held. The prison conditions violate dozens of internationally recognized standards for the treatment of prisoners, standards to which the government of Peru has agreed to comply.

I have tried to convey my concerns with the Peruvian ambassador to the United States, Mr. Luna. He has refused to meet with me and other Members of Congress to discuss the case. I am inserting in the RECORD a copy of a letter I received from the ambassador in which he refused our request to meet with him.

□ 2230

This issue has attracted attention in this Congress, but unfortunately the Government of Peru does not seem to care one iota about due process of law. Both the House and the Senate have passed sense of Congress resolutions calling for the Government of Peru to respect due process of law. The House Appropriations Committee has adopted language raising concerns about the matter, and the full Senate has adopted an amendment cutting foreign aid to Peru. The American people are beginning to question why this country should continue to send about \$100 million in aid to Peru every year when the country has no respect for our laws. I will continue to raise a question in Congress and remind my colleagues that Ambassador Luna could not care less about the U.S. Congress.

Mr. Speaker, on this 1-year anniversary of Jennifer Davis's arrest, I call on the Government of Peru to start treating prisoners like humans and start respecting the right to due process of law. I call on the United States Secretary of State to personally bring

this important matter to the highest officials in Peru.

EMBASSY OF PERU,
Washington, DC, June 17, 1997.

Mr. THOMAS W. EWING,
Member of Congress, Rayburn House Office
Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN EWING: I refer to your letter requesting a meeting for June 19th in order to discuss the cases of Ms. Jennifer Davis and Ms. Krista Barnes, two American citizens who were detained in Peru with 6.4 Kgrs. of cocaine.

Although I appreciate your kind invitation, I must remind you that this is an internal domestic matter that involves the Peruvian Judicial branch which is separate and independent from the Executive branch. Therefore, as the representative of the Head of State, and the Executive in particular, I am not authorized to discuss the issue with foreign authorities. All information I have about these cases has been provided to you and some of your colleagues in a letter dated June 9th.

Finally, I understand that on May 1st, you and the Congressional Caucus on Human Rights organized an informal conversation about prison conditions and the judicial system in Peru. This Embassy attended the meeting and presented an informal paper on the issue.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARDO V. LUNA,
Ambassador.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 16, 1997.

Ambassador RICARDO LUNA,
Embassy of Peru,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. AMBASSADOR: We are writing to respectfully request a meeting with you so that we may personally discuss the matter of two Americans being held at the Santa Monica de Chorillos women's prison in Peru, Ms. Jennifer Davis and Ms. Krista Barnes.

We have arranged our schedules to accommodate a meeting with you at 3:15 p.m. on Thursday, June 19 in the office of Rep. Ewing, 2417 Rayburn Building. We hope this time is convenient for you. Please let us know as soon as possible whether you will be able to participate in this meeting by contacting Eric Nicoll in the office of Rep. Ewing at 225-2371.

Other members of Congress have expressed an interest in this case and may participate in this meeting. We will provide you with a list of attendees prior to the meeting. Thank you very much for your continued attention to this matter and we look forward to meeting with you.

Sincerely,

THOMAS W. EWING,
Member of Congress.
RICHARD DURBIN,
U.S. Senator.
HENRY J. HYDE,
Member of Congress.

HOUSTON NEEDS NONSTOP SERVICE TO TOKYO

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WHITFIELD). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GREEN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, the United States is currently negotiating a new bilateral aviation agreement with

Japan. It is vitally important that the United States press for the broadest possible agreement that would open up nonstop service to Tokyo from Houston, TX. Priority must be given first to providing service to those major U.S. cities, including Houston, that have no nonstop service to Tokyo at all currently.

There is ample traffic to support daily nonstop service between Houston and Tokyo. In addition, more competition is needed between new United States gateways and Japan rather than additional increased service from existing United States -Japan service points.

Why does Houston deserve nonstop service? Houston is the fourth largest city in the Nation and is a huge market which is currently unserved by nonstop service to Japan. The addition of nonstop air service will result in substantial economic benefit to Houston as it would increase annual output by over \$800 million, provide over 5,600 new jobs, and increase incomes in Houston by \$170 million.

Here are more facts to back up this argument. Houston is the largest city in the United States without nonstop service to Tokyo. Houston is also the second largest United States metropolitan area in terms of Asian population that does not have single plane service to Asia. Houston is the second largest international traffic gateway without single plane service to Asia.

Two hundred seventy-three Houston firms currently trade goods and services with Japan. Nearly 540 other Houston companies do business with East Asia as a whole, including Japan. Japanese companies have almost 90 subsidiaries in Houston as well as the largest concentration of Japanese specialty chemical companies outside of Japan. That is also in Houston. Houston is the Nation's second leading city for international business.

I am proud to have joined the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARCHER], the chairman, and my other Houston colleagues in a letter to the President earlier this year on this issue. As negotiations continue with Japan, consideration should be given to the fact that new service between unserved United States cities and Japan is more competitive and more preferable than additional service from cities that already have service to Japan.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I thank the gentleman from Texas, particularly for his effort. I simply want to join in his remarks and acknowledge as a representative for the downtown business community one of the strains on expanding business and expanding trade is a lack of a direct route from Houston to Tokyo. I would encourage the nego-

tiators to seriously look at the importance of the fourth largest city in the Nation having a direct route from Houston to Tokyo, and particularly with respect to Continental Airlines and other airlines that are looking at that issue.

Mr. GREEN. In reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, and I know it is a bipartisan effort by both Republicans and Democrats, because I am honored to represent the Intercontinental Airport now that the Federal court saw fit last year to give it to me from district 18, having lived there for many years. It is important to the whole business community and all of Houston because of the port and the trade we already do with Japan to have that nonstop service. I hope those negotiators understand that.

MONTANA MINING DISPUTE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Montana [Mr. HILL] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to tell a story to my colleagues about a place called Cooke City, MT. Cooke City, MT, is an isolated community in south central Montana. It is located about 3 miles northeast of Yellowstone Park. It is surrounded by a historical mining district where there has been active mining for well over 100 years. It also happens to be the home of a place called the New World Mine.

Some of my colleagues might recognize the name the New World Mine. On October 12, 1996, a little over a year ago, President Clinton announced that he had entered into an agreement with a foreign mining company and an environmental community to stop the process of proceeding with the development of a new gold mine at the site of the New World Mine. He did so based upon concerns that had been raised by members of the environmental community that mining at that site might pose some risk to Yellowstone Park. However, in the process of interrupting the process of the mine, the President also interrupted the environmental impact statement that would have given us for certain an understanding of what the real risks would have been. So in secret the President, a foreign mining company and an environmental community agreed to give away 65 million dollars' worth of public land in Montana in exchange for this mine.

Mr. Speaker, that created outrage in Montana. Sportsmen's groups and environmentalists expressed outrage because Montanans feel great attachment to the public land. They hunt, they fish, they hike, they pick berries, they camp. Mr. Speaker, many of them actually make their living on public lands.

Sensing that outrage, the President changed his mind, and he decided instead of 65 million dollars' worth of public land, he would take \$100 million out of the Conservation Reserve Program from Montana and give that to this mining company instead. That created outrage, Mr. Speaker. Farmers, environmentalists and sportsmen, all of whom believe greatly in the Conservation Reserve Program, expressed their outrage.

So then the President said no, he wanted \$65 million from the Congress. And Congress said, whoa, wait a minute.

There are three big problems, Mr. Speaker, with the President's plan. First, the White House forgot about Montana. The General Accounting Office just issued a report that said that Montana is going to lose 466 jobs, \$45 million in revenues. In fact, local Park County will lose \$1.2 million in revenues in the first 5 years.

The second problem is that we have discovered the mine was not an asset, but rather a liability. There are serious water quality problems arising out of previous mining activities, and the President has proposed that the taxpayers assume those liabilities.

But, Mr. Speaker, the really big problem with this deal was that we found out that the mining company did not own the ore. There is a lady by the name of Margaret Reeb, who lives in Livingston, MT, whose mother was the first woman in the Cooke City mining camp, who over the years has acquired those mining claims, and she owns the ore. The problem was she was not consulted, she was not asked, she never signed. Margaret owns the asset.

Mr. Speaker, when the White House was asked about this, what will happen if Margaret Reeb does not want to sell her ore, which she said she does not, the White House said, "Well, there's more than one way to skin a cat." Mr. Speaker, we do not call it cat skinning in Montana, we call it claim jumping. It is wrong in Washington, and it is wrong in Montana.

Now the President has said that if we do not give him a blank check in the Interior appropriations bill, he is going to veto the Interior appropriations bill. What do we do? Some people say we should just walk away from this deal. Others say that we should just give the President the \$65 million and forget about it.

I think both of those options are wrong. I think that we have an obligation, Mr. Speaker, to pay a mining company for what its real interest and the real value of its assets are. I think we have an obligation, Mr. Speaker, to protect Margaret Reeb and her private property rights. I think we have an obligation, Mr. Speaker, to make whole the State of Montana by replacing the minerals that will be withdrawn with other minerals that might be devel-

oped. And so I have offered a fair proposal, a proposal that will protect those property rights, that will reimburse the State of Montana, and will help that local community that is isolated and needs those jobs and that economic impact.

I would hope that my colleagues will help me in trying to convince the President that there is a fairer plan than stealing Margaret Reeb's property rights. There is a fairer plan than denying Montana the jobs and the economic opportunities.

THE DEFICIT AND THE DEBT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. NEUMANN] is recognized for half the time until midnight, 40 minutes, as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to talk about the good news that we can bring from Washington, D.C., for a change and how much things have changed from the past to where we stand today.

I think to start this discussion, it would make sense that we talk about the difference between debt and deficit, much like folks in their own home understand the difference between a checkbook and borrowing a mortgage on a home. When we talk about the deficit in this Nation, what we are talking about is the amount of money that our Federal Government borrows each year more than what it takes in. That is how much it spends out of its checkbook each year more than what it takes in. That is the deficit. So the amount they overdraw their checkbook, it is not a lot different than in our own home. If you overdraw your checkbook, that is called a deficit.

What our Government does each year after they overdraw their checkbook is they go out and borrow money to make their checks good. When they borrow money, of course, each year, that amount that they have borrowed keeps adding up and up and up.

This chart I have brought with me tonight shows how the debt has been growing facing this Nation. As a matter of fact, in 1995 when I took office for the first time, the debt had reached this point.

One can see the especially steep climb that has been going on from, oh, really the middle to late 1970's, right straight on through 1995. It is leading us to a huge problem in this great Nation that we live in. The total amount of debt that we as a Nation face today, the total amount that they have borrowed cumulative then over the last 30 years, the last time we had a balanced budget was 1969, the total amount they have borrowed since that date is \$5.3 trillion. \$5.3 trillion they have spent more than they have taken in in this community by the year 1995.

Let me translate that into English so my colleagues and anyone else viewing this tonight can understand if you divide the total debt by the number of people in the United States of America, our Government has borrowed literally \$20,000 for every man, woman and child in the United States of America. For a family of five like mine, that is \$100,000 total that our family is in debt on behalf of this Government, because, after all, we are the Government. The interest alone for that family of five on this debt is \$7,000 a year, or roughly \$580 per month. That is the interest alone on the Federal debt for a family of five is \$580 a month.

A lot of people say, "Well, I don't pay that much in taxes." But the fact is every time you walk in the store and do something as simple as buy a loaf of bread, the store owner makes a small profit on that loaf of bread, and part of that profit gets sent to Washington, D.C., to pay the interest on the Federal debt.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FOLEY] who has joined me this evening.

Mr. FOLEY. How much is the annual cost to the taxpayers aggregate for the interest on the debt alone?

Mr. NEUMANN. It is roughly 7 percent of this number, so the Federal Government is spending about \$330 billion every year. Roughly \$1 out of every 6 that the United States Government spends is to pay nothing but interest on this Federal debt.

We should remember a good part of this debt is held by people in foreign countries, which means we are really collecting tax dollars out of working families' paychecks out here in Washington, and then we are paying that interest out to foreign entities who hold a good portion of this debt.

Mr. FOLEY. What the gentleman is saying tonight is that \$330 billion that is paying the interest on the debt does not reduce the \$5.3 trillion in debt?

Mr. NEUMANN. That is exactly right. That does nothing but pay the interest on the Federal debt. So even after we get to a balanced budget, this debt is still out there hanging over our heads. If we do not do anything about it, of course, this debt will be the legacy that we leave for the next generation.

Mr. FOLEY. To put it in simple terms, a family, if they borrowed against their home on a 30-year mortgage and paid a mortgage payment every month for 30 years, but it was strictly interest, would still then owe the full principal as they started 30 years prior?

Mr. NEUMANN. That is exactly right, and that is exactly what we are doing out here with one slight difference. Out here we are adding to that amount every year. Since 1969, this number has gotten bigger and bigger and bigger. So if we put this in perspective for the families out there who own

a home, it is not only like they are just making the interest payment and not making any principal payment on that mortgage, it is like they are paying the interest but adding to the mortgage amount every year. So if you bought a house and you borrowed \$80,000 to buy that house, it is like we are paying the interest on the \$80,000, but we are adding \$4,000 to it next year; so you are at \$84,000 at the end of the first year, and \$88,000 after that, and so on. Up and up it goes.

□ 2245

That is how we got to that \$5.3 trillion in debt. As a matter of fact, I brought another chart here to kind of show how we got to this point, and this chart shows not only how we got here but how different things really are between the past and since 1995 when you and I were both elected. For the first time Republicans have controlled the House of Representatives in a long time. This shows what Gramm-Rudman-Hollings promised to do. What they promised to do is stop over-drawing their checkbook. This is the deficit line or the amount they were going to overdraw their checkbook that they promised back in the late 1980's and early 1990's, and we can see that they planned to balance the budget for the first time; that is, not spend any more money than what they had in their checkbook. They planned to do that in 1993. The red line shows what they actually did. That is to say, the red line shows that they kept over-spending their checkbook year after year after year after year, and of course the debt just keeps going up and up and up. That is how we got to this \$5.3 trillion in debt. These are the broken promises of the past that the American people got so upset with that led them to making the change in this House of Representatives in 1994, elected you, elected myself and elected 70-some others just like us because they were very frustrated that they had been given this promise and the promise was broken.

But I think it is also important that we understand how much things have changed since the American people did send a new group out here in 1995, yourself and myself included. This blue line shows what we promised the American people when we came in 1995, and notice the red line in a very different spot. We are not only on track to balancing the budget in the 7-year plan that we laid out, we are significantly ahead of schedule. As a matter of fact, it would now appear that the budget will be balanced for the first time since 1969 next year. That is in 1998, 4 years ahead of schedule, we will have had the first balanced budget in 30 years because of the efforts of this Congress and the changes that have been made.

There is another way of looking at this, and I think it is important that

we understand that if we had come out here and done absolutely nothing, this would not have happened. When we were elected in 1995, this red line shows where the deficits were headed. The yellow line shows how much progress we made.

To my friend from Florida, my colleague from Florida, does he remember what the first hundred days out here were like in that first year? Does he remember the hassles and the fights we went through during that first year? What we were going through is bringing this red line, deficit line, down to here, and in the meantime we laid this plan into place, how we were going to get to a balanced budget by 2002. But the reality is we are outperforming our projections, and I am happy to bring to the American people the good news that the budget will in fact be balanced. We are not only on track but ahead of schedule, very different than the Congress that was here before, on track and ahead of schedule, and we will have a balanced budget in 1998 for the first time in 30 years.

I have one more chart here that I think is really important. I have been out with my constituents across the State of Wisconsin, and you know when I tell them these things they say, "Well, you guys are lucky the economy is performing so well that you have got all this extra revenue coming in and because the revenue is coming in, you have got a balanced budget, and you all are trying to look good because of it." Well, I first point out that we have had good economies in the past, since 1969, and when we had good economies in the past my good friend from Florida might recall what the Congresses that were here before us did. When the economies were good and extra revenue came in it does not take Einstein to figure out what Washington did. Washington spent the money, and that is very different in this Congress. While the revenues were coming in strong because the economy was good, not only did we not spend the money, at the same time we slowed the growth of Washington spending. So at the same time extra revenues were coming in this Congress slowed the growth of Washington spending. Before we got here this red column shows it was growing by 5.2 percent a year. Since we have been here it has only grown by 3.2 percent a year, still faster than some would like, like myself. I would like to see this even smaller yet, but it is very significant to note that the growth of Washington spending has been slowed by 40 percent in the first 2 years that we have been in office.

So it is not only a strong economy; certainly that is part of it, but in addition to the strong economy we also have slowed the growth of Washington spending, and the 2 things put together have put us in this position where we are going to balance the budget for the

first time in 30 years next year, 4 years ahead of the promises we made to the American people.

But as my good friend from Florida has been talking to his constituents about, I know even after we get to a balanced budget we still have that \$5 trillion debt hanging over our heads.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would yield, that is something I want to emphasize.

You know, it is great to boast about progress we are making, and I think we have turned this place light years around from where we were. But none of us have actually talked enough about that looming \$5.3 trillion debt that will remain even with the balanced budget. Some estimates suggest that that number may climb to \$6 trillion by the year 2001, 2002.

So I think we have to underscore right now that we are talking about a significant amount of debt that remains after the balanced budget.

Mr. NEUMANN. Well, I think that it is important to look at how far we have come, and we should applaud the fact that we are going to have the first balanced budget since 1969, and, you know, before we go forward we should also mention that 1993, that same year they broke the promise that they were supposed to have a balanced budget, that is a very famous year for another reason. Without a single Republican vote in the House of Representatives they passed the largest tax increase in American history, and to my colleagues that have forgotten what this was like before we were here, in 1993 we were talking about raising the marginal income tax rate, we talked about a 4.3 cent per gallon gasoline tax increase, and the money did not even get spent on building roads to provide a better infrastructure. They extended a 2.5 cent per gallon gasoline tax increase, they raised the taxes on Social Security. Before 1993 we were faced not only with the broken promises of a balanced budget but with the discussion about how high to raise taxes and which taxes should be raised first. That has changed too. In 1997 we passed the first tax cut in 16 years, and I know we want to talk about where else we are going here on paying off the debt, but I think we should look at the fact that we have a balanced budget for the first time in 30 years, lower taxes for the first time in 16 years, and also restored Medicare in a very different way than they did in 1993.

Mr. FOLEY. If the gentleman will yield again, I think we also have to underscore the tax increase that seniors suffered in 1993, which included taking away some of their interest earnings in income and taxing their Social Security in order to balance the budget. People who had retired, who had worked all their life for this country, now were being taxed under a new plan in order to balance the budget, but we

did not really balance it because we kept spending more and more and more.

Mr. NEUMANN. And therein lies the key. Reclaiming my time, therein lies the key. When we got here we realized that it was important that we curtailed or slowed the growth of Washington spending, and that is why this other chart we had here is so important. When we got here we did slow the growth of Washington spending.

I brought a line chart that kind of shows the same thing. This red line shows how fast spending was going up again before 1995, and after 1995 we can see the red lines going up at a slower rate. Well, if the red line is going up at the slower rate, the blue line shows how fast revenue is growing up. Well, if revenue and spending was going up at the same rate, the deficit remained. But we now have a good economy, so the blue line starts going up a little faster. At the same time the red line is going up slower. Spending is going up slower. Revenue is going up faster. That gets us to a balanced budget ahead of schedule, and that is exactly what has happened. But not only is the budget balanced at this point, we can see what is going to happen next: With the spending going up at a slower rate than the rate of revenue growth, we are going to start running a surplus.

And I know my good friend from Florida has been working on this because a surplus is important to the seniors in his district, and I would be happy to yield to hear what his seniors have to say about the idea of paying off some of the debt so we can restore the Social Security trust fund.

Mr. FOLEY. Well, let me suggest that I spent this past weekend back in Florida in my district, and I will also suggest that my district, when I first got elected, was the No. 1 of all the freshmen in the 104th Congress with the most Medicare recipients. I am number 7 in the Nation of every Member of Congress with the most seniors in my district. So they are concerned about the future of this country, they are concerned about Medicare and Social Security, but they are also smart enough, many who have lived through the Depression, that they understand what it means to save a buck.

You know I use an analogy about my grandmother. My grandmother, if she would receive an unexpected refund check from the IRS, not that that happens that frequently, but if she got \$50 back unexpected, she would put it in a savings account. My generation would get \$50 unexpected, go out and buy a \$100 stereo and convince themselves it really only costs \$50 for the stereo because the \$50 was found money.

What we have to do and what I was telling them about this weekend which met with great response from Democrat, Republican and Independent voters in my district, from all age brack-

ets and all economic strata, we laid out the plan that you carefully authored, the Debt Repayment Act of 1997, which will only allow the Federal Government once we hit a surplus to spend 99 cents of every dollar of revenues; 1 percent has to be earmarked for replacement of the funds that this Congress has borrowed out of Social Security. Again we talk about a trust fund. There is no trust there. It has been borrowed and raided for years and decades. We replace money into the trust fund. We also replace money into the highway trust fund and use some of the dollars to pay down that deficit that looms, as well as additional tax cuts. One percent, thanks to your great creative work on this bill, will be earmarked for those 3 categories.

And when I describe it to the seniors, they say that is so common sense. We in our family save 5 to 10 percent of every paycheck whenever possible. It is not always possible, families run into struggles, different unexpected demands on their paycheck, but most families as a rule save 2, 5, 10 percent of weekly paychecks so that they can put it in toward retirement, toward a family vacation, toward the Christmas club account, toward what have you for safety and security.

Mr. NEUMANN. Just to expand on that a little bit, exactly how this would work, what we do is after we balance the budget we cap the growth of Washington spending at a rate 1 percent under the rate of revenue growth, at least 1 percent, it might be even more.

In English let me translate that into a picture here. If spending is going up, that is the red line, at a slower rate than the revenue is going up, we have capped the growth of spending at a slower rate than the growth of revenue. That creates this surplus in here. The surplus is used two-thirds to pay back that Federal debt. Now part of that Federal debt is that money you are talking about that is supposed to be in the Social Security trust fund. Every year the government is taking in more money for Social Security than what it is paying back out to our seniors in benefits. That extra money is supposed to be set aside in a savings account so when there is not enough money coming in for the seniors we go to the savings account, get the money and make good on the Social Security checks. Unfortunately all of that money has been spent, and that trust fund, that savings account, is now all part of that \$5.3 trillion debt.

Now, as we put this plan into place and the surplus develops, what happens is we start paying that debt down, and as we are paying the debt down the money is put back into the Social Security trust fund, making Social Security once again solvent for our senior citizens. But I would add there are a couple of other outcomes of this bill.

One-third of this surplus is dedicated to further tax reductions. We have made a good start here in 1997. We have reduced taxes for the first time in 16 years. But what happens under this plan is we developed a surplus, one-third of the surplus is dedicated to additional tax cuts, two-thirds to paying down the debt, and of course as we pay down the debt, the Social Security trust fund is restored.

But the most important thing of all and the thing that means something to me and, I think, to all generations, future generations of Americans, by the year 2026 the entire Federal debt would be repaid and we could pass this Nation on to our children and our grandchildren absolutely debt-free. We would leave our children the legacy of a debt-free Nation instead of the legacy of a \$5.3 trillion debt.

Mr. NADLER. Would the gentleman yield for a question?

I was just listening fascinated. I must say I am here for the next special order but I was listening to your presentation. The question struck me. You say that we have been borrowing from the Social Security trust fund.

Mr. NEUMANN. I would personally call it theft, but I would.

Mr. NADLER. Call it what you will. We have been taking the money out of the Social Security trust fund and using it to fund the deficit. And what you are proposing—

Mr. NEUMANN. Well, actually we have been using it on other wasteful Washington programs.

Mr. NADLER. Using it for other purposes. And under your plan you say we would use a certain amount of the surplus to repay the trust fund.

Mr. NEUMANN. That is correct.

Mr. NADLER. Okay. My question is what would you do with—my understanding of the trust fund has always been that since 1935, when Social Security was enacted, the law has always provided that all money that comes into Social Security that is not paid out must be put into government securities.

Mr. NEUMANN. That is correct.

Mr. NADLER. Which is considered the safest investment, aside from putting it under the mattress or investing it in private stocks or bonds which are less safe; you must buy government bonds, and that is what has been done with it. What would you do with this money if you are not buying government bonds, which you then characterize as whatever you characterize it as, theft, where would you put the money in the trust fund when you are repaying it?

Mr. NEUMANN. That is an excellent question. I would be happy to respond to the gentleman.

First off we need to understand that the government bonds that it is currently held in are called nonnegotiable government bonds. Definition of nonnegotiable means they cannot be sold,

which also means when we reach a shortfall in the Social Security trust fund these nonnegotiable bonds, called by USA Today IOUs, called by the Library of Congress IOUs, these IOUs out there are nonnegotiable; that is, they are nonmarketable, they cannot be sold.

My suggestion would be that we simply put negotiable Treasury bonds into the Social Security trust fund so when the money is needed to make good on the Social Security checks for our senior citizens, we simply cash the negotiable or sell the negotiable instrument that is in there. A negotiable Treasury bond is something you or your parents or my parents could go into the bank and buy themselves in the local community.

□ 2300

Mr. NADLER. So in effect you would still have a bond. It would not be a negotiable bond.

Mr. NEUMANN. Let us make this very clear, though, that we have changed from a nonnegotiable bond; that is, a bond that cannot be liquidated, sold, in the marketplace, when the money is needed to make good on the Social Security checks, we have changed from that entity, an IOU, nothing but an IOU, we have changed from that entity to a marketable instrument.

Let me go one step further. As this plan is put into place, I think it is very significant that we recognize that we will stop using the Social Security trust fund money to mask the true size of the deficit. When we say the budget is balanced, we are still dipping into the Social Security trust fund, taking out \$100 billion, putting it in our checkbook and calling our checkbook balanced. Under this plan, that practice would stop as well. I think it is very important we have also introduced the Social Security Preservation Act, which would stop that practice immediately.

Mr. FOLEY. I will tell you what I am hearing in my community from younger generations, baby boomers. They are suggesting maybe some day we should experiment with privatization of Social Security. We are not certainly calling for that under this act. We do not even talk about privatizing Social Security. But some of our future generations may decide instead of buying these nonnegotiable Treasury bills, they would rather have a chance to have some investments in mutual funds. So maybe the government no longer is the arbiter of what is the best investment for families. Maybe we are able to turn away from the government and say let the private sector determine, and yet preserve some security.

I wanted to be very careful and state carefully for seniors that are listening tonight, we are not talking about privatizing your Social Security sys-

tem. We are talking about preserving and protecting. What we are talking about is 30 years from now when we pay off the huge debt that this Congress has run up for the past 40 years, we are talking about making for the first time meaningful financial reform of our government so that we expect from our government the same we expect from our families. I will tell you and I will claim as I have done in my district, if a family bounces checks the way we bounced our budget, they would be arrested and charged with theft and a crime.

Mr. NEUMANN. Would the gentleman yield? I would add one more step. If there is any business owner in America today that set up a pension fund for his employees or her employees and then did not put the money in the pension fund, put in nonnegotiable instruments owned by the company, or IOU's, as USA Today calls it, as well as several others, that business owner would be locked up in jail. Also it would be illegal. What is being done in the trust fund and private sector would not be permitted.

That is why it is so important to get the National Debt Repayment Act and Social Security Preservation Act put into place to preserve Social Security for our seniors. When you talk about privatizing or the thought of young people doing something different on that, let me be clear where I stand on that.

Before we begin that discussion, as far as I am concerned, I want to make sure the money that is supposed to be in the trust fund to preserve Social Security for our seniors today is put back into that trust fund.

That leads us back to this bill. We capped the growth of Government spending at a rate slower than the rate of revenue growth, and it is very clear on this chart what happens. When spending is going up slower than the revenue growth, we create this surplus. That is where we get the money to put back into the Social Security that has been taken out and spent on other government programs for the last 15 or 20 years before we got here to stop this thing. I think one of the important directives we have gotten from the American people when they changed control of the House of Representatives in 1994 was to balance the budget, restore the Social Security trust fund, and let us start lowering taxes. All of those things are beginning to come together.

Mr. FOLEY. So that suggests that the young gentleman here who was helping turn charts for you, who is a page in this Congress, whose parents from California have sent him here proudly to be a part of this government, watch it in action, he may inherit a Nation and be a leader of this Nation, one which has a surplus in its budget.

Mr. NEUMANN. Let me go a step further. What I think is really significant on that, when I think of my children in the same spot that we were a few years back where our kids are growing up and have a family, are married, have got 3 kids in their household, just think what it would mean if we could leave \$580 a month in that household, instead of Washington confiscating that money out of their paychecks, bringing it out here to Washington, and dispensing it to whoever gets the interest on all of these notes. Make sure we understand, there are people getting the interest back on these notes. Would it not be great if a generation from now a family of 5 was not required to pay that \$580 a month out here to Washington. What a great gift we would be giving to the next generation of Americans.

Mr. FOLEY. Let me get this straight and let us reiterate, because this sounds so simple that it may not actually work in Washington, because they will not get it.

We are going to spend less than we take in, we are going to use some of the surplus to repay moneys we borrowed from trust funds, we are going to give additional tax relief, and we are going to improve our Nation's highways in the process and restore fiscal accountability. Is that correct?

Mr. NEUMANN. That is exactly right. For the senior citizens in our Nation under this bill, the Social Security trust fund would be repaired in its entirety and Social Security would once again be solvent for our senior citizens. For the workers out there today, all the workers in the work force today, under this bill one-third of the surpluses are dedicated to additional tax cuts. That means they can keep more of their money in their own homes with their own families and send less out here to Washington. Most important of all for the children and grandchildren in this great Nation of ours, they inherit a debt-free Nation instead of the legacy of a \$5.3 trillion debt.

Mr. FOLEY. Something else I thought of. We may not have to pass supermajorities to raise taxes. We may not ever have to confront a tax increase again in our Nation's history if we abide by your plan.

Mr. NEUMANN. I am glad you brought that up. I see my good friend from New York has joined us as well. One of the complaints I have gotten, there is static that we have changed the course from the 1993 tax increases. They are happy with the \$500 per child and happy with the college tuition credit and capital gains reduction and they like the idea they do not owe tax when they sell their homes any more. They love all of that, but think it is extremely complicated. I know the gentleman from New York has an idea that I am certainly a strong supporter of.

Mr. PAXON. I appreciate the gentleman from Wisconsin and the gentleman from Florida's comments tonight. I am sitting here reflecting on your opening comments. You said up front that there is good news, and listening this evening, you cannot help but be enthused.

We said in 1994, when you arrived, the two gentlemen arrived here in 1994, and you said something that was rather audacious at that time: We are going to say by 2002 the budget will be balanced.

Nobody within the Washington Beltway thought that was possible. Everybody, from the President, to the then, up until then, majority in this Congress, said we are not going to even talk about it. That is Fantasyland.

It is not anymore. Because of your persistence and the will of the American people, the budget is now being balanced. Hopefully by this time next year or shortly thereafter, for the first time in a generation or longer the budget will be balanced.

Then I hear you talk this evening about probably one of the most important proposals I have seen come forward, that not just talks about paying down the debt to the point that when my little year-and-a-half daughter is just a few years out into the work force, she is going to inherit a country that is debt-free, and in addition to that, ensure the fact that Social Security is protected for seniors today and in the future.

These are exciting times. The gentleman mentioned a proposal that I put forward that is being supported by many in this chamber, we just announced last week on this very floor H.R. 2043, which seeks to address another problem that, of course, they said could not be solved, and that is the problem of the abuses in the Internal Revenue system that has gotten out of control, 5.5 million words.

The solution, to be honest with you, came from your enthusiasm and your persistence in balancing the Nation's budget. We set a date, based on the election of Republican Congress in 1994, that the budget would be balanced by 2002. We set the end of the game; now, let us figure out how the debate will structure to get us there.

I think we should do exactly the same thing in terms of the Tax Code. H.R. 2483 simply says that by December 31, 2000, the Tax Code ceases to exist. Ninety-six of 99 chapters are gone. We will, therefore, begin the debate, just like we did with the balanced budget, on what will replace it, how we will get there.

There are many great ideas in this chamber, the flat income tax, a national sales tax and others. But our goal is let us start that debate, let us pass that bill. And I want to make one caveat, just as we talked about Social Security, our legislation exempts Social Security. It does not touch the

parts of the Tax Code that deal with Social Security or Medicare.

We want to make sure every senior in America and every American knows, we are not talking about the funding for Social Security and Medicare. Simply let us stop the abuses of the Income Tax Code, 5.5 words, 113,000 IRS bureaucrats, and let us bring the American people into a dialogue on what we can do to replace it that is better.

Mr. FOLEY. If the gentleman would yield, is the gentleman suggesting actually sunseting a law that was created here in our Nation's Capital?

Mr. PAXON. That is right. Absolutely correct. More so, a law that began in the first years of this century, that we will have end, if this Congress has the courage to do it, will end only the last day of this century, so we begin the next millennium with a fairer Tax Code, that treats Americans as honest citizens, not guilty until proven innocent.

Mr. NEUMANN. If the gentleman would yield, would it be safe to say that if the Tax Code were simpler and fairer and the people understood it better, that it would be near impossible to raise taxes?

Mr. PAXON. You have gone to one of the most important points of this legislation. Right now, with 5.5 million words interpreted by 113,000 IRS folks and by all the Members of Congress, no one ever knows whether or not their tax burden is too much or too little compared to their neighbor, their friend, the person down the street. That is why half of Americans today have to rely on professional help to fill out their tax forms.

Mr. NEUMANN. Did you know that the entire Bible that we were given to tell us all the important things that are in the Bible that are so important to so many of us is only 800,000 words, compared to the 5.5 million words in the IRS code?

Mr. PAXON. Absolutely correct.

Mr. NEUMANN. Would you yield for one other question? Did you know the IRS sends out 8 billion pages every year to keep people up to speed on the IRS? From an environmental point of view, do you have any idea how many trees have to be cut down to supply eight billion pages?

Mr. PAXON. The gentleman is absolutely correct. Of course, I am not taking sides in the debate on what should replace it. I think we should involve the American people in that debate. Let us do something right, let us make the decision we are going to end the Tax Code on December 31, 2000, and then every one of us go home and listen to our constituents, as the gentleman did in his state, as I know the gentleman from Wisconsin does every week go home, and maybe we will come up with a flat rate income tax that you can fill out on a postcard this big, you will not need the IRS system, or maybe

we will come up with a national sales tax and you will not need anybody at the IRS.

Mr. NEUMANN. Could I just add that that would save 290,000 trees in the United States of America if we were able to do that? It takes 293,000 trees to provide the paper necessary to send out those eight billion pages. It is staggering the amount.

Mr. FOLEY. We had 200 people in Port St. Lucie, 100 at Fort Pierce, about 125 in Hobe Sound, Florida, this weekend. In every meeting, in every town hall meeting I had over the weekend, someone asked about the IRS. Somebody asked about the gentleman from New York's bill and the reform efforts. Someone would ask about Mr. ARMEY's attempts to have a flat tax, some would ask about Mr. ARCHER's National Sales Tax.

But it was interesting, each and every person had their own analogy or story about what they went through with the IRS. I guess the most telling is when my own CPA and others have told me they have to seek professional help themselves to figure out their own taxes, so they do not make an error, on their own taxes. So a CPA has to do a CPA's taxes and have them proofread by another person in order to make certain that they comply with the law we have created, so complex, so convoluted. That should frighten the average person.

Again, I think it is extraordinary that we are at a point in time we can talk about two significant changes in the Federal program: One, a surplus in Federal revenues over expenditures, and, two, actually revisiting and looking at the complexity of the code, making it simpler and fairer for every American.

Mr. PAXON. If the gentleman would yield, I would say the gentleman has hit the nail on the head. Every week we go home and hear from constituents that say it is time to change the system, we are tired of abuses. I would just mention for those few, there may be two or three Americans that do not believe there needs to be change in the Tax Code, significant sweeping reform, they should get a transcript of "60 Minutes," the CBS show from Sunday night, that detailed I think the severe problems there are with the current tax system and the way it is enforced by the IRS.

In addition, for those that do not have a chance to get that transcript, they should tune in. C-SPAN has been running tremendous coverage, as well as the other networks, of what has been going on in the Senate hearings that Senator ROTH and the Senate Finance Committee is conducting, again underscoring the abuses of this system.

I am particularly pleased this week H.R. 2483 has picked up two important endorsements. The National Federation of Independent Business, I think

the most important grassroots business organization representing 600,000 American small businesses, has endorsed our effort under H.R. 2483 to sunset the Tax Code; and Americans for Hope, Growth, and Opportunity this week, which is an important national advocacy organization, praised this legislation to sunset the Tax Code.

I really believe that we would not have a chance to talk about ending the IRS as we know it and replacing it with some other system if it was not for the work of the gentleman from Wisconsin and the gentleman from Florida, who have pushed first and foremost to get our Nation's budget balanced and are now focusing on the important efforts of eliminating that debt that burdens every child in this country, and, in so doing, ensuring the solvency of our Social Security system.

Mr. FOLEY. I want to make one point as well. When we talk about the IRS, I want to be abundantly clear, as I know the gentleman from New York is. We are not upset with the workers that work for IRS. These are great family people who are doing a job. It is the complexity of the code they have to deal with that was passed by Members of Congress for the last 40, 50, and 60 years.

Once in a while when I go out to town hall meetings, it seems we are agitated against the IRS, and they look at the person that works at the IRS as the culprit. It is not the average worker at IRS we are talking about tonight. We are talking about the system, the unfairness of the system that does render you guilty until proven innocent, and about the complexity of a Tax Code that is impossible to understand by an average lay person.

After all, government is of the people, by the people and for the people, and if you cannot explain it in a very short sound bite or very short span of time, then it is too much for all individuals to assume.

□ 2315

Mr. NEUMANN. Is this not an exciting conversation? Where we have been tonight, we have talked about the past before the change in this Congress in 1995, before the people changed America with the 1994 elections and we took office; the past of the broken promises where we could not get to a balanced budget in this city because they could not control spending, and the past where they talked about higher taxes and which taxes should go up and how high should they go; and then we have talked about the present, 1995 to today and how different things are; how, instead of talking about broken promises and budgets that cannot be balanced because spending is out of control, we have controlled the growth of Washington spending. It has been slowed by 40 percent in the first 2 years. In fact, we will have our first balanced budget

since 1969 next year, an amazing accomplishment in and of itself, but coupled with that, instead of those tax increases of 1993, we did not do it that way.

Coupled with the first balanced budget is a tax cut, a tax cut where the American people get to keep more of their own money instead of sending it out here to Washington, DC; Medicare restored and not by raising taxes on the people, but by reforming the system to provide better services in a more efficient manner to our senior citizens. The present is a balanced budget, the first time since 1969; lower taxes, the first time in 16 years; and Medicare restored for our senior citizens.

Then it gets really exciting because we talk about where we are going to next. After the budget is balanced, we start paying down that awful debt; we pay it off by the year 2026, and by doing so, we also lower taxes on people using one-third of the surpluses for tax cuts, two-thirds to pay down that debt, and in paying back the debt we are restoring the Social Security trust fund so Social Security is safe for our senior citizens.

Forgive me if I get excited talking about this. This is exciting. It is good news coming from Washington, DC, and the most important thing of all in that future plan: We pay the entire Federal debt off so that our children and our grandchildren can inherit a debt-free nation.

The other exciting news coming out of Washington in the last couple of weeks: Reforming the Tax Code. Some people said it cannot be done. They said we could not balance the budget, too, and that is done. That is done 3 years ahead of schedule. We did it.

They said we could not balance the budget and lower taxes, but that is done, too. They said we could not restore Medicare without hurting senior citizens and without raising taxes, and that is done, too.

We can reform the Tax Code. We can take these 20,000 pages that make up the IRS Code and regulations today and reform it with something that is simpler, fairer, and easier for our people to understand. We can do that. It cannot be any harder than balancing the budget 4 years ahead of schedule. We can pay down the Federal debt. It is not any more complicated or harder than what we have done in the past.

With that, I would conclude tonight by saying it is an exciting time to talk about paying off the debt so we can give our children this Nation debt-free.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would yield 1 additional second, because it reminds me of watching TV at home and the ominous voice of the announcer comes on and says, have you overextended your credit? Have you spent more than you have in your account? It is time for credit counseling.

You need to see a professional to get yourself out of debt.

What we are doing here tonight does exactly what we caution all Americans to do: Get out of debt, get equity, build a future for yourselves and your family. Finally, finally, the Federal Government is going to set and lead by example, rather than setting an example that I think has been devastating to the Nation, because they feel if politicians in Washington and bureaucrats can spend more than they bring in, then it must be all right for me.

IMPORTANT CONCERNS ABOUT THE CASSINI SPACE MISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from New York [Mr. NADLER] is recognized for the remaining time, until midnight, as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge the Members of this House and this Congress and this country to take a close look at the facts surrounding the planned launching by NASA of the Cassini space probe to Saturn next month. Then we must do a very simple thing: We must reconsider that launch.

I support space exploration, Mr. Speaker. I deeply believe that discovering more about our solar system, as the Cassini probe is designed to do, has the potential to yield crucial data about our universe and to enrich the lives of all of us here on Earth. But we have to ask, at what cost, at what risk?

We must look at the Cassini probe objectively and responsibly, considering all the facts available to us. We must look at the danger. We must think about that danger realistically and critically. We must, with open eyes, take the responsibility of ensuring that lives are not put needlessly at risk.

The Cassini space probe will carry 72.3 pounds of plutonium-238 as fuel to power the probe's instruments. Plutonium-238 is 280 times more radioactive than plutonium-239, the material used in atomic bombs and nuclear reactors. This plutonium will be stored in three radioactive thermoelectric generators, or RTG's.

Now, it is well-known that plutonium is one of the most toxic, most carcinogenic, most deadly substances known. So if we intend to launch this into space, it is incumbent upon us to ask, what are the risks? What happens if the rocket containing the Cassini probe with all this plutonium, all of this toxic carcinogenic material, explodes? What happens if it crashes? Will the plutonium escape into the atmosphere? Will it cause potentially millions of cancer cases and fatalities?

NASA claims this cannot happen. NASA says the plutonium pellets and the RTG's are heavily shielded and will

survive any explosion, will not be dispersed into the atmosphere; the shielding will hold them. But Dr. Horst Poehler, for 22 years a scientist for NASA contractors at the Kennedy Space Center, provides a different analysis. He points out that the so-called heavy shielding consists of an iridium shell, $\frac{3}{128}$ of an inch thick, two one-quarter-inch graphite shells, some insulating foil, and a one-sixteenth of an inch aluminum housing. As Dr. Polar says, the shielding around the plutonium is really fingernail thin, hardly what one would call heavily shielded.

Alan Kohn, who for 30 years was a NASA emergency preparedness operations officer for NASA, puts it this way: "They call the RTG's indestructible, just like the Titanic was unsinkable."

Common sense would seem to suggest that these plutonium casings are not impervious to damage. But we do not have to rely on common sense, Mr. Speaker. We can look at NASA's own reports.

In the final environmental impact statement for the Cassini mission, NASA acknowledges that there are three main contingencies in which plutonium could be released. First, it could be released in an explosion during launch, if the capsules, RTG capsules, then impact on a hard surface.

Second, NASA says, plutonium could be released during the subsequent flight up to orbit, if an accident occurs while the probe is flying over Africa and the capsules then impact on rock surfaces below.

Third, plutonium could be released in 1999 when Cassini returns to Earth after flying to Venus for a fast and low fly-by of the Earth. In what NASA calls a slingshot maneuver, Cassini is designed to use Earth's gravity to increase its velocity so that it can reach Saturn by buzzing by, buzzing past the Earth, less than 500 miles up, at 42,000 miles per hour.

If there is a slight miscalculation, or a slight defect in the rocket burn in outer space for the midcourse correction, and Cassini comes in too low, it could burn up in the Earth's atmosphere, and its plutonium payload would be dispersed to the winds.

These are the scenarios which NASA itself cites as ways in which an accident could take place. Now, we must ask, what would be the result of such an accident? NASA has some ideas about this, too. If the plutonium comes down on natural vegetation, NASA speaks of decontamination methods. What are the decontamination methods NASA recommends? If it comes down on natural vegetation, NASA says, remove and dispose of the topsoil, relocate animals. In other words, eliminate the farms.

If it comes down on an agricultural area, its proposal is to ban future agricultural land use. Eliminate the farms.

And if plutonium rains down on a populated area, on an urban area, NASA says, "Demolish some or all structures, relocate affected population permanently."

Mr. Speaker, as a representative of part of New York City, I, for one, do not consider tearing down some or all structures and relocating the population permanently to be acceptable solutions.

What if the probe breaks up in the atmosphere on its 1999 fly-by? NASA thinks that much of the plutonium fuel would disperse as "vapor or respirable particles," the form in which lethal lung cancer doses of plutonium could be breathed in by thousands or millions of people. NASA goes on, "Approximately 5 billion of the estimated 7 billion to 8 billion world population," that is billion, not million, "approximately 5 billion of the estimated 7 billion to 8 billion world population, could receive 99 percent or more of the radiation exposure." In other words, most of the world's population would be exposed to radiation in that eventuality.

NASA thinks the cancer death toll from such an accident would be only 2,300 people; only 2,300 extra people would die of cancer if an accident happens to Cassini. Independent scientists cite figures closer to 20,000, or even 200,000, and some say millions.

These are the dangers posed by the Cassini mission. These are the dangers NASA itself admits are within the realm of possibility. So why is the mission going forward? Why are there only weeks left before Cassini is scheduled to be launched? Why are we taking this risk? Is this risk justified? How do we justify putting at risk the lives of thousands or millions of people to gather information about outer space and about Saturn? Because NASA said that although any of these accidents would be devastating, they are very unlikely. But we have to look at the odds and see how unlikely they are and see not just what we want to see, but what the facts are. We have made that mistake before. NASA has made that mistake before.

Before 1986, NASA put the odds of a catastrophic space shuttle accident at 1 in 100,000. Then the Challenger blew up. Not surprisingly, after the Challenger disaster, even with all of the improvements, all the safety improvements made to the space shuttles as a result of the investigation into the Challenger disaster, the odds of a space shuttle, of a catastrophic space shuttle accident are now stated to be not 1 in 100,000, but 1 in 76.

This time NASA says the odds of something going terribly wrong are 1 in a million. Mr. Speaker, very few events which can be affected by human error are 1 in a million. Which is more likely, that an unnamed engineer might completely by accident put a gasket in backwards, or that any of us

will walk outside later tonight and immediately be struck by lightning?

There are other reasons to doubt the 1 in a million estimate. Cassini is scheduled to be launched by a Titan IV rocket. In the past, Titan IV rockets have exploded during launch about 1 time out of 20. That is 5 percent of the time; 1 time out of 20, not 1 time out of a million.

As for the possible success of the 1999 fly-by, in science one can only know the odds through empiricism, through tests and experiments and experience. There have been only two similar Earth fly-bys involving U.S. space devices. Can we be confident of any odds advanced with such limited data?

In response to these objections, NASA said a great deal about the time and money already invested in this mission. But those arguments are not a defense. They boil down to we have gone to so much trouble, so let us close our eyes and hope everything goes OK. Let us play Russian roulette with thousands of people because we have already gone to a lot of trouble. That is not enough of a justification to take the sort of risks that have made 30-year veterans of NASA stand up and object.

Opposition to the Cassini mission is not a case of Chicken Little saying, the sky is falling. In fact, I would say right now that the sky is not about to fall immediately, in all likelihood. Cassini may very well be launched in October, and everything may go fine. The odds are it will go fine, but the odds are not big enough: Five percent of Titan IV launches, that it will explode, that when we are talking about the possibility of a disaster that could kill thousands or millions of people, 5 percent odds of a disaster are pretty high odds.

The Cassini mission is like a game of Russian roulette. You put a gun to your head and pull the trigger. The chamber might be empty, you might live, but then again, you might not, especially if you do this over and over again. And Cassini is just one in a continuing series, the biggest so far, the most plutonium, if we are going to do this again and again and again, and when we have 20 such launches and 30 and 40, eventually the chamber is going to be loaded, and there is going to be a catastrophe.

□ 2330

That is not a risk we ought to be willing to take. It does not take a rocket scientist to realize that very real scientific questions have been raised and they must be answered before we permit this and other missions like it to go forward.

That is why I have invited my fellow Members of Congress to join in signing a letter to President Clinton asking him to delay the launch of Cassini, not cancel it but delay it, until a detailed, realistic, real, not propaganda, threat assessment has been conducted.

The time to reconsider this mission is now. As elected officials, we must have the courage to do so. I only pray that the President will have the courage to say, "Stop this game of Russian roulette and let us take a hard, hard look," before we have a *Challenger* disaster that does not put 7 lives at risk, but 7,000, or 700,000, or 7 million.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California [Ms. WOOLSEY].

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for having this special order and starting this conversation on the House floor about the Cassini mission.

Mr. Speaker, I am a strong supporter of space exploration and a strong supporter of NASA. NASA has made many exciting and valuable discoveries over the years, discoveries that have been important to all of us in one way or another, worldwide. The motto for NASA, which is supposed to be better, faster, cheaper, not risky, hazardous, and expensive, actually is not what we had hoped to have in this country. We want the better, faster, cheaper. We do not want the risky, hazardous, and expensive. The Cassini mission does not live up to this better, faster, cheaper motto, and NASA should delay and redesign the Cassini project.

Mr. Speaker, the Cassini spacecraft, which is scheduled to launch from Cape Canaveral next month, carries an unprecedented amount of plutonium, 72.3 pounds of plutonium. That poses a danger to all of us. An accident at launch or in space during a swing-by around the Earth could send the craft and its plutonium-powered batteries crashing down upon us.

If an accident occurs during launch, it is possible that individuals may be exposed to radiation. If an accident occurs during the swing-by, the spacecraft may burn up during reentry, scattering over 70 pounds of plutonium throughout our atmosphere.

Some argue that the chances of such an accident are slim, as my colleague said, and that even if one did occur, the health impact from exposure would be small. Prominent scientists and safety experts have questioned both of these assumptions, however. The *Challenger* disaster proved that NASA can still suffer catastrophic failures. In fact, 3 of the 24 U.S. space missions and 6 of the 29 Russian missions using nuclear power met with accidents.

Given this track record, Mr. Speaker, it is understandable that notable scientists and even a former NASA safety expert, Alan Kohn, believe that risks in this mission are simply too high. Several scientists have also stated that the health impact from exposure to plutonium following an accident would be much higher than what NASA has claimed. Since plutonium is one of the most toxic substances we know of, these assertions deserve further scrutiny. We do not want to find out after

an accident that these critics were right.

Moreover, Mr. Speaker, alternatives do exist. An advanced solar-powered craft, while not available now, could be ready within a few years. Other alternatives are viable right now. NASA's discovery program has shown that the United States can launch a planetary probe without relying on vast amounts of plutonium, and they do not rely on it as part of their primary power source.

For example, Mr. Speaker, instead of sending one large plutonium-powered spacecraft to Mars, NASA launched the Mars Pathfinder using a fraction of the plutonium Cassini is planning to carry. Over the next 10 years, NASA is planning to send six additional spacecraft to study the red planet using electrical energy obtained through solar panel technology. Not only are these planetary probes safer, they are also much cheaper.

Considering that most discovery projects cost less than \$200 million, NASA could launch several planetary probes to Saturn without using large amounts of plutonium. Even the old Voyager and Pioneer programs used much less plutonium for their deep space travel. It is just bad policy for the United States to rely on such large quantities when NASA can design missions at a lower risk and cost to the public.

I would also note that in such controversial missions, public concern must play an important role. We must also note that experts have given us disasters like Three Mile Island and Chernobyl, so possibly they are making a mistake with Cassini, too.

However, NASA's predisposition to the use of plutonium as a power source has led the agency to simply reaffirm their position, rather than consider the concerns of the public. That is why I support the establishment of a neutral review panel, to provide a voice for both the public and scientific dissenters.

Finally, we cannot ignore a tear in Cassini's heat insulation that has now delayed the launch. As a result, the window of opportunity for a successful launch is now much smaller. Quite frankly, NASA does not have the luxury of running into any new problems, because the agency is now scrambling to launch Cassini in time. Because of that, this rush could create additional safety risks.

If NASA does not succeed in launching before November 4, this delay could cost taxpayers over \$100 million, and the spacecraft will be required to travel 2 years longer than originally planned. In other words, for a lot more money, we will get much less data.

In a little more than 2 years another launch window will open for a mission to Saturn. NASA should postpone the planned Cassini launch in October and

use the time wisely to redesign the mission so it carries a safer power source. Even if it takes longer than 2 years to make this project safer, Saturn and its Moons will still be there, waiting for exploration. They have been there a long time, Mr. Speaker. A few more years for the safety of our Nation and our world and our planet will make very little difference in the long run.

Space exploration is vitally important, not only to the practical and theoretical sciences, but to humankind's very destiny. It is too important to squander the public's trust on a risky mission. Americans will support a NASA that instills hope for the future, but not fear of tragedy.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BONILLA (at the request of Mr. ARMEY), for today and the balance of the week, on account of family illness.

Mr. GONZALEZ (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today and the balance of the week, on account of medical reasons.

Ms. WOOLSEY (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today before 7:30 p.m., on account of airline delay.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McNULTY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GREEN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MARTINEZ, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. EWING) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DIAZ-BALART, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. EWING, for 5 minutes, today and on September 24 and 25.

Mr. SHIMKUS, for 5 minutes, on September 26.

Mr. HILL, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McNULTY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. CLEMENT.

Mr. SERRANO.

Mr. PASCARELL.

Mr. STARK.

Mr. BOUCHER.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.
Mr. HOYER.
Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut.
Ms. KAPTUR.
Mr. OBERSTAR.
Mr. VISCLOSKEY.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. EWING) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SMITH of Oregon.
Mr. GILMAN, in three instances.
Mr. GINGRICH.
Mr. LEWIS of California.
Mr. EVERETT.
Mr. BLUNT.
Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
Mr. COLLINS.
Mrs. MORELLA.
Mrs. ROUKEMA.
Mr. ARMEY.
Mr. FOX.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. NADLER) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. KIND.
Mr. GRAHAM.
Mr. SKAGGS.
Mr. BECERRA.
Mr. GUTIERREZ.
Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.
Mr. PACKARD.
Mr. FARR of California.
Mr. RIGGS.
Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin.

H.R. 680. An act to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize the transfer of surplus personal property to States for donation to nonprofit providers of necessities to impoverished families and individuals, and to authorize the transfer of surplus real property to States, political subdivisions and instrumentalities of States, and nonprofit organizations for providing housing or housing assistance for low-income individuals or families.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 39 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, September 24, 1997, at 10 a.m.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Oversight, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized by various committees of the House of Representatives during the second quarter of 1995 in connection with official foreign travel, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, are as follows:

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APRIL 1 AND JUNE 30, 1997

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Maxine Waters	5/26	5/28	South Africa		501.00						501.00
	5/28	5/30	Angola		688.00						688.00
	5/30	6/2	Zimbabwe		701.00						701.00
Committee total					1,890.00						1,890.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JIM LEACH, Chairman, Sept. 5, 1997

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APRIL 1 AND JUNE 30, 1997

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Deborah Bodlander	3/21	3/24	Saudia Arabia		300.00						300.00
	3/24	3/25	Bahrain		180.00						180.00
	3/26	3/28	Kuwait		742.00						742.00
	3/28	3/30	Oman		582.00						582.00
	3/30	4/1	UAE		507.00						507.00
	4/1	4/4	Yemen		783.00						783.00
Commercial airfare							7,088.15				7,088.15
Parker Brent	5/26	5/28	South Africa		501.00						501.00
	5/28	5/30	Angola		688.00						688.00
	5/30	6/2	Zimbabwe		701.00						701.00
Peter Brookes	3/29	3/30	Hong Kong		369.00						369.00
	3/30	4/2	Vietnam		807.00						807.00
	4/2	4/3	Laos		25.00						25.00
	4/3	4/6	Cambodia		642.00						642.00
	4/6	4/7	Thailand		192.00						192.00
Commercial airfare							4,530.95				4,530.95
Hon. Tom Campbell	5/24	5/24	England		50.00						50.00
	5/25	5/28	Angola		500.00						500.00
	5/28	5/29	Kenya		100.00						100.00
	5/29	5/30	Rwanda		100.00						100.00
Commercial airfare							3,537.15				3,537.15
CODEL Campbell delegation expenses	5/25	5/28	Angola				7,163.00		477.50		7,640.50
Jodi Christiansen	5/26	5/28	South Africa		501.00						501.00
	5/28	5/30	Angola		688.00						688.00
	5/30	6/2	Zimbabwe		701.00						701.00
Theodore Dagne	5/24	5/24	England		321.00						321.00
	5/25	5/28	Angola		1,032.00						1,032.00
	5/28	5/29	Kenya		235.00						235.00
	5/29	5/30	Rwanda		469.00						469.00
	5/30	5/31	Kenya		0						0
	6/1	6/2	Eritrea		272.00						272.00
	6/2	6/3	England		321.00						321.00
Commercial airfare								6,181.25			6,181.25
Michael Ennis	3/29	3/30	Hong Kong		356.00						356.00
	3/30	4/2	Vietnam		682.00						682.00

19818

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

September 23, 1997

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APRIL 1 AND JUNE 30, 1997—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
	4/2	4/3	Laos		125.00						125.00
	4/3	4/6	Cambodia		³ 567.00						567.00
	4/6	4/7	Thailand		217.00						217.00
Commercial airfare								4,530.95			4,530.95
Hon. Eni F.H. Faleomavaega	6/7	6/11	Marshall Islands		900.00						900.00
Commercial airfare							2,279.29				2,279.29
Martin Gage	3/25	3/28	Estonia		³ 512.00						512.00
	3/28	3/29	Latvia		³ 210.00						210.00
	3/29	4/1	Poland		³ 752.00						752.00
	4/2	4/3	Czech Republic		³ 247.00						247.00
Commercial airfare							1,488.95				1,488.95
	5/23	5/27	Slovenia		³ 524.00						524.00
	5/27	5/28	Macedonia		³ 106.00						106.00
	5/28	5/29	Luxembourg		³ 213.00						213.00
Hon. Lee Hamilton	5/27	5/29	Canada		³ 284.93						284.93
Commercial airfare							543.05				543.05
Hon. Alcee Hastings	5/26	5/28	South Africa		501.00						501.00
	5/28	5/30	Angola		688.00						688.00
	5/30	6/2	Zimbabwe		³ 701.00						701.00
Richard Kessler	3/29	3/30	Hong Kong		394.00						394.00
	3/30	4/2	Vietnam		³ 682.00						682.00
	4/2	4/3	Laos		125.00						125.00
	4/3	4/6	Cambodia		³ 642.00						642.00
	4/6	4/7	Thailand		217.00						217.00
Commercial airfare							4,530.95				4,530.95
Christopher Kojm	3/21	3/24	Saudia Arabia		300.00						300.00
	3/24	3/25	Bahrain		180.00						180.00
	3/26	3/28	Kuwait			742.00					742.00
	3/28	3/30	Oman	582.00							582.00
	3/30	4/1	UAE		507.00						507.00
	4/1	4/4	Yemen		783.00						783.00
Commercial airfare							7,088.15				7,088.15
Clifford Kupchan	5/24	5/24	England		321.00						321.00
	5/25	5/28	Angola		³ 860.00						860.00
	5/28	5/29	Kenya		235.00						235.00
	5/29	5/30	Rwanda		324.00						324.00
Commercial airfare							6,429.15				6,429.15
John Mackey	5/23	5/24	Panama		179.00						179.00
	5/24	5/27	Colombia		636.00						636.00
	5/27	2/20	Bolivia		298.00						298.00
Commercial airfare							1,663.65				1,663.65
Denis McDonough	6/13	6/16	Haiti		³ 450.00						450.00
Commercial airfare							678.95				678.95
Hon. Cynthia McKinney	5/8	5/9	Zimbabwe		195.00						195.00
	5/9	5/12	Zaire		552.00						552.00
Commercial airfare							7,485.95				7,485.95
Hon. Robert Menendez	5/26	5/28	South Africa		501.00						501.00
	5/28	5/30	Angola		³ 410.00						410.00
	5/30	6/2	Zimbabwe		³ 701.00						701.00
Lester Munson	5/24	5/24	England		321.00						321.00
	5/25	5/28	Angola		³ 895.00						895.00
	5/28	5/29	Kenya		235.00						235.00
	5/29	5/30	Rwanda		324.00						324.00
Commercial airfare							6,414.15				6,414.15
Kenneth Nelson	5/17	5/29	Canada		³ 314.00						314.00
Commercial airfare							543.05				543.05
Roger Noriega	6/13	6/16	Haiti		³ 400.00						400.00
Commercial airfare							678.00				678.00
Hon. Donald Payne	5/24	5/24	England		321.00						321.00
	5/25	5/28	Angola		1,020.00						1,020.00
	5/28	5/29	Kenya		235.00						235.00
	5/29	5/30	Rwanda		324.00						324.00
Commercial airfare							7,468.25				7,468.25
Walker Roberts	3/21	3/24	Saudia Arabia		300.00						300.00
	3/24	3/25	Bahrain		180.00						180.00
	3/26	3/28	Kuwait		³ 589.00						589.00
	3/28	3/30	Oman		582.00						582.00
	3/30	4/1	UAE		507.00						507.00
	4/1	4/4	Yemen		783.00						783.00
Commercial airfare							7,088.15				7,088.15
Hon. Edward Royce	5/26	5/28	South Africa		501.00						501.00
	5/28	5/30	Angola		³ 410.00						410.00
	5/30	6/2	Zimbabwe		³ 701.00						701.00
CODEL Royce delegation expenses	5/28	5/30	Angola				11,770.00		1,812.00		13,582.00
Thomas Sheehy	5/26	5/28	South Africa		501.00						501.00
	5/28	5/30	Angola		688.00						688.00
	5/30	6/2	Zimbabwe		³ 701.00						701.00
Gregory Simpkins	5/26	5/28	South Africa		501.00						501.00
	5/28	5/30	Angola		688.00						688.00
	5/30	6/2	Zimbabwe		³ 701.00						701.00
Committee total					43,432.93		99,182.09		2,472.26		145,087.28

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ Represents refund of unused per diem.

BEN GILMAN, Chairman, Sept. 16, 1997.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APRIL 1 AND JUNE 30, 1997

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Richard Pombo	6/15	6/22	Zimbabwe		1,193.00		6,804.55				7,997.55
Hon. George Miller	6/13	6/21	Zimbabwe		1,550.00		6,731.35				8,281.35
Bonnie Bruce	6/13	6/21	Zimbabwe		1,550.00		6,870.75				8,420.75

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APRIL 1 AND JUNE 30, 1997—
Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Karen Steuer	6/8	6/21	Zimbabwe		2,500.00		6,711.35				9,211.35
John Lawrence	6/13	6/21	Zimbabwe		1,550.00		6,731.35				8,281.35
Michael Hardiman	6/13	6/22	Zimbabwe		1,750.00		6,737.35				8,487.35
Christopher Mann	6/8	6/13	Mexico		965.00		972.27				1,937.27
Committee total					11,058.00		41,558.97				52,616.97

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DON YOUNG, Chairman, July 31, 1997.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APRIL 1 AND JUNE 30, 1997

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Bud Shuster	4/1	4/3	Japan		608.00		(3)				608.00
	4/3	4/5	China		519.00		(3)				519.00
	4/5	4/8	Hong Kong		1,182.00		(3)				1,182.00
Hon. Jim Oberstar	4/1	4/3	Japan		608.00		(3)				608.00
	4/3	4/5	China		519.00		(3)				519.00
	4/5	4/8	Hong Kong		1,182.00		(3)				1,182.00
Hon. Sherwood Boehlert	4/1	4/3	Japan		608.00		(3)				608.00
	4/3	4/5	China		519.00		(3)				519.00
	4/5	4/8	Hong Kong		1,182.00		(3)				1,182.00
Hon. Bob Borski	4/1	4/3	Japan		608.00		(3)				608.00
	4/3	4/5	China		519.00		(3)				519.00
	4/5	4/8	Hong Kong		1,182.00		(3)				1,182.00
Hon. Stephen Horn	4/1	4/3	Japan		608.00		(3)				608.00
	4/3	4/5	China		519.00		(3)				519.00
	4/5	4/8	Hong Kong		1,182.00		(3)				1,182.00
Hon. Steve LaTourette	4/1	4/3	Japan		608.00		(3)				608.00
	4/3	4/5	China		519.00		(3)				519.00
	4/5	4/8	Hong Kong		1,182.00		(3)				1,182.00
Hon. Jack Metcalf	4/1	4/3	Japan		608.00		(3)				608.00
	4/3	4/5	China		519.00		(3)				519.00
	4/5	4/8	Hong Kong		1,182.00		(3)				1,182.00
Hon. Juanita Millender-McDonald	4/1	4/3	Japan		608.00		(3)				608.00
	4/3	4/5	China		519.00		(3)				519.00
	4/5	5/8	Hong Kong		1,182.00		(3)				1,182.00
Michael Strachn	4/1	4/3	Japan		608.00		(3)				608.00
	4/3	4/5	China		519.00		(3)				519.00
	4/5	4/8	Hong Kong		1,182.00		(3)				1,182.00
David Heymsfeld	4/1	4/3	Japan		608.00		(3)				608.00
	4/3	4/5	China		519.00		(3)				519.00
	4/5	4/8	Hong Kong		1,182.00		(3)				1,182.00
Carol Wood	4/1	4/3	Japan		608.00		(3)				608.00
	4/3	4/5	China		519.00		(3)				519.00
	4/5	4/8	Hong Kong		1,182.00		(3)				1,182.00
Jeff Nelligan	4/1	4/3	Japan		608.00		(3)				608.00
	4/3	4/5	China		519.00		(3)				519.00
	4/5	4/8	Hong Kong		1,182.00		(3)				1,182.00
Jimmy Miller	4/1	4/3	Japan		608.00		(3)				608.00
	4/3	4/5	China		519.00		(3)				519.00
	4/5	4/8	Hong Kong		1,182.00		(3)				1,182.00
Kathy Guilfoxy	4/1	4/3	Japan		608.00		(3)				608.00
	4/3	4/5	China		519.00		(3)				519.00
	4/5	4/8	Hong Kong		1,182.00		(3)				1,182.00
Darrell Wilson	4/1	4/3	Japan		608.00		(3)				608.00
	4/3	4/5	China		519.00		(3)				519.00
	4/5	4/8	Hong Kong		1,182.00		(3)				1,182.00
David Schaffer	4/1	4/3	Japan		608.00		(3)				608.00
	4/3	4/5	China		519.00		(3)				519.00
	4/5	4/8	Hong Kong		1,182.00		(3)				1,182.00
Mary Walsh	4/1	4/3	Japan		608.00		(3)				608.00
	4/3	4/5	China		519.00		(3)				519.00
	4/5	4/8	Hong Kong		1,182.00		(3)				1,182.00
John Cullather	4/1	4/3	Japan		608.00		(3)				608.00
	4/3	4/5	China		519.00		(3)				519.00
	4/5	4/8	Hong Kong		1,182.00		(3)				1,182.00
Committee total					41,562.00						41,562.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ Military air transportation.

BUD SHUSTER, Chairman, July 30, 1997.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 5 AND JULY 8, 1997

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Henry Hyde	7/5	7/8	Poland		834.00		(2)				834.00
Hon. Steny Hoyer	7/5	7/8	Poland		834.00		(2)				834.00
Hon. Pat Danner	7/5	7/8	Poland		834.00		(2)				834.00
Hon. Peter King	7/5	7/8	Poland		834.00		(2)				779.00
Hon. Alcee Hastings	7/5	7/8	Poland		834.00		(2)				834.00
Hon. John Dingell	7/5	7/8	Poland		834.00		(2)				834.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 5 AND JULY 8, 1997—
Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Maurice Hinchey	7/5	7/8	Poland		834.00		(9)				834.00
Hon. Bob Clement	7/5	7/8	Poland		834.00		(9)				834.00
Hon. Jesse L. Jackson	7/5	7/8	Poland		834.00		(9)				834.00
Hon. Louise McIntosh Slaughter	7/5	7/8	Poland		834.00		(9)				834.00
Hon. Judy Woferton	7/5	7/8	Poland		834.00		(9)				834.00
Hon. Marlene Kaufmann	7/5	7/8	Poland		1,112.00		(9)				1,112.00
Hon. Erika Schlager	7/5	7/8	Poland		834.00		(9)				708.51
Hon. Ron McNamara	7/5	7/8	Poland		834.00		(9)				789.00
Hon. Mark Gage	7/5	7/8	Poland		834.00		(9)				691.50
Hon. Caroline Cooper	7/5	7/8	Poland		834.00		(9)				622.00
Hon. Cliff Kupchan	7/5	7/8	Poland		834.00		(9)				624.00
Committee total					14,456.00						13,466.01

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HENRY HYDE, Aug. 6, 1997.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

5155. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

5156. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a list of all reports issued or released in August 1997, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

5157. A letter from the Executive Director, National Capital Planning Commission, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for the calendar years 1992-1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

5158. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Migratory Bird Hunting: Final Frameworks for Late-Season Migratory Bird Hunting Regulations (RIN: 1018-AE14) received September 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

5159. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Weighted Average Interest Rate Update [Notice 97-51] received September 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5160. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Partner's Distributive Share [Revenue Ruling 97-38] received September 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and references to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on Science. H.R. 2429. A bill to reauthorize the Small Business Technology Transfer Program through fiscal year 2000; with an amendment (Rept. 105-259 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. LIVINGSTON: Committee on Appropriations. Report on the revised subdivision totals for fiscal year 1998 (Rept. 105-260). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 1948. A bill to provide for the exchange of lands within Admiralty Island National Monument, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 105-261). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. House Concurrent Resolution 131. Resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the ocean; with amendments (Rept. 105-262). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MCINNIS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 238. Resolution waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2209) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes (Rept. 105-263). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DREIER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 239. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2267) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes (Rept. 105-264). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida: Committee of Conference. Conference report on H.R. 2266. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes (Rept. 105-265). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 1787. A bill to assist in the conservation of Asian elephants by supporting and providing financial resources for the conservation programs of nations within the range of Asian elephants and projects of persons with demonstrated expertise in the conservation of Asian elephants; with an amendment (Rept. 105-266 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule X the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 1787. Referral to the Committee on International Relations extended for a period ending not later than October 6, 1997.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. ARCHER (for himself, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. NUSSLE, Ms. DUNN of Washington, and Mr. LEVIN):

H.R. 2513. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore and modify the provision of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 relating to exempting active financing income from foreign personal holding company income and to provide for the nonrecognition of gain on the sale of stock in agricultural processors to certain farmers' cooperatives; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TORRES:

H.R. 2514. A bill to authorize the President to award a congressional gold medal to the family of the late Raul Julia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Mr. SMITH of Oregon (for himself, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mrs. EMERSON, and Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 2515. A bill to address the declining health of forests on Federal lands in the United States through a program of recovery and protection consistent with the requirements of existing public land management and environmental laws, to establish a program to inventory, monitor, and analyze public and private forests and their resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SHUSTER (for himself, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PETRI, and Mr. RAHALL):

H.R. 2516. A bill to extend the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 through March 31, 1998; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. RILEY (for himself, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. HILL, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SALMON, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. BRADY, Mr. THUNE, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. WAMP, and Mr. CHRISTENSEN):

H.R. 2517. A bill to eliminate automatic pay adjustments for Members of Congress; to the Committee on House Oversight, and in addition to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BOEHNER (for himself, Mr. GORDON, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HAYWORTH, and Mr. HUTCHINSON):

H.R. 2518. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to increase student options for the consolidation of their student loan obligations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. DEGETTE:

H.R. 2519. A bill to increase the legal age of smoking from 18 to 21; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 2520. A bill to suspend the duty on halofenozide until January 1, 2001; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 2521. A bill to suspend the duty on modified secondary and modified secondary-tertiary amine phenol/formaldehyde copolymers until January 1, 2001; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 2522. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex in programs receiving Federal financial assistance; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GEJDENSON (for himself, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. FROST, Mr. FORBES, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. NEY, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. HALL of Texas):

H.R. 2523. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the types of equipment which may be acquired with tax-exempt financing by volunteer fire departments and to provide a comparable treatment for emergency medical service organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut (for herself, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Ms. RIVERS):

H.R. 2524. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow the nonrefundable personal credits, the standard deduction, and the deduction for personal exemptions in determining alternative minimum tax liability; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. LOWEY (for herself, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Ms. WATERS, Ms. WOOL-

SEY, Ms. DeLAURO, Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD, Ms. RIVERS, Ms. HARMAN, and Ms. SLAUGHTER):

H.R. 2525. A bill to protect women's reproductive health and constitutional right to choice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MORELLA (for herself, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. HOYER, and Mr. MORAN of Virginia):

H.R. 2526. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to make the percentage limitations on individual contributions to the Thrift Savings Plan more consistent with the dollar amount limitation on elective deferrals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

By Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut, Mr. COYNE, Mrs. THURMAN, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia):

H.R. 2527. A bill to repeal the provision in the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 relating to the termination of certain exceptions from rules relating to exempt organizations which provide commercial-type insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PETRI (for himself, Mr. SHAYS, and Ms. SLAUGHTER):

H.R. 2528. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require certain disclosure and reports relating to polling by telephone or electronic device; to the Committee on House Oversight.

By Mr. PETRI:

H.R. 2529. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require certain disclosure and reports relating to polling by telephone or electronic device, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Oversight, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SKAGGS:

H.R. 2530. A bill to prohibit the Student Loan Marketing Association from conditioning the waiver of redemption premiums, otherwise chargeable in connection with the refinancing of securities acquired by the Association while it was a government-sponsored enterprise, on the use of its own investment banking subsidiary; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 2531. A bill to provide for increased international broadcasting activities to China; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. STARK:

H.R. 2532. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the Public Health Service Act, and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to expand access to health insurance coverage without pre-existing condition exclusions in the group and individual health insurance markets; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, and Mr. FROST):

H. Con. Res. 155. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a postage stamp should be issued in honor of U.S. Masters Swimming, Inc.; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

By Mrs. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Ms. ROSELEHTINEN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mrs. KELLY, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. DeLAURO, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. McNULTY, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. OLIVER, Mr. CAPPS, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. SOLOMON, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. FARR of California, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. BERMAN):

H. Con. Res. 156. Concurrent resolution expressing concern for the continued deterioration of human rights in Afghanistan and emphasizing the need for a peaceful political settlement in that country; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. MCINNIS:

H. Res. 238. Resolution waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2209) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes; House Calendar No. 94. House Report No. 105-263.

By Mr. DREIER:

H. Res. 239. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2267) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes; House Calendar No. 95. House Report No. 105-264.

By Mr. PASTOR:

H. Res. 240. Resolution recognizing Hispanic culture in the United States; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. TAUSCHER (for herself, Mr.

LEACH, Ms. FURSE, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BORSKI, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CAPPS, Ms. CARSON, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DeFAZIO, Ms. DeGETTE, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. DeLAURO, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FALSBOMAVAEGA, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. FAZIO of California, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. JACKSON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. KIND of Wisconsin, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LaFALCE, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. LOFGREN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. LUTHER, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. McGOVERN, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. MEEHAN,

Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MINGE, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OLVER, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. PORTER, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. ROTHMAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SABO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SKAGGS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. STARK, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. TORRES, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. YATES):

H. Res. 241. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Senate should act swiftly and expeditiously to give its advice and consent to ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty; to the Committee on International Relations.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 15: Mr. MASCARA.
H.R. 58: Mr. LARGENT.
H.R. 176: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 224: Mr. BONO.
H.R. 225: Mr. PETRI.
H.R. 253: Mrs. LOWEY and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 399: Mr. HOLDEN.
H.R. 590: Mr. GUTIERREZ.
H.R. 632: Mr. ADERHOLT and Mr. KIM.
H.R. 678: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FORBES, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. BASS, Mr. LaFALCE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. CAMPBELL, and Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 714: Mr. PITTS, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GOODLING, and Mr. KANJORSKI.
H.R. 754: Mr. BROWN of California and Ms. SANCHEZ.
H.R. 778: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 779: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 780: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 789: Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky and Mr. PASTOR.
H.R. 925: Mr. ROTHMAN.
H.R. 972: Mr. ROTHMAN.
H.R. 977: Mr. SOLOMON.
H.R. 991: Ms. NORTON, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. CAPPS, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. BALDACCI.
H.R. 1039: Mr. MINGE.
H.R. 1059: Mr. DREIER and Mr. BARR of Georgia.
H.R. 1072: Mr. STARK, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. FROST.
H.R. 1100: Ms. RIVERS and Mr. GEKAS.
H.R. 1114: Mr. DELLUMS.
H.R. 1176: Mr. WEXLER, Mr. WHITFIELD, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 1231: Mr. WEXLER and Mr. GILMAN.
H.R. 1260: Mr. KANJORSKI.
H.R. 1319: Mr. PITTS.
H.R. 1330: Mr. RAHALL, Mr. RUSH, Mr. FROST, Mr. FATTAH, and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 1353: Mr. SHAYS.
H.R. 1371: Mr. CAPPS.
H.R. 1373: Mr. MARTINEZ and Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 1426: Mr. ANDREWS.
H.R. 1438: Ms. CARSON and Mr. ROTHMAN.
H.R. 1440: Mr. KUCINICH and Mr. WEXLER.
H.R. 1531: Mr. FOLEY and Mr. HORN.
H.R. 1534: Mr. ARMEY, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. BUYER, Mr. MANZULLO,

Mr. DELAY, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. NEY, Mr. JOHN, Mr. HORN, Mr. WOLF, Mr. DAN SCHAEFER of Colorado, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, Mr. COBURN, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. LINDER, Mr. PAUL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. REDMOND, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. HOYER, Mrs. EMERSON, and Mr. DAVIS of Virginia.

H.R. 1539: Mr. SCARBOROUGH.
H.R. 1689: Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky, Mr. McHALE, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. PITTS, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. BARR of Georgia, and Mr. GEKAS.

H.R. 1704: Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. LAZIO of New York, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BE-REUTER, Mrs. ROUKEMA, and Mr. HORN.

H.R. 1737: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. STEARNS, and Mr. CAPPS.

H.R. 1735: Mr. BISHOP, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. WEYGAND, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. GREEN, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. FROST, Mr. REYES, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. SOUDER, and Mr. BARCIA of Michigan.

H.R. 1788: Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. CAPPS.

H.R. 1797: Mr. WICKER, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. ROGAN, Mr. COX of California, and Mr. WELLER.

H.R. 1816: Mr. HOSTETTLER.

H.R. 1839: Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 1842: Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. KIM.

H.R. 1891: Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. SUNUNU, Mrs. NORTUP, Mr. PAUL, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. WELLER, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 1967: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 1984: Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. KIM, Mr. WICKER, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BATEMAN, and Mr. WELDON of Florida.

H.R. 2021: Mr. DOOLEY of California.

H.R. 2023: Mr. STARK and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 2069: Mr. BONIOR and Mr. DELLUMS.

H.R. 2072: Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mr. DELAY, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. STENHOLM, and Mr. HALL of Texas.

H.R. 2103: Ms. GRANGER and Ms. PRYCE of Ohio.

H.R. 2121: Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 2131: Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

H.R. 2140: Mr. TRAFICANT and Mr. REYES.

H.R. 2198: Mr. WATT of North Carolina.

H.R. 2206: Mrs. CHENOWETH.

H.R. 2220: Mr. SAXTON and Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 2221: Mr. TORRES, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. ROHRBACHER.

H.R. 2223: Mr. RIGGS and Mr. HANSEN.

H.R. 2302: Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FILNER, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. REYES, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. OLVER, and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 2317: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois and Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 2332: Mr. CAPPS.

H.R. 2382: Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. DEFazio, and Mr. BROWN of Ohio.

H.R. 2387: Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. EVANS, and Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 2436: Mr. MANTON, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. NADLER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. QUINN, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. WALSH, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. FLAKE, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. FORBES, and Mr. SCHUMER.

H.R. 2437: Mr. MANTON, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. NADLER, Mr. QUINN, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. WALSH, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. FLAKE, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. FORBES, and Mr. SCHUMER.

H.R. 2450: Mr. CLEMENT.

H.R. 2454: Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. MYRICK, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. CLEMENT.

H.R. 2456: Mr. GREENWOOD.

H.R. 2457: Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. MILLER of California, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2460: Mr. GEKAS.

H.R. 2464: Mr. POMEROY, Mr. NADLER, and Mrs. NORTUP.

H.R. 2483: Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. METCALF, Mr. NEUMANN, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. SENBRENNER, Mr. GIBBONS, and Mr. MORAN of Kansas.

H.R. 2492: Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky.

H.R. 2495: Mr. RANGEL and Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 2500: Ms. PRYCE of Ohio.

H.R. 2509: Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.

H. Con. Res. 6: Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina.

H. Con. Res. 52: Ms. FURSE, Mr. WALSH, Mr. DEFazio, and Mr. BOYD.

H. Con. Res. 65: Ms. STABENOW.

H. Con. Res. 80: Mr. SANDLIN and Mr. CONYERS.

H. Con. Res. 112: Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. FILNER, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. POSHARD, and Mr. RANGEL.

H. Con. Res. 116: Mr. DOYLE and Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN.

H. Con. Res. 127: Ms. DANNER, Mr. PACKARD, and Mr. BISHOP.

H. Con. Res. 141: Mr. SHERMAN.

H. Con. Res. 144: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. SNOWBARGER, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. CAPPS, and Mr. HINCHEY.

H. Con. Res. 152: Mr. MENENDEZ.

H. Con. Res. 153: Mr. SERRANO.

H. Res. 139: Mr. BURR of North Carolina and Mr. SALMON.

H. Res. 172: Mr. FROST, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BONIOR, and Mr. FILNER.

H. Res. 212: Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BISHOP, and Mr. WAXMAN.

H. Res. 235: Mr. EVANS, Mr. FOLEY, Mrs. NORTUP, Mr. PETRI, Mr. TORRES, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. CAPPS, Mr. FORBES, Ms. CARSON, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. SHAW, Mr. CLEMENT, and Mr. WELDON of Florida.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 6 of rule XXIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 2267

OFFERED BY: Mr. FORBES

AMENDMENT No. 46: Page 117, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 617. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for projects in Gaza or the West Bank.

H.R. 2267

OFFERED BY: MR. FORBES

AMENDMENT NO. 47: Page 117, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 617. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for the Gaza Waste Water Project.

H.R. 2267

OFFERED BY: MS. LOFGREN

AMENDMENT NO. 48: Page 50, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$4,900,000)".

Page 50, line 23, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$4,900,000)".

Page 51, line 11, after the second dollar amount insert "(increased by \$4,900,000)".

Page 51, line 13, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$4,900,000)".

Page 51, line 18, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$4,900,000)".

Page 107, line 16, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced by \$4,900,000)".

H.R. 2267

OFFERED BY: MR. SCHUMER

AMENDMENT NO. 49: Page 31, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert "(decreased by \$5,000,000)".

Page 31, line 18, after the semicolon, insert the following: "of which \$5,000,000 shall be for programs authorized under subtitle H of title III of the 1994 Act;"

H.R. 2267

OFFERED BY: MR. SCHUMER

AMENDMENT NO. 50: Page 67, after line 19, insert the following:

DESIGNATION OF FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses necessary for the designation of organizations as foreign terrorist organi-

zations pursuant to section 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a)), as added by section 302 of Public Law 104-132 (110 Stat. 1214, 1248); and the amount otherwise provided in this title for "DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Administration of Foreign Affairs—Salaries and Expenses" is hereby reduced by \$7,270,260.

H.R. 2267

OFFERED BY: MR. SCHUMER

AMENDMENT NO. 51: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. 617. (a) None of the funds provided under this Act may be used to provide assistance to any State for the National Sexual Offender Registry.

(b) The limitation established in subsection (a) shall apply to any State that has in effect throughout the State a law which requires that a person register in accordance with section 170101 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 solely on the basis of a conviction for consensual sodomy between adults.

H.R. 2267

OFFERED BY: MR. SCHUMER

AMENDMENT NO. 52: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. 617. (a) None of the funds provided under this Act may be used to provide assistance to any State under part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 in an amount that exceeds 90 percent of the amount to be provided to such State under such part.

(b) The limitation established in subsection (a) shall apply to any State that has in effect throughout the State a law which requires that a person register in accordance with section 170101 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 solely on the basis of a conviction for consensual sodomy between adults.

H.R. 2267

OFFERED BY: MR. SCOTT

AMENDMENT NO. 53: Page 29, line 10, insert after the amount "(reduced by \$258,750,000)" and insert as follows: page 28, line 17, after the amount insert "(increased by \$80,000,000)"; page 29, line 20, after the amount insert "(increased by \$13,000,000)" and on line 22, after the amount insert "(increased by \$8,000,000)" and on line 25 after the amount insert "(increased by \$40,000,000)"; page 31, line 1, after the amount insert "(increased by \$37,000,000)" and on line 21 after the amount insert "(increased by \$76,750,000)" and on line 13 after the amount insert "(increase by \$4,000,000)".

H.R. 2267

OFFERED BY: MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

AMENDMENT NO. 54: Page 117, after line 2, insert the following new section:

SEC. 617. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to pay the salary or expenses of any official or employee of the Department of State to make or carry out any contract authorizing any private entity to assess a charge or fee upon United States citizens for information about United States passports.

H.R. 2267

OFFERED BY: MS. WATERS

AMENDMENT NO. 55: Page 29, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert "(decreased by \$30,000,000)".

Page 31, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$30,000,000)".

H.R. 2267

OFFERED BY: MR. WATT OF NORTH CAROLINA

AMENDMENT NO. 56: Page 20, line 21, strike "March 1" and insert "September 30".